

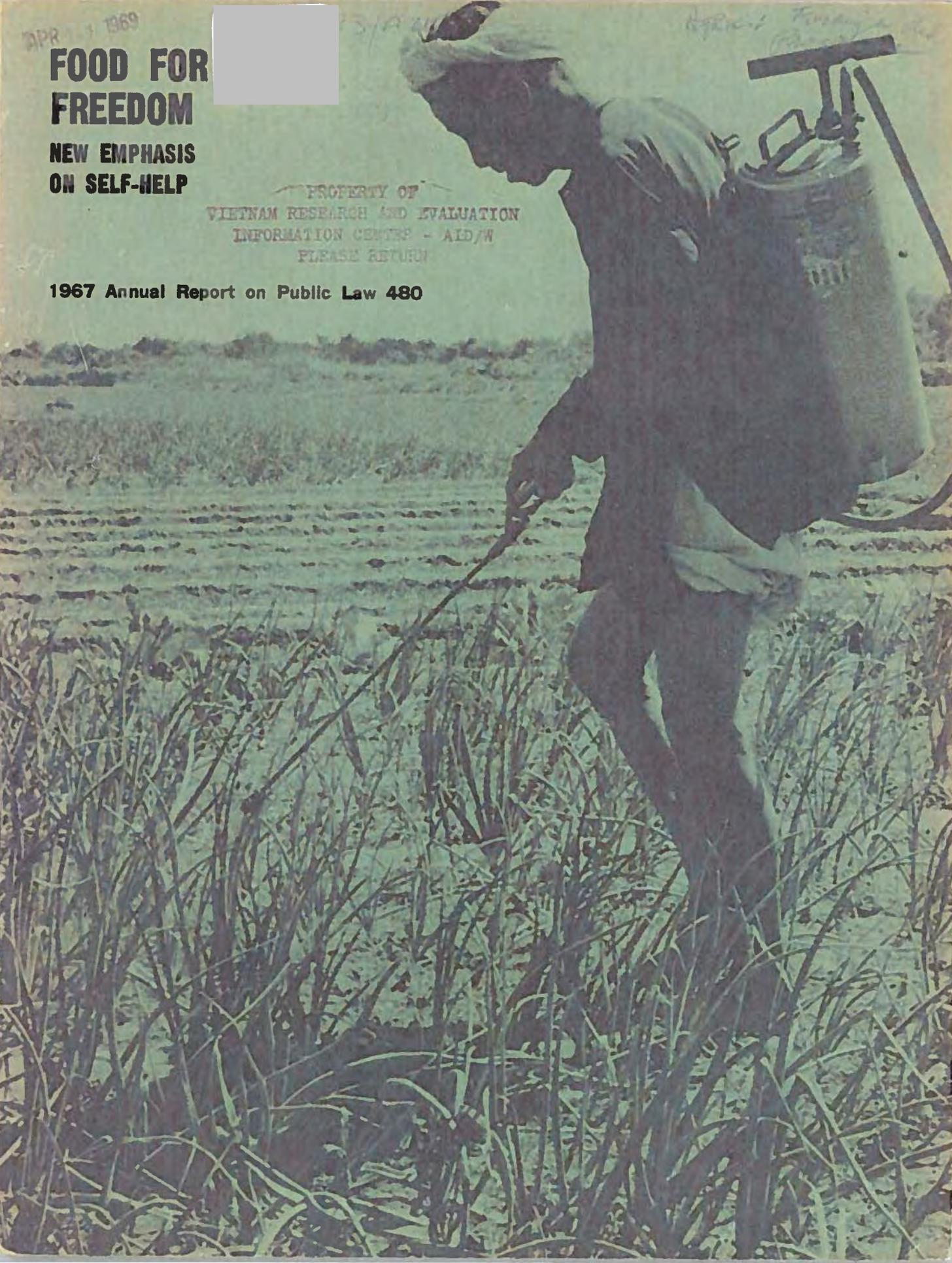
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FOOD FOR FREEDOM

NEW EMPHASIS
ON SELF-HELP

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1967 Annual Report on Public Law 480



APR 1 1969

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THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1967 report on the Food for Freedom program.

The bounty of America's farms has long given hope to the human family.

For the pioneers, who first plowed our fertile fields, their harvest brought liberation from the age-old bondage of hunger and want.

For the victims of two world wars, our food nourished the strength to rebuild with purpose and dignity.

For millions in the developing nations, our food continues to rescue the lives of the starving and revive the spirit of the hopeless.

We share our bounty because it is right. But we know too that the hungry child and the desperate parent are easy prey to tyranny. We know that a grain of wheat is a potent weapon in the arsenal of freedom.

Compassion and wisdom thus guided the Congress when it enacted Public Law 480 in 1954. Since then, the productivity of the American farmer and the generosity of the American people have combined to write an epic chapter in the annals of man's humanity to man.

In 1966, I recommended that Congress alter Public Law 480 to reflect new conditions both at home and abroad. The Congress accepted my major recommendations, and added provisions of its own to



1969

strengthen the Act. I am proud to report that in 1967 we successfully fulfilled the letter and spirit of these new provisions.

Congress directed that the Food for Freedom program should encourage international trade.

- In 1967 world trade in agricultural products reached an all-time high of \$33.9 billion, nearly 20 percent higher than in 1966.

Congress directed that the Food for Freedom program should encourage an expansion of export markets for our own agricultural commodities.

- In the past 2 years, this Nation has enjoyed unparalleled prosperity in agricultural exports. Since 1960 our agricultural exports have grown from \$3.2 billion to \$5.2 billion—a gain of 62 percent.

Congress directed that we should continue to use our abundance to wage an unrelenting war on hunger and malnutrition.

- During 1967 we dispatched more than 15 million metric tons of food to wage the war on hunger—the equivalent of 10 pounds of food for every member of the human race.

Congress determined that our Food for Freedom program should encourage general economic progress in the developing countries.

- Our food aid has helped Israel, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Korea build a solid record of economic achievement. With our help, these nations have now moved into the commercial market, just as Japan, Italy, Spain and others before them.

Congress determined that our food aid should help first and foremost those countries that help themselves.

- Every one of our 39 food aid agreements in 1967 committed the receiving country to a far-reaching program of agricultural self-help. Many of these programs are already bringing record results.

Congress directed that we should move as rapidly as possible from sales for foreign currency to sales for dollars.

- Of the 22 countries participating in the Food for Freedom program in 1967, only four had no dollar payment provision. Last year, six

countries moved to payments in dollars or convertible local currencies.

Congress directed that we should use Food for Freedom to promote the foreign policy of the United States.

Statistics alone cannot measure how Food for Freedom has furthered America's goals in the world. Its real victories lie in the minds of millions who now know that America cares. Hope is alive. Food for Freedom gives men an alternative to despair.

Last year was a record year in world farm output. With reasonable weather, 1968 can be even better. New agricultural technology is spreading rapidly in the developed countries. New cereal varieties are bringing unexpectedly high yields in the developing lands. An agricultural revolution is in the making.

This report shows clearly how much we have contributed to that revolution in the past year. But the breakthrough is only beginning. The pride in accomplishments today will seem small beside the progress we can make tomorrow.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 3, 1968*



**THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER
PUBLIC LAW 480, 83RD CONGRESS,
AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1967**

90th Congress, 2nd Session, House Document No. 296

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Transmittal.....	1
Summary and highlights.....	9
Food aid and self-help.....	10
The sales programs.....	11
Transition to dollar sales.....	11
Initial payment.....	12
Uses of foreign currencies.....	12
Agricultural market development.....	12
Grants for family planning activities.....	15
Sales of foreign currencies to U.S. citizens.....	15
Loans to private enterprise.....	15
The donation programs.....	16
Barter.....	18
Title I sales programs.....	21
Development of sales agreements.....	22
Agreements signed, 1967.....	22
Local currency sales.....	23
Dollar credit sales.....	23
Convertible local currency credit sales.....	23
Private trade agreements.....	23
Accounting for title I costs.....	24
Title II foreign donations.....	26
General explanation of operations.....	26
Program emphasis in 1967.....	27
Child feeding.....	27
Food-for-work programs.....	28
Purchase of title I currencies.....	29
Disaster relief.....	29
World Food Program.....	30
Title III barter operations.....	32
Highlights of program activity, 1967.....	32
Procurements for Department of Defense.....	32
Procurements for Agency for International Development.....	33
Acquisition of strategic materials.....	33
Agricultural exports.....	33
Self-help.....	35
India.....	36
Pakistan.....	38
Israel.....	39

	<i>Page</i>
Self-help—Continued	
Korea	39
Afghanistan	39
Iceland	40
Congo	40
Ghana	40
Morocco and Tunisia	40
Indonesia	41
✓ Vietnam	42
The Philippines	42
Use and administration of foreign currencies	44
Payment of U.S. obligations	45
Agricultural market development	45
Cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups	45
International Trade Fair—Trade center activities	47
Marketing research	48
Utilization research	49
Agricultural research	51
Fisheries research program	53
Health, education, and welfare	54
Educational research	54
Medical health-related research	55
Social welfare and maternal and child health	56
Educational and cultural programs	57
Science information programs	57
Smithsonian Institution	58
Buildings for U.S. Government	59
Military family housing	59
Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications	60
Common defense	60
Emergency or extraordinary relief	60
Loans to private enterprise	61
Loans to promote economic development	62
Grants	63
Grants for economic development	63
Purchase of goods for other friendly countries	64
Family planning programs	65
Sales of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to private American citizens	66
Special excess currency provisions	67
Appendixes	69

AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

*(Public Law 480—83d Congress, as amended by
Public Law 89—808, 89th Congress, November 11,
1966)*

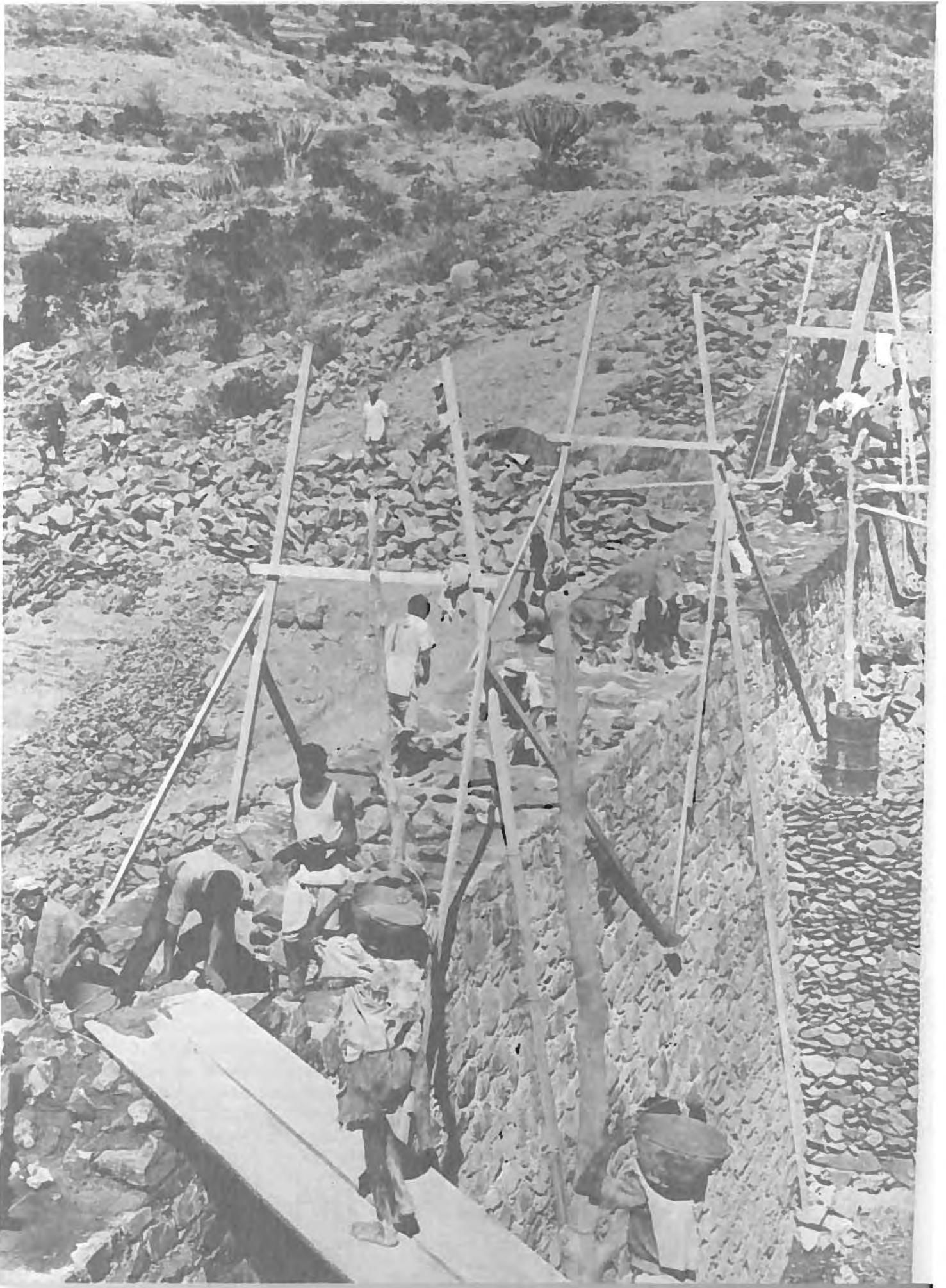
An Act TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODI- TIES, TO COMBAT HUNGER AND MALNU- TRITION, TO FURTHER ECONOMIC DE- VELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as
the "Food for Peace Act of 1966".*

SEC. 2. The Agricultural Trade Development
and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, is
amended—

(A) By amending section 2 to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares it to be
the policy of the United States to expand interna-
tional trade; to develop and expand export mar-
kets for United States agricultural commodities; to
use the abundant agricultural productivity of
the United States to combat hunger and malnutri-
tion and to encourage economic development in the
developing countries, with particular emphasis on
assistance to those countries that are determined to
improve their own agricultural production; and to
promote in other ways the foreign policy of the
United States."



Under P.L. 480 provisions effective in 1967, receiving nations agree to carry out self-help projects that will cut their need for food aid. This dam in Ethiopia will provide farmers with more water to increase food production.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

The world food picture brightened substantially in 1967. It was a year of record output for world agriculture and, what is most important, for the agriculture of the less-developed nations.

Most of the more populous developing countries, such as India, Pakistan, and Brazil, made gains in food production. World grain output, which had been expanding slowly during the 1960's, advanced rapidly in 1967.

To some extent, this was the result of favorable growing conditions in the grain-deficit countries, but this was not the only factor in the more buoyant outlook.

New high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice brought unexpectedly good results for some of the less-developed nations where populations are dense and food problems have been acute, presaging a true agricultural revolution that could transform the future.

These and other achievements illustrate the increasing emphasis placed on agricultural development by the governments of the less-developed countries. They also reflect the impact of long-range assistance efforts and the high priority given to the War on Hunger by the United States in its economic aid programs.

Despite these encouraging signs, the war on world hunger is far from over. Demand for food is growing all over the world. Population growth is far from leveling off. Internal food transportation problems plague much of the less-developed world, and weather conditions are an ever-present uncertainty.

Shipments under Food for Freedom continued in 1967 at near the same levels as in the recent past, but on new terms placing new emphasis on self-help measures by the recipient countries designed to speed their economic development, reduce their need for food aid, and enroll them among the world's commercial traders.

This self-help requirement was one of the major changes made by Congress when it enacted new legislation, effective January 1, 1967, extending and amending Public Law 480—the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Other basic changes were elimination of the requirement that commodities to be offered under the program must be "surplus" to U.S. needs and the imposition of a new requirement that steps be taken to assure a transition by the end of 1971 from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars.

These changes required policy and procedural adjustments on the part of both the United States and the recipient countries—but these adjustments have been made and agreements have been signed including the new provisions.

For example, in recent years, India has received roughly one-half of all U.S. food aid, and it approached that total again in 1967. The Indian picture has been alleviated, however, by a record grain crop in 1967-68, helped in no small measure by successful transfer from test plots to field growing conditions of the new high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice.

In its Public Law 480 agreements calling for delivery in 1967, India committed itself to a self-help

program that bodes well for its agricultural future. Increased investment in agriculture, larger production and imports of fertilizer, further expansion of acreage planted to new varieties of seed, increased grain storage capacity, and other steps are on India's list of 1967-68 self-help targets and progress reports to date are encouraging.

After the first 1967 agreement in late February, the pace of the program picked up markedly, and sales program totals for the year were about the same as those of recent years. Commodities programed had a total value of \$1.2 billion, with a cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation of about \$1.4 billion.

Good progress was made in carrying out the congressional injunction of speedy transition from local currency to dollar credit sales. Six countries made the transition in 1967, and at year's end only four countries were still receiving commodities in exchange for local currencies.

While legal and policy changes were being made in the sales program in 1967, the donations program was highlighted by technological changes designed to upgrade the diets of needy children who are particularly vulnerable to protein deficiency. During 1967, the program was responsible for distribution of more than 300 million pounds of a new high-protein, cornmeal-soy flour-dry milk mixture. At the end of the year, a new wheat-based formulated food was ready for use. If these foods can be made commercially feasible, they offer the prospect of

better diets at lower cost to millions of the world's undernourished.

Total operations of Public Law 480 in 1967 brought the export market value of commodities distributed since 1954 to over \$17 billion.

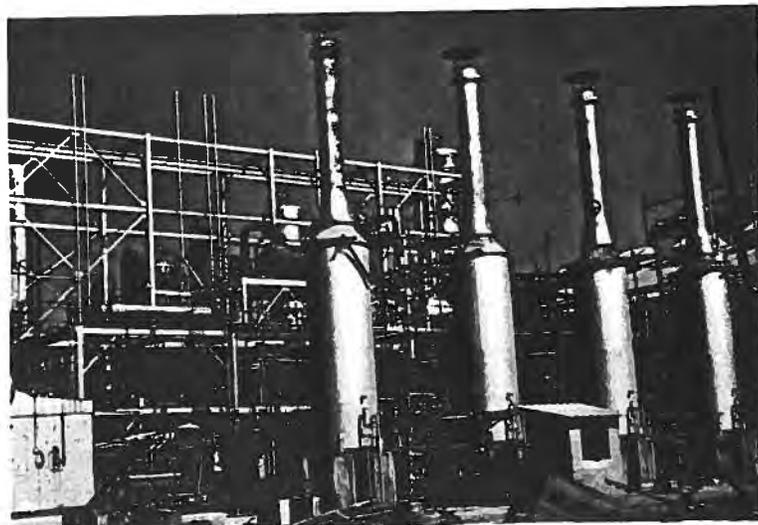
Food Aid and Self-Help

Self-help has been a principle of U.S. foreign economic assistance since the earliest aid programs. The application of this principle to the sale of food under Public Law 480, however, was spelled out in detail for the first time in the Food for Peace Act of 1966.

The new act specifies that each sales agreement entered into must describe the program which the recipient country is undertaking to improve its production, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities and provide for termination of the agreement whenever the President finds that this program is not being adequately developed.

Specific provisions in agreements signed to date reflect the many types of efforts essential for expanding food production. They may include plans to increase fertilizer consumption or to establish more favorable price ratios. There are proposals for improving storage facilities and erosion control. The provisions may call for more farm-to-market roads or more farm credit. Strong emphasis has been placed on improving conditions for foreign private agribusiness investment, especially in fertilizer plants.

Fertilizer plant in Bombay, partly financed by U.S. dollars and rupees, will produce much needed fertilizer to boost farm production in India, largest recipient of our food aid.





Some local currencies received under title I sales programs are converted to hard currencies to finance export market development projects like this food promotion in a Tokyo department store.

Recipient countries agree to submit reports on self-help performance twice each year. These will help U.S. specialists to judge whether progress is satisfactory, how the new self-help emphasis is working, and how it can be strengthened still further in the future.

The Sales Programs

Title I of the new act now covers all of the Food for Freedom sales programs—sales for local currency, sales for dollars on long-term credit, and (a new authorization) sales calling for payment in local currency on credit terms which permit conversion to dollars.

During 1967, 39 agreements with friendly countries for sales of agricultural commodities under this

new title I were concluded with 22 countries.

The total export market value (including estimated ocean transportation costs) of the commodities in these agreements was \$1.2 billion.

India accounted for close to half of the commodities programed, with Vietnam, Pakistan, and Korea next in order among recipients. Wheat and wheat products accounted for more than half the market value of the commodities in the agreements, followed by rice, vegetable oil, and grain sorghums.

Transition to Dollar Sales

Section 103(b) of the act requires that steps be taken to insure a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars and that the transition be completed by December 31, 1971.

This section also provides that, to the extent that transition to sales for dollars is not possible, transition may be made to sales for convertible foreign currencies on credit terms.

The movement to dollar credit terms and ultimately to commercial dollar sales had been our goal even before the new act. By the end of 1966 18 countries had signed agreements providing for payment only on dollar credit terms, 10 for payment only in foreign currencies, and six for payment partially in foreign currencies and partially in dollar credit.

The 1966 legislation gave increased impetus to the shift from payment in local currency to payment in dollars or local currency convertible to dollars. Of the 22 countries participating during 1967, only four had no dollar payment provision, and six countries were moved to dollar or convertible local currency payment in whole or in part.

Most countries receiving programs under dollar credit arrangements have continued to have similar arrangements. The proportion of the dollar credit in agreements with Tunisia and Israel has been increased from 25 to 50 percent; and Bolivia and Ceylon have been transferred completely to dollar payments. Agreements signed with both India and Pakistan for commodity delivery after July 1, 1967, provide for credit payment of 20 percent in currency convertible to dollars. Because of severe financial difficulties two countries, Afghanistan and Indonesia, reverted from dollar credit sales to sales with currency convertible to dollars.

The value of payments to be made under dollar credits under agreements signed during 1967 is \$157.3 million and the value of payments to be made under convertible local currency credit is \$152.6 million. Included in the dollar credit total are agreements entered into with private trade entities in Korea, Chile, Iran, and Guatemala, with a total market value of \$18.3 million.

Initial payment

One of the newly enacted provisions of the legislation which has been administered in sales agreements entered into since January 1, 1967, is that "whenever practicable" not less than 5 percent of the purchase price of any agricultural commodities

sold under title I must be paid in dollars or in currencies which can be converted into dollars. This provision has been made effective for 16 of the 22 countries with which agreements have been signed.

Uses of Foreign Currencies

Under agreements signed in 1967, a total of \$912 million is to be paid to the United States in foreign currencies. Just over half of this is earmarked for loans to recipient countries to promote agricultural and economic development and trade. About one-fifth will be used to pay U.S. obligations and finance U.S. programs abroad. One-eighth will be used for grants to promote common defense to two countries, Vietnam and Korea.

Smaller amounts of the funds are available for other uses, such as economic development grants, loans to private enterprise, and grants for foreign social programs, including voluntary activities related to the problem of population growth.

Agricultural market development

An important function of Public Law 480 is to provide the currencies used in financing export market development. This program has been a major factor in building U.S. agricultural exports to record levels. Both total agricultural exports and commercial shipments reached alltime highs in fiscal year 1967 of \$6.8 billion and \$5.2 billion, respectively.

The market development program is carried out largely in Western Europe and Japan—our major dollar markets—and is financed with converted currencies obtained under foreign currency sales agreements. Government expenditures for market development in the 1967 calendar year amounted to \$13 million. During the past year, all of the Government's overseas market development expenditures were met with currencies generated by Public Law 480.

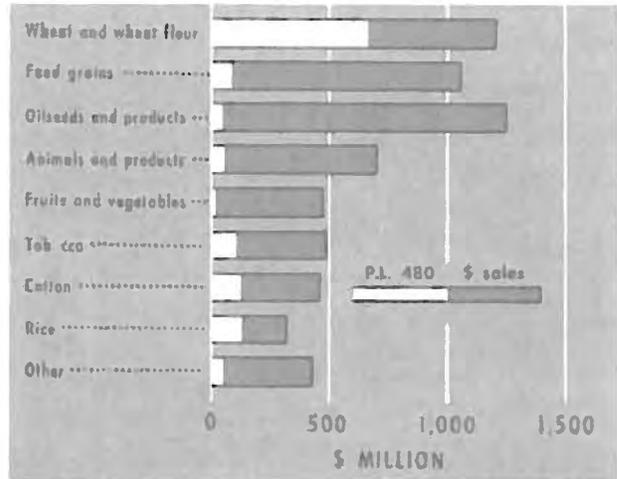
During 1967, more than 60 organizations worked with the Department on market development, either under continuing agreements or through special arrangements. These trade associations represent all the major agricultural export commodities. New



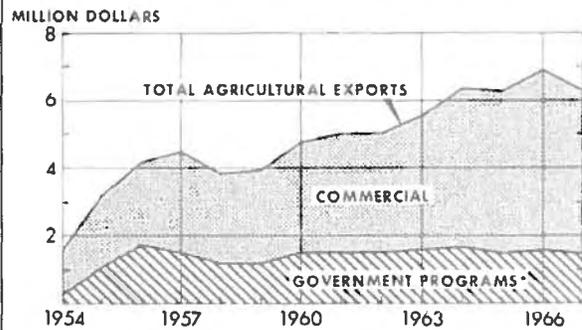
In a Vietnamese refugee camp, youngster eats a dish of bulgur, a cracked wheat product made from U.S. grain and provided under Food for Freedom.

What We Export

Calendar Year 1967



U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1954-67



* Mostly P.L. 480 but including small amounts under other legislation.

U.S. Government Economic Assistance Abroad

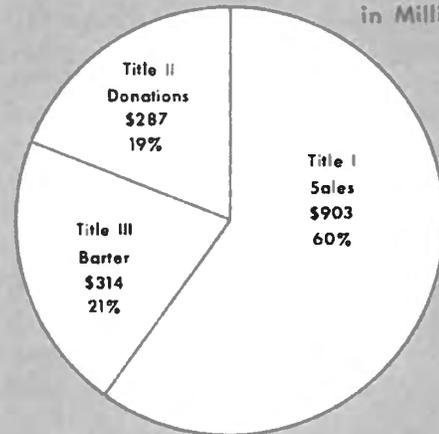
Fiscal Year 1967
in Millions



TOTAL - \$5,290

Shipments by Titles

Calendar Year 1967
in Millions



TOTAL - \$1,504



Fertilizer (left) was produced in India under that country's self-help program. Increased use of fertilizer was a major factor in India's record 1967 grain harvest.

organizations became active during the past year representing pea and lentil growers, peanut producers, and the softwood plywood industry.

Participating organizations put substantial funds of their own into the program and also provide manpower and know-how from firms which process, transport, and sell U.S. agricultural products.

One U.S. market development cooperator, the Cotton Council International, took leadership during the past year in formation of the International Institute for Cotton, an eight-nation organization which has launched a large-scale promotional program to help cotton compete with the manmade fibers.

Other highlights of the past year are: (1) Increased activity in the program by several of the State governments; (2) increased emphasis on retail foodstore promotions in the leading market cities of the world; and (3) increasing attention to technological developments such as containerized shipments.

Grants for family planning activities

Along with programs aimed at increasing food production, family planning activities have been given the highest priority in U.S. assistance efforts. Overseas missions have been notified to make extensive use of local currency, and several countries, notably India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Tunisia, have expanded their programs with the help of these funds.

Sales of foreign currencies to U.S. citizens

In most countries, including all of Western Europe and Latin America, the U.S. Government uses its holdings of foreign currency for official pur-

poses within a relatively short time. However, where currencies are held in excess of anticipated U.S. Government needs, agreements are negotiated establishing procedures under which sales may be made to private U.S. citizens.

During 1967, title I local currency sales agreements of this type were negotiated with India, Tunisia, Pakistan, and Israel. Total sales to U.S. citizens in the seven countries where such sales are made amounted to \$3.7 million in 1967.

Loans to private enterprise

Funds were earmarked for loans to private enterprise in all title I local currency sales agreements signed during 1967, except in the case of Vietnam and Taiwan.

The dollar credit sales agreement totaling \$35.9 million signed with Brazil in October 1967 provides that at least 20 percent of the cruzeiro proceeds of the sale will be made available for loans to private enterprise. These funds, as well as a large share of counterpart funds generated under AID loans, are available for loans without discrimination to American and Brazilian firms.





Cricket Bridge in Afghanistan, a Food for Freedom economic development project, opens a fertile valley to other parts of the country.

During 1967, 34 loans totaling the equivalent of \$37.8 million were authorized to private enterprise. Loans were made for such projects as fertilizer plants in India, a pesticides plant in Pakistan, and poultry production in Korea, the Philippines, and Chile. At the end of December, \$65.2 million equivalent was available for additional loans.

The Donation Programs

Donation programs are now unified under title II of the amended legislation. Commodities are made available to U.S. nonprofit voluntary agen-

cies, international agencies, and foreign governments.

Title II permits the use of donated food to help meet specific situations by providing the authority to determine requirements and to furnish agricultural commodities for:

- famine or other disaster relief
- combating malnutrition, especially in children

South Vietnamese woman (right) fertilizes rice paddy by hand. Barter contracts were signed during 1967 for delivery of \$45 million in fertilizer to Vietnam, India, and Pakistan.



- promoting economic and community development
- assisting needy persons and nonprofit school lunch programs abroad

During 1967, approximately 2.4 million tons of food with a CCC value (including ocean freight) of \$479 million were donated under this authority. Some of the highlights of the 1967 program include:

More than 48 million children currently benefit from the food donated for school lunch and maternal/child feeding programs in 106 countries around the world.

Approximately 12 million people benefited from the food utilized in food for work projects aimed at eliminating the need for food aid. In South Korea alone, almost 730,000 workers were engaged in these projects.

The U.S. Government and voluntary agencies provided emergency disaster relief to an estimated 13 million victims of 51 major disasters in 39 countries. The United States also contributed food to over 3.5 million refugees around the world, including 1.5 million war-displaced persons in South Vietnam.

There was further progress by the voluntary agencies in shifting from food relief to food-supported, self-help activities directed toward community and economic development. Recipients benefiting from the food provided for these food for work projects almost doubled—from 1.9 million in 1966 to 3.7 million in 1967. Many of the projects aim at increasing agricultural production by first increasing the agricultural base; i.e., through the clearing of new lands or the construction of irrigation systems. Such projects will help to relieve the need for food aid in the future.

There is also a new thrust aimed at providing more nutritional foods under title II. Maternal and child-feeding programs have now begun to use high-protein, blended cereal foods which have proved to be highly effective in the growth of healthy children. One product, a blend of cornmeal, soy flour, and nonfat dry milk has been the principal type used thus far. A new wheat-based formulated food is now ready for use while research and testing continues in the use of other blended foods.

The equivalent of \$1.3 million in title I currencies was authorized to voluntary agencies to purchase items to improve the effectiveness of their programs. Vehicles to move and distribute the

food, improved storage facilities, and the building or equipping of food kitchens used in school lunch programs are examples of the use of these "excess currencies."

Food for Freedom officers are assigned abroad to supervise the proper handling, distribution, and end-use of donated commodities.

Barter

Barter transactions are conducted under authority of title III of the amended Public Law 480 and the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act. The barter program—which once served chiefly to procure strategic materials—is now used almost entirely for foreign procurement of goods and services needed by Government agencies. Transactions of this type are considered equivalent to cash sales and make a direct contribution to U.S. balance of payments.

Barter contracts signed during 1967 totaled \$315.2 million, the second highest level since the program began.

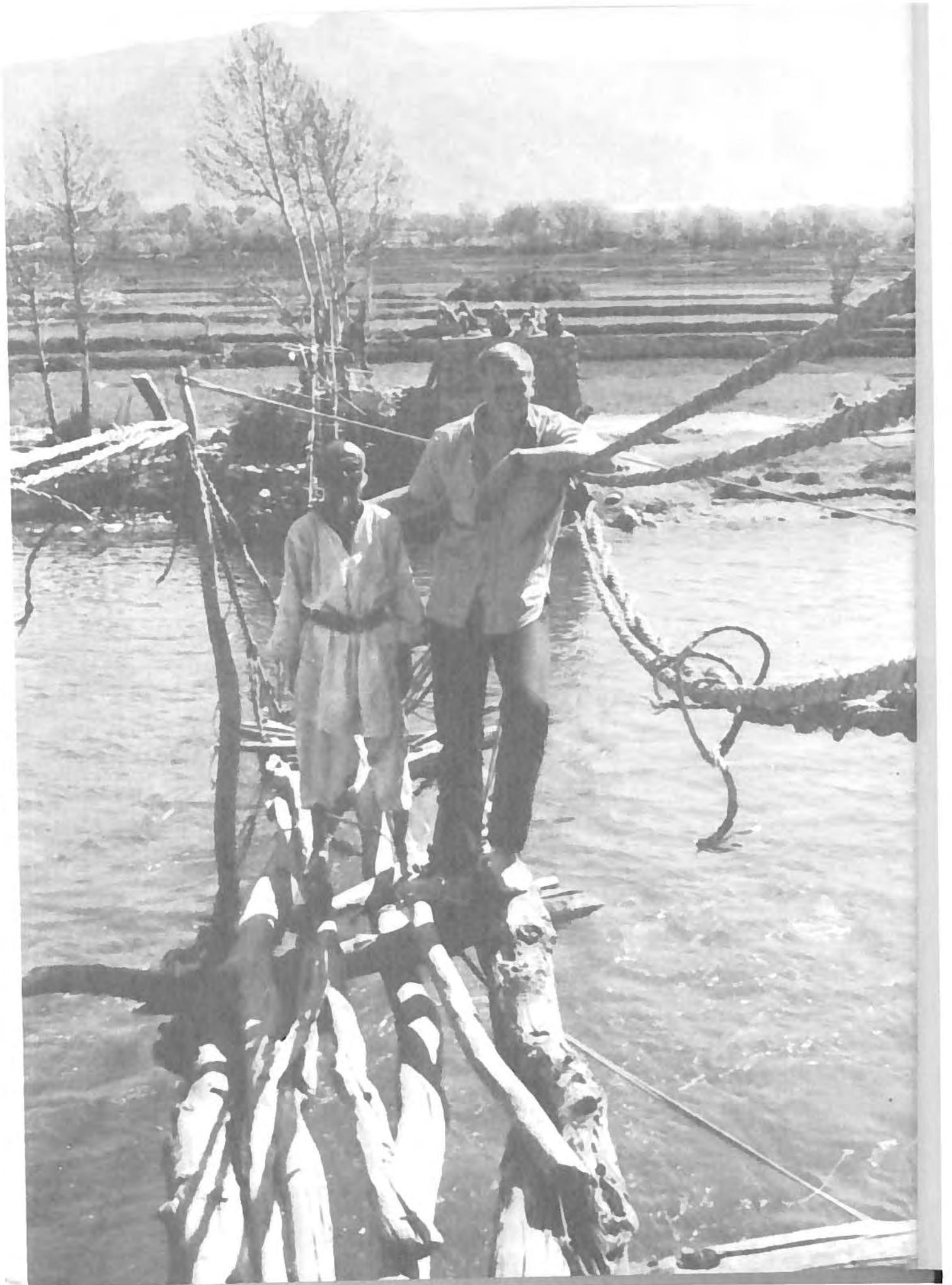
Of this total, \$240.9 million represented purchases for the Department of Defense for Army, Air Force, and Navy installations in Europe and Asia. Most of the rest took the form of purchases for the Agency for International Development, including approximately \$45 million worth of fertilizer to be used by India, Pakistan, and Vietnam in increasing their food production.

New Food for Freedom program permits use of local currencies for family planning programs. These Indian women are receiving instruction in use of the loop.





Age-old agricultural methods hold back food production increases in many developing countries. A major purpose of the new Food for Freedom approach is to stimulate agricultural modernization.



TITLE I SALES PROGRAMS

Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83d Cong., as amended) provides for U.S. Government financing of sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to foreign importers, Government agencies, or private trade entities in friendly countries by private U.S. businesses.

The 1966 amendments changed the legislation by combining title I sales for local currency and title IV sales for dollar credit into a new title I which authorized sales for both local currency and for dollars on credit terms. Under the new legislation, a number of other changes were made. One such change authorizes sales calling for payment in local currency on credit terms which permit conversion to dollars. This new provision allows countries previously in local currency programs to begin the transition to dollar credit sales by making payments on a 40-year rather than a 20-year basis. Thus it implements section 103(b) of the act which requires that steps be taken to insure a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars to be completed by December 31, 1971. Of the 22 countries participating in Public Law 480 since January 1, 1967, only four had no dollar payment provision, and six countries were moved for the first time to whole or partial dollar or convertible local currency payment.

The new legislation also requires that Public Law 480 aid be closely linked to efforts to increase food production in recipient countries. This new legislative requirement is more thoroughly discussed in the self-help section of this report.

Another provision of the new legislation applied

in sales agreements entered into since January 1, 1967, stipulates that "whenever practicable (the President shall) require upon delivery that no less than 5 per centum of the purchase price of any agricultural commodities sold under Title I of this Act be payable in dollars or in the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted into dollars." This provision has been made effective for 16 of the 22 countries with which agreements were signed in 1967. For Afghanistan, Ceylon, Congo, Guinea, and Indonesia it was determined not practicable to require the initial payment due to their poor financial conditions.

Still another newly enacted provision is contained in section 103(m) which requires, in the case of "excess currency" countries, that amounts necessary to cover all normal expenditures of American tourists be convertible. This convertibility need not exceed 25 percent of the currency generated under the agreement. This section specifies "foreign currencies to be convertible to dollars to the extent consistent with the effectuation of the purposes of this Act, but in any event to the extent necessary to . . . (2) in the case of excess currency countries, assure convertibility by sale to American tourists, or otherwise, of such additional amount (up to twenty-five per centum of the foreign currencies received pursuant to each agreement entered into after the effective date of the Food for Peace Act of 1966) as may be necessary to cover all normal expenditures of American tourists in the importing country;"

Local currency sales agreements with the four "excess currency countries" (India, Israel, Pakistan, and Tunisia) which concluded agreements during

this period have provided for convertibility based on U.S. tourist expenditures in the recipient country.

The new Food for Peace Act further provides that commitments must be obtained from purchasing countries that will insure, insofar as practicable, that food commodities sold for foreign currencies are marked or identified at the point of distribution or sale as being provided on a concessional basis to the recipient government through the generosity of the people of the United States. In addition, commitments must be obtained from purchasing countries to publicize widely to their people, by public media and other means, that commodities are being provided on a concessional basis through the friendship of the American people.

As in the past, the Public Law 480 requires that shipments of commodities made under its authority not be transshipped or diverted, that they be used in the recipient country, that normal U.S. commercial marketings and world patterns of trade not be upset, that suitable deposits of local currency or dollar payments be made to the credit of the United States when called for in the agreement, and that proceeds of the sale of food and fiber be applied as specified in the agreements. In keeping with section 103(h) of the act, all sales agreements providing for payment in foreign currencies concluded in 1967 provided the highest of exchange rates legally obtainable in the importing country.

Development of Sales Agreements

All sales agreements under title I begin with a request for commodities. This request may be submitted to an American embassy by a foreign government or private trade entity, or it may be submitted to the U.S. Government by a foreign government's embassy in Washington. The agricultural attaché, other appropriate U.S. embassy officials, and host government officials develop supporting evidence of need above likely domestic production and normal commercial imports. They consider consumption patterns, exports of similar commodities, and position of stocks. After review by other embassy officials, the request and recommendations are forwarded to Washington. The Department of Agriculture analyzes the submission and prepares a recommended program covering the requested commodities, suitable levels of usual commercial imports from the United States and countries friendly to the United States, financial terms to be offered, the

self-help measures to be undertaken by the requesting government, uses of currencies to be generated by the proposed sale, and other details to be included in a sales agreement.

The Department of Agriculture's recommended program is submitted to the Interagency Staff Committee which includes representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, Defense, and Commerce, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Agency for International Development (which also represents the Department of State).¹ This Committee, which is chaired by the Department of Agriculture, meets regularly and considers such factors as (1) the country's needs, economic status, and foreign exchange position; (2) the possible impact on dollar sales and other export programs; (3) effect on export markets of other supplying countries; and (4) the relationship of the proposal to the foreign-aid program and the foreign policy of the United States.

Negotiating instructions are prepared, cleared with interested agencies, and transmitted to the appropriate U.S. embassy. The Ambassador or his designees, usually including the agricultural attaché, meet with officials of the host government or private trade entity and negotiate the terms of a sales agreement. They contact Washington for clarification and supplementary instructions as needed.

Agreements Signed, 1967

From January 1 through December 31, 1967, 39 agreements were concluded for sales of agricultural commodities under title I of the act. These agreements were entered into with 22 countries determined to be friendly to the United States at the time the agreements were signed. The status of these countries was kept under periodic review. One agreement with Sudan, although signed, was not implemented due to a change in the status of this country. There were no changes in the status of other countries with which agreements were signed.

The total export market value, including estimated ocean transportation costs, of these agreements was \$1,221.9 million and the estimated cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation was \$1,355.0 million. The Commodity Credit Corporation's total cost is higher since it includes any export payment and differential costs paid for commodities required

¹ Other departments and agencies concerned with specific phases of title I programs and with uses of foreign currencies appear in app. table 16.

to be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels at rates higher than comparable rates of foreign-flag vessels. The total value of commodities shipped in 1967 was approximately \$903 million. Local currency agreements accounted for shipment of commodities valued at \$716 million. Another \$187 million in commodities was shipped under dollar credit sales agreements. Value and quantities of agricultural commodities programed under title I agreements are shown in appendix tables 8 through 11.

Local currency sales

In 1967, 10 countries signed a total of 22 sales agreements providing for payment in local currency. Eleven of these agreements in five countries included provisions for partial payment in dollar credit or convertible local currency. This 1967 total compares with 37 local currency agreements signed with 16 countries in 1966. The four countries signing agreements with provisions for payment solely in local currency were: Ghana, China (Taiwan), Vietnam, and Sudan. The five countries signing agreements with provisions for payments in both local currency and in dollar credit or convertible local currency were Tunisia, Morocco, India, Pakistan, and Israel.

The total market value of commodities programed in these 22 agreements was slightly less than \$1 billion. The total market value of commodities (including ocean transportation costs financed by CCC) programed under local currency agreements since the beginning of the program in 1954 is \$12.5 billion.

In dollar value, 50.3 percent of all local currency commodities were programed for India in 1967, 16.4 percent for Pakistan, and 15.8 percent for Vietnam.

Dollar credit sales

During 1967, 10 countries signed 16 government-to-government agreements providing for payment on dollar credit terms. These agreements have an estimated export market, including applicable ocean transportation costs of \$139 million. They provide for financing the sale and export for eventual dollar payment of approximately 43.2 million bushels (1.2 million metric tons) of wheat, 12.8 million bushels (325,000 metric tons) of feed grains, and 179,950 bales of cotton, plus substantial quantities of other agricultural commodities.

From the signing of the first Public Law 480 government-to-government dollar credit sales agreement on August 21, 1961, through December

31, 1967, a total of 115 dollar credit agreements have been signed with the governments of 37 countries. These agreements provide for financing exports of agricultural commodities with an export market value of approximately \$992.6 million including applicable ocean transportation costs. They represent a total CCC commitment of about \$1.3 billion.

During 1967, the estimated export market value of agricultural commodities shipped under dollar credit agreements was approximately \$186.8 million, excluding applicable cost for ocean transportation. Through December 31, 1967, dollar payments by foreign governments totaled \$132.7 million. Of this, \$101.2 million represents amortization of principal amounts financed by CCC and \$31.5 million represents interest.

Convertible local currency credit sales

During 1967, 11 agreements were signed with countries calling for full or partial payment in convertible local currency. Six of the 11 agreements called for full payment in convertible currency and five called for payment in both local currency and in convertible currency. The total market value of the commodities programed in these agreements was approximately \$152.5 million. India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Afghanistan, and Guinea participated in convertible local currency sales agreements. The agreements signed with India and Pakistan represented first steps in the transition from local currency payment to convertible local currency payments.

Private trade sales agreements

During calendar year 1967, four agreements were signed with private trade groups. These agreements provided for financing the sale and export for eventual dollar payment of approximately 902,000 bushels (22,900 metric tons) of feed grains, 96,000 bales of cotton, and 6,300 metric tons of inedible tallow. The estimated export market value of these agreements, including applicable ocean transportation costs, was \$18.3 million, an increase of \$2.0 million from 1966.

From December 31, 1964, when the first private trade agreement was signed, through December 31, 1967, a total of nine agreements have been signed. These agreements provided for financing exports of agricultural commodities with an ex-

port market value, including applicable ocean transportation costs, of approximately \$61.8 million. Through December 31, 1967, the export market value, including applicable ocean transportation costs of agricultural commodities shipped, was approximately \$9.3 million. Dollar payments of \$516,399 on the principal and \$283,392 on the interest reached a total of \$799,791 by December 1, 1967.

The proceeds generated from the sale of commodities under the private trade agreements are used in a variety of projects. For example, under Private Trade Agreement No. 2, signed December 31, 1964, with the Bank of Development and Rural Cooperatives (Bank Omran) Tehran, Iran, approximately 40,000 metric tons of wheat valued at \$3 million were to be exported to Iran during fiscal year 1965. Under subsequent amendments 45,643 metric tons of wheat valued at \$2,956,818 were exported in fiscal year 1966. Bank Omran provided supervised credit and cooperative services to about 11,000 farmers. Net sales proceeds of approximately \$3,289,220 were realized from the sale of wheat imported under the program.

Net sales proceeds from the wheat were used to provide increased agricultural credit and cooperative services to the participating 11,000 farmers. New cooperatives were established in the Crown villages. The total number of cooperatives in 364 villages increased to 581 with a total membership of 20,197. Through May 13, 1967, these cooperatives have received a total of 236,085,535 rials (\$3.1 million) in loans from Bank Omran, which they in turn, have reloaned to their farmer-members. Nearly 20,000 individual farmers have received loans from Bank Omran through the cooperatives. Through December 31, 1966, the farmer-borrowers repayed 76,726,166 rials (\$1,012,887) on principal. Interest earned through March 20, 1967, amounted to 7,707,345 rials (\$101,747). Under the supervision of the bank's technical staff, most of the loans extended to the farmers are being used for various production purposes, such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. Payments to CCC by Bank Omran through December 31, 1967, totaled \$648,916 of which \$422,403 represents payment of principal financed by CCC and \$226,513 interest.

Private Trade Agreement No. 3 with the Spanish Cooperative for Commercialization of Farm Products (COES), Madrid, Spain, provides for

the financing and export of \$35.0 million in feed grains and related ocean transportation costs. Through December 31, 1967, approximately 2.8 million bushels (72,241 metric tons) of corn valued at \$5.0 million has been purchased from the United States by COES. Sales proceeds from this corn will be used by COES to finance two slaughterhouses, inland grain storage and feed-handling facilities, and transportation equipment. In one COES' project approximately \$12 million is set aside for livestock imports. Over a 3-year period, COES plans to import about 20,000 head of beef cattle from the United States.

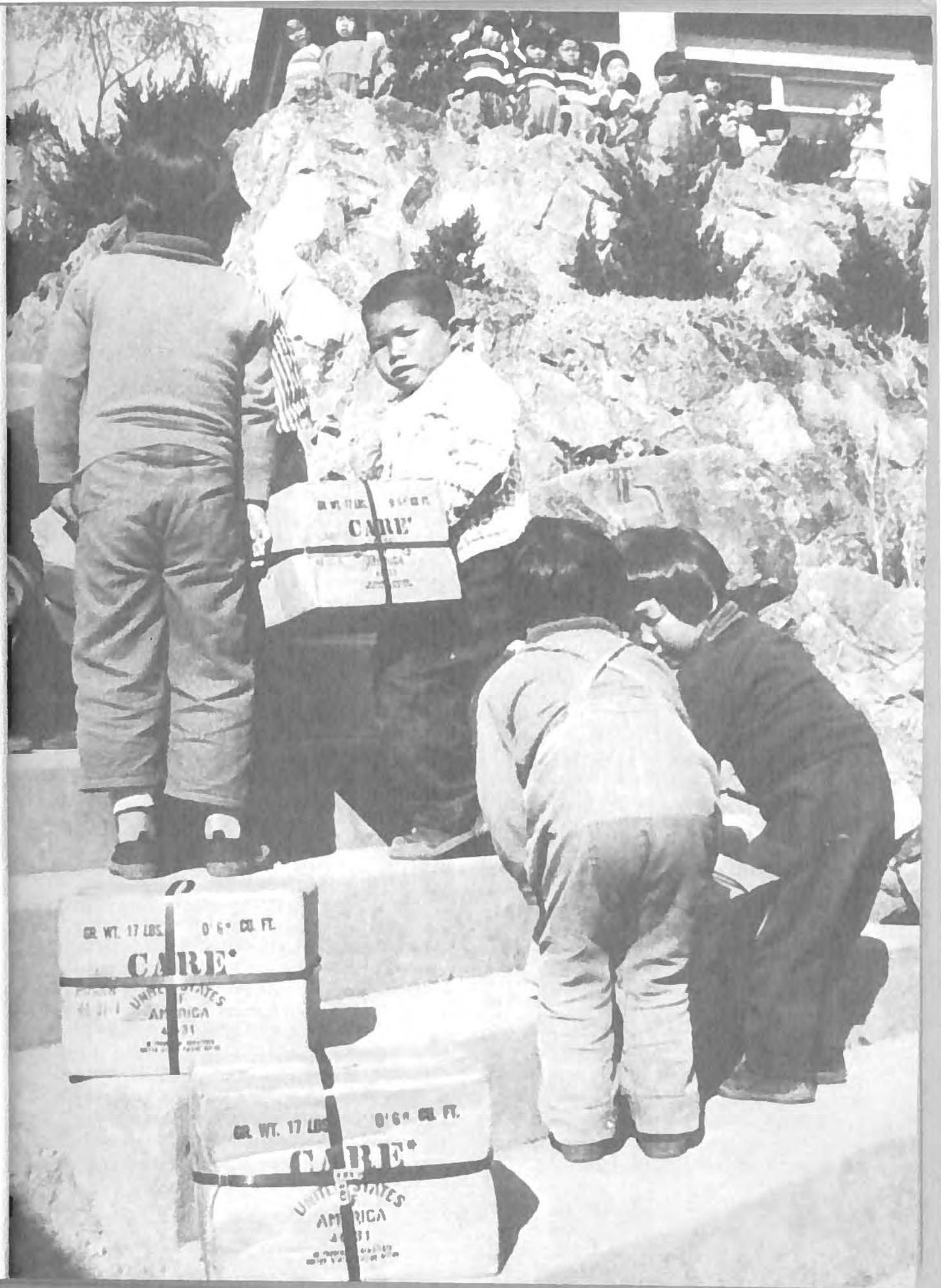
Accounting for Title I Costs

Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies

The gross Commodity Credit Corporation cost of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1967, totaled \$16,429 million. This represents \$15,082 million in commodity and other costs, \$1,100 million in ocean transportation costs (including \$583 million ocean freight differentials), and \$247 million in interest costs. Through December 31, 1967, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to about \$14,680 million. Reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161, 84th Congress totaled about \$1,659 million and \$90 million respectively.

Sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms

The Commodity Credit Corporation cost of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1967, totaled \$1,005.0 million. This represents \$925.2 million in commodity and other costs, \$75.7 million in ocean transportation costs, and \$4.1 million in interests costs. Through December 31, 1967, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements amounted to \$132.7 million. Reimbursements by appropriations totaled \$872.3 million.



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TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

Title II of the amended Public Law 480 legislation provides for a unified foreign donation program combining the authorities of titles II and III of the previous legislation. Title II authorizes donation of food for famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief; requirements for combating malnutrition especially in children; for promoting economic and community development in friendly developing areas; and assisting needy persons and nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs abroad. The assistance to needy persons is being increasingly directed toward community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for such assistance. Through people-to-people assistance, title II programs have direct relationship to the utilization of democratic institutions in development pursuant to title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Donated commodities are distributed through three types of cooperating sponsors: friendly governments, international agencies, and U.S. voluntary agencies. Insofar as practicable, all commodities furnished for these programs are clearly identified by appropriate markings on each package or container in the language of the recipients, as being furnished by the people of the United States of America.

In addition to the cost of acquisition, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) may pay the costs for enrichment, preservation, and fortification of the commodities as well as the cost of packaging, processing, transportation, handling, and ocean freight.

The new legislation authorizes title II donations up to \$600 million annually, plus carryover from previous years' authorizations for each of the 2 years covered by this legislation. Of this amount, up to \$7.5 million may be used each year to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I to meet selected costs designed to insure more effective use of the donated food. During 1967, programs of assistance were undertaken under title II authority for 2.4 million metric tons of food with a CCC value including ocean transportation of \$479 million. This brought to \$5.6 billion the CCC cost of commodities and ocean transportation authorized since the beginning of the program in 1954.

General explanation of operations

Foreign donation programs are operated by foreign recipient governments under bilateral agreements with the United States; on a multilateral basis by such governments through the World Food Program (WFP); and under the direction of U.S. voluntary agencies registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service, and international organizations such as FAO, United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

The U.S. Government provides commodities such as wheat, flour, bulgur, corn, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil and pays the costs of ocean transportation or, in the case of landlocked countries, transportation to the point of entry.

The recipient government pays for the costs of handling, warehousing, internal transportation, preparation, and serving (where appropriate). It also often provides equipment and contributes funds for the purchase of other foods, fuel, and processing. It pays the salaries of local administrators, cooks, teachers, and other personnel.

The U.S. voluntary agencies supervise or assist in the supervision of the program, train local personnel, and contribute funds for the purchase of equipment, supplemental foods, and other necessary supplies. Such contributions are made possible by cash contributions to the voluntary agencies from citizens of the United States and other countries.

The Agency for International Development (AID) is responsible for overall supervision of operations of the foreign donation programs to insure effective use of food resources in recipient countries. In each of the countries or territories in which these programs are conducted, an AID Food for Freedom officer or a member of the U.S. AID mission or the U.S. diplomatic mission provides direct supervision of operations. In addition, AID auditors from Washington and mission controller staffs periodically conduct audits to determine that programs are being operated in accordance with agreements, U.S. Government regulations, and accepted practices. Voluntary agency staffs and foreign government personnel also make periodic observations and checks of the programs.

In practice, the cooperating sponsor (foreign government, international organization, or U.S. registered voluntary agency) develops a program and submits to the U.S. mission a request for the necessary food, based on utilization criteria. The U.S. Government representative reviews and evaluates the request and submits it to Washington with a recommendation. Following analysis in AID/Washington, the program is submitted for approval to the Interagency Staff Committee. On approval, the commodities are made available to the cooperating sponsor.

Program Emphasis in 1967

In passing the Food for Peace Act of 1966, which became effective January 1, 1967, Congress added combating malnutrition as a purpose of the act and gave increased emphasis to the principle of self-help on the part of recipient countries. The President has repeatedly stated that the United States is

prepared to provide assistance to those countries that are determined to help themselves.

A number of significant trends in the use of donated food were accelerated during the past year. On the basis of priorities established among the categories of recipients, there was further progress toward self-help and community and economic development activities. Emergency relief procedures were further streamlined to provide prompt and timely response to requests for assistance. Programs reaching children received increased attention, and new stress was laid on combating malnutrition, particularly in preschool children.

During the first half of 1967 tight programing procedures were necessary because of curtailed availability of some commodities. In the latter part of the year, however, ample supplies of commodities, particularly wheat and wheat products, coarse grains, and vegetable oil, became available for donation programs. A message went to all missions stressing the opportunities offered by the increased availabilities for imaginative uses of title II in expanding or establishing meaningful programs to combat malnutrition, to promote community development, and to activate other self-help activities with special emphasis on increasing agricultural production. Strong efforts are being made to increase the effective use of these resources to help developing countries gain ground in the food and population race and to help speed up social and economic progress.

Child feeding

More than 48 million children currently benefit from the food donated for school lunch and maternal/child feeding programs in 106 countries.

Here the emphasis is not only upgrading of diets by whatever means is best, including the use of formulated foods, but also encouraging both the firm establishment of the school lunch as a part of local culture and gradually increasing assumption of local responsibility and financing.

In 1967, approximately 101,000 tons of commodities valued at \$24.5 million (CCC cost including ocean transportation) were authorized to (1) provide assistance to a school feeding and maternal/child health program recently taken over by the Government of Jamaica from the Church World Service and (2) continue support of government-operated programs in Brazil, Republic of China, Costa Rica, Korea, Peru, and Tunisia.

While Brazil's School Lunch, Maternal and Child Feeding Program is not typical of many U.S.-assisted child feeding programs, it best illustrates the development of sophistication and progressive incorporation of desirable features which the U.S. strives for in child feeding programs as rapidly as local experience will permit.

Initially, the Brazilian program included only a distribution of milk by the Federal Government, most of which was provided by the United States. It began faltering; failed by a substantial margin to reach its first goals; and spoilage of milk was not uncommon. The desire for a good program remained, however. Experience taught lessons and one by one the several states began to contribute financing and technical support.

Today the program is reaching 5.5 million children including 5 million in 70,000 schools in 22 states, three territories, and the Federal District of Brazilia.

More than 1 million children receive a complete hot lunch daily in addition to the milk. In January 1967, the President of Brazil issued a decree making obligatory the installation of school kitchens—or the reservation of an area for later installation—in all public schools under construction.

The program approved in 1967 authorized 43,000 tons of commodities with a CCC value including ocean transportation of \$9.7 million to cover the third and fourth years of an anticipated 8-year program. Brazil will provide 4,099 metric tons of cornmeal. Brazilian contributions in future years will phase up and the U.S. contribution will phase down until the eighth and final year it will not exceed 35 percent of its largest annual contribution. Then the Brazilians will continue the program without U.S. help. The Federal Brazilian budget (not including state contributions) for the program in 1967 was the cruzeiro equivalent of \$2.2 million compared to \$1.8 million in 1966 and \$0.72 million in 1965.

In combating malnutrition specially developed formulated foods are being used increasingly to upgrade the diet of needy children who are particularly vulnerable to protein deficiency. A highly nutritious blended and fortified corn-soya-milk product has proved its worth in a number of maternal and child feeding programs.

With demand peaking for emergency feeding in India, it was decided to try producing additional supplies of high-protein foods in India itself. This decision was in line with congressional and administration intent that every encouragement be

given developing countries to produce high protein blended foods locally. As a part of the \$25 million emergency feeding program approved in May, approximately \$5 million worth of U.S. commodities is being used in the production of balahar (meaning nutritious child food, a new word coined from two Hindi words, bal and ahar) in India.

Food for work programs

Food for work programs have been conducted on a government-to-government basis for many years. During the past year these programs operated in 16 countries; employed 1.4 million people; and reached a total of 6.9 million recipients.

The benefits which can—and under good management do—accrue from these programs are exemplified by one such program in Korea. This “Provincial Comprehensive Development Program” was initiated in 1964 with the following multiple objectives:

- (1) Increasing food production including fishery items through land reclamation, farmland improvement, shellfish and seaweed production, water impoundment and irrigation facilities, erosion control, flood control, and construction of farm-to-market roads;
- (2) Increasing farm-family income supplemented by sericulture and mulberry tree farms, and pasture-forage development;
- (3) Stabilizing portions of the rural population by establishing farm families on the land;
- (4) Increasing land holdings of marginal farmers resulting in increased income; hence self-sufficiency;
- (5) Assisting “fire-farmers” to prevent shifting cultivation;
- (6) Providing job opportunity for seasonally unemployed farm laborers; and
- (7) Developing a local sense of participation in and benefit from national economic development programs.

Since its inception this program has reclaimed over 200,000 acres of land. This land has been, or is being distributed to more than 100,000 selected families who previously had been attempting to exist on units too small for a decent subsistence. More than 260,000 additional acres have been improved for increased production through irrigation, erosion, and/or flood control projects. The income of marginal fishermen has more than doubled through the

improvement of shellfish and seaweed production. These improvements were made possible through utilization of unemployed and underemployed laborers who were previously a drain on Korean resources. More than 1,700 local technicians have been trained in upland development techniques and are actively involved in planning and operating projects.

In 1967, almost 148,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour, with a CCC value including ocean transportation of \$27 million, were authorized to provide continuation of the program.

Congressional action in 1964 permitted U.S. voluntary agencies to shift able-bodied adults from dole feeding (i.e., feeding unemployed or underemployed, able-bodied adults on a continuing basis) to food-for-work activities. The voluntary agencies have now passed the half-way mark in their goal to complete the shift by the end of 1970. Between 1966 and 1967 the numbers of food recipients benefitting from voluntary agency community work projects almost doubled, rising from 1.9 million to 3.7 million.

Catholic Relief Services work program in the Philippines is an example of how a U.S. voluntary agency working with national, provincial, and community governments and local leaders can accomplish an impressive volume of needed public improvements with food as the initial incentive.

Initially this program was undertaken with a few pilot projects largely devoted to improving communication between isolated communities and the outside world. In one case a road was needed, in another a wharf, and in another an airstrip. The successful completion of these projects led to closer cooperation with the Government, the renovation and improvement of irrigation and flood control systems, and then to miscellaneous projects such as repair of health centers, construction of school buildings, toilet construction, and the like.

By July 1966, a Government-sponsored and chaired coordinating committee had been organized with membership including AID and the voluntary agencies. This committee establishes both priority areas in which to work and priority types of projects. Under this system new requests for projects are channelled to this committee for review and then passed along for action. By October 1967, Catholic Relief Services had been involved in 1,365 projects and had utilized about 120,000 workers. Projects in order of priority included irrigation, flood control,

artesian wells, construction of roads, bridges and schools, schistosomiasis control, reforestation, construction of dormitories, and pavement of barrio plazas.

Purchase of title I currencies

Section 204 of title II provides the authority to use up to \$7.5 million per year of local currencies accruing under title I to insure more effective use of donated foods. This program became operative in 1965, with participation limited to eight countries qualifying as "principally excess currency countries." To date, approximately \$3.7 million have been authorized for this purpose.

In 1967, the equivalent of \$1.3 million in local currencies was made available to support 15 voluntary agency-sponsored projects in India, Israel, Tunisia, and Ceylon. Such grants include:

India.—Approximately \$176,000 in rupees to CARE for the purchase of 26 trucks for an expanded milk delivery fleet in support of its school feeding program and the equivalent of \$22,000 for construction of 200 kitchens to insure more efficient operation of the school lunch program; the equivalent of \$5,867 to Catholic Relief Services for the purchase of two jeeps and trailers for use in the distribution of meals to needy children in Calcutta.

Israel.—The equivalent of \$335,000 in Israeli pounds to Hadassah to be used for the improvement of kitchen, baking, canning, and cold-storage equipment. Another grant was made for the purchase of milk formula equipment for a maternity hospital and for the construction of a water treatment plant for a medical center.

Tunisia.—The dinar equivalent of \$40,225 to the Government of Tunisia to purchase cooking and serving equipment for the child feeding kitchens.

Ceylon.—The equivalent of \$11,029 in rupees to CARE for the procurement of 1,500 wooden pallets to be used in warehouses to prevent undue spoilage to Public Law 480 commodities.

Disaster relief

During 1967, the United States Government and voluntary agencies provided emergency disaster relief to approximately 13 million victims of 51 disasters in 39 countries. These consisted of floods, drought, famine, earthquake, and other miscellaneous items.

Although only six of the disasters were the result of food shortages, they accounted for about 90 per-

cent of the victims. In the case of the India famine, which required emergency feeding of some 8 million people, the figures appear in the first half of the 1967 disaster records but actually are an accumulation of 3 years of food shortages caused by drought. In the last half of 1967 a reported 1.9 million persons were affected by the drought in Korea.

Title II food granted to foreign disaster victims in 1967 has a market value of approximately \$80 million, including transportation. While food was the main item required, the United States also provided urgently needed tents, blankets, medicine, cloth, and other supplies.

As in the past, the voluntary agencies were very effective in providing on-the-spot assistance from existing Public Law 480 food stocks and aiding in its distribution. They also drew from their own resources non-Government food, blankets, tents, clothing, and other supplies.

The United States also contributed commodities to over 3.5 million refugees around the world during 1967, including 1.5 million war-displaced persons in Vietnam. Delivery and distribution were carried out in many remote areas in spite of difficult problems of topography and war dangers. Refugee programs are supported by government-to-government agreements and by voluntary and inter-governmental agencies.

In the Middle East, 364,225 Palestine refugees were helped through United States support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. Voluntary agencies assisted 173,232 refugees from tribal warfare and internal political strife in the Congo, Senegal, Hong Kong, and several other countries.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP), the international food aid organization established in 1962 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), is now in its second 3-year phase. The WFP undertakes economic development projects supported with food aid and carries out emergency assistance programs.

A total of 264 economic development projects in 64 countries have been approved since the program began operations. The total cost of these pro-

grams is \$246 million. Following is a breakdown of projects by regions: Africa, 66 projects in 24 countries; Asia, 63 projects in 11 countries; Near East, North Africa, and Europe, 96 projects in 15 countries; and Latin America and Caribbean, 39 projects in 14 countries. In addition, 58 emergency operations have been undertaken in 43 countries at a total cost of \$46 million in WFP resources.

U.N. and FAO member countries support the program by voluntary contribution of commodities, services, and cash. The U.S. Government contributes commodities and ocean freight services to the program under the authority of title II, and cash support through the U.S. Agency for International Development.

During the initial 3-year period, the program operated on an experimental basis with resources of \$93 million, of which the United States pledged \$50 million. Sixty-nine countries contributed to this first phase with 54 countries receiving assistance for 114 different projects covering economic development, maternal and child feeding, and emergency programs.

After reviewing the accomplishments of the first phase in December 1965, the U.N. General Assembly and the FAO determined to extend WFP "on a regular and continuing basis."

The United States pledged in January 1966 to contribute for the 1966-68 period up to \$130 million. The pledge is on a matching basis, with not more than 50 percent of the commodities (up to \$92 million) and 40 percent of the cash (up to \$6 million) to come from the United States.

In order to encourage an increase in total pledges without decreasing the cash proportion of such commitments the United States later amended its pledge to match with U.S. commodities up to 50 percent of cash as well as commodities contributed by other donors after July 31, 1966. Of the \$169 million effective pledges from 77 donor countries for the 1966-68 period at the end of the second year, \$82 million represent the U.S. commitment. This amount includes \$56 million in commodities, \$20 million in ocean freight to transport the U.S. donated commodities, and \$6 million in cash. Of the total pledges of \$169 million, \$112 million were in commodities and \$57 million were in cash and services.



TITLE III—BARTER OPERATIONS

Authority for barter operations is contained in title III of Public Law 480 and other legislation, principally the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act. These legislative authorities provide for the export of U.S. agricultural commodities to (1) generate funds to acquire goods and services needed in the overseas operations of other U.S. Government agencies and (2) procure, within strict limitations, strategic materials for the stockpile. Primary objectives of the barter program are to increase exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and to improve the U.S. balance of payments position by financing offshore requirements of U.S. Government agencies with agricultural exports in addition to cash sales.

Barter procurement of goods and services for other U.S. Government agencies has increased significantly since 1963 when program emphasis was shifted from the acquisition of strategic materials for Government stockpiles. USDA is reimbursed in dollars for the value of goods and services procured or financed on behalf of other U.S. agencies.

Under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture, private U.S. business firms accept CCC-owned agricultural commodities, or reimbursement for such commodities from U.S. private stocks. In exchange they finance the procurement of foreign materials and services, or furnish them abroad, for a U.S. Government agency. Among the major provisions of barter contracts are requirements that (1) agricultural commodities be exported to certain eligible foreign countries; (2) barter commodities

not be reexported; (3) proof of export to and import into eligible barter destinations be submitted by the contractor; (4) financial coverage in cash or letters of credit be provided if agricultural commodities are acquired before CCC is reimbursed by the procuring agency or strategic materials are delivered; (5) where ocean transportation is necessary for delivery of strategic materials, other materials, goods, and equipment, at least 50 percent be shipped on privately owned U.S.-flag vessels, if they are available at fair and reasonable rates.

Highlights of Program Activity in 1967

Barter contracts signed during 1967 totaled \$315.2 million, the second highest level since the program's inception. Contracting in 1966 was \$273.7 million. The total value of barter contracting since July 1954 reached approximately \$2.6 billion. The use of barter in 1967 to procure \$314.4 million in foreign goods and services needed by other U.S. Government agencies helped improve the U.S. balance of payments position by using funds generated by agricultural commodity exports for purchases which otherwise would have resulted in spending U.S. Government dollars abroad. During 1967, USDA received \$289.2 million as reimbursement for goods and services procured on behalf of other U.S. Government agencies.

In summary, barter activities in 1967 involved: *Procurements for Department of Defense.*—The 1967 Defense contracting total of \$240.9 million was \$73.6 million above the 1966 level. Among the

supplies and services being procured abroad for Army, Air Force, and Navy installations in Europe and Asia are cement, base maintenance services, and coal handling and distribution services. Sizable barter procurement arrangements were made to meet the needs of military installations in Belgium, Germany, Italy, Turkey, United Kingdom, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

Procurements for the Agency for International Development.—Contracts on behalf of AID in 1967 were valued at \$73.5 million, \$28 million more than in 1966. Of this total, cement and fertilizer (urea) valued at \$11.8 million is being delivered to Vietnam. Fertilizer procurements for India, Pakistan, and Vietnam valued at approximately \$45.5 million will contribute to the self-help efforts of these countries in increasing their food production.

Acquisition of Strategic Materials.—Contracts for strategic materials entered into during 1967 totaled

only \$0.8 million. These contracts involved acquisition of selenium and rutile needed to meet deficits in stockpile objectives.

Agricultural Exports.—In 1967, agricultural commodities valued at \$314.2 million were exported under barter contracts. A total of 128 countries and areas have received agricultural commodities under the barter program since July 1954. The value of these commodities, based on export market prices, is approximately \$2,548.3 million. The amount received by each country and area is shown in Appendix table 30.

Details pertaining to barter activities appear in appendix tables 29 through 33. Differences between barter contract amounts shown in appendix table 30 and the value of materials, equipment, and services in appendix table 32 are due in most instances to the timelag between contracting and delivery.



SELF-HELP

Agriculture plays a crucial role in economic development. In the less developed countries, largely rural, economic growth rests on a more productive agriculture; and agricultural growth depends on the decisions of millions of traditional farmers. These decisions are influenced by actions—or inactions—of their governments. Because the private sector is so small in many of these countries, the role of government is likely to be large. Moreover, governments have the power to influence the size and shape of the private sector and its growing contribution to agriculture.

Rural people have a special relationship—or lack of relationship—with their governments. The gulf between them is a persistent obstacle to bringing agriculture into the mainstream of country development. Self-help may be termed the key to involving the rural people in national growth.

Self-help has been a guiding principle of U.S. economic assistance since the Marshall plan. The application of self-help to sale of food under Public Law 480, however, was spelled out in detail for the first time in the Food for Peace Act of 1966.

Section 109(a) states: "Before entering into agreements with developing countries for the sale of United States agricultural commodities on whatever terms, the President shall consider the extent to which the recipient country is undertaking wherever practicable self-help measures to increase per capita production and improve the means for storage and distribution of agricultural commodities. . . .", including—

1. Producing needed food, rather than non-food crops;

2. Developing agro-industries through private enterprise;
3. Training farmers;
4. Constructing adequate storage facilities;
5. Improving marketing and distribution systems;
6. Creating a favorable environment for U.S. and foreign private investment;
7. Implementing government policies that insure incentives to producers;
8. Establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive research;
9. Allocating sufficient funds to carry out the program effectively.

All agreements signed in 1967 have included explicit self-help requirements.

In addition, section 109 provides for a review of each recipient country's self-help efforts. To implement this provision, governments submit reports semiannually.

Agricultural development is complex; it requires time and patience. Far-reaching changes may be necessary to achieve overall goals. It is difficult, therefore, at this time to attempt to measure the exact influence of the specific self-help provisions in 1967 agreements.

Nevertheless, in several countries there were encouraging advances in food production. These were due not only to judicious use of Food for Freedom, but to the successful coordination and impact of several long-range assistance factors. One of these was the import of new seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm and transportation equipment financed by dollar credit from the Foreign Assistance Act. Irriga-

tion and reclamation projects funded by loans from United States, World Bank, and other sources was another factor. Investment guarantees and local currency (private enterprise) loans have encouraged and helped construct private fertilizer factories; storage, processing, and marketing facilities. Technical assistance has helped lay the foundations for more efficient farming practices along with education, training, and research.

It is too early to have a complete measure of performance against commitments made in these agreements, but it is possible to determine the steps that are being taken to assure progress.

Specific provisions in agreements signed to date reflect the many kinds of effort essential for expanding food production. In India, where there has been a critical shortage of fertilizer, the Government has announced plans to almost triple fertilizer consumption over that of 2 years ago, and reports thus far indicate that this aim will be substantially achieved. In 1967, India had a record harvest: 95.8 million metric tons of grain—7 percent over its previous record year. In Indonesia, the price of fertilizer has been too high, relative to that of rice, to make extensive use profitable: the September 1967 Public Law 480 agreement provides, therefore, that the Indonesian Government will take steps to establish a more favorable price ratio.

Reforms needed may be quite rudimentary. In the Congo, a major problem is transporting food from where it is grown to town and city markets. So the agreement provides for building more farm-to-market roads. Or needs may be more sophisticated, such as establishing institutions for farm credit, or adaptive seed research. We have placed strong emphasis on improving conditions for foreign private agribusiness investment, especially in fertilizer plants.

The year 1967 was one of record production for world agriculture, and, significantly, a record for the less-developed countries as well. Food production per person in these countries, except for Communist Asia, increased by about 6 percent in 1967, bringing it back to the level of 1964. Most of the developing countries with large populations—India, Pakistan, and Brazil—made substantial gains in production of grain and other foods.

Thus, although weather undoubtedly played a part in the increased production in many countries, there is no question that the new emphasis governments placed on agriculture played an important

role. Many less-developed countries have responded.

Country reports summarized on the following pages indicate serious efforts among the recipient countries to stimulate their own agricultural development. For some governments it was the first time working-level technicians were required to examine and evaluate their own programs. Thus, the exercise of reporting on self-help in itself provided training.

It should be pointed out, also, that many of the countries participating in title I agreements have been engaged for some years in self-help projects under title II. Some of these are described elsewhere in this annual report.

Highlights of title I self-help activities in individual countries follow:

India

Crop shortages in the previous 2 years brought new urgency and priority in 1967 to India's efforts to increase food production. This has been reflected in a sharp increase in agriculture's share of India's development spending. At the same time, major advances in the use of high-yielding seed varieties combined with heavy doses of fertilizer have sharply increased the technological potential for agriculture in the Indian subcontinent. Knowledge of how fully this potential will be exploited awaits the evidence of future years. But a good start has been made.

The United States has sought to encourage and support further progress through both dollar and food aid programs. Self-help provisions of 1967 Public Law 480 agreements called for increased fertilizer and pesticide use, expanded use of new seeds, increased and intensified water use, incentive price supports, more credit, and more land devoted to food crops.

Fertilizer

Fertilizer use has increased dramatically. Demand has outrun supply despite the fact that total availability this year is expected to be more than 2 million tons, about six times the amount available in 1960-61 and almost triple that of 2 years ago.

This increase has been caused partly by wider knowledge of fertilizer and its benefits. But it has been accelerated substantially by improved seed varieties, better farm prices, and new Indian Government policies. Chief among the latter have been unpredicted allocations of foreign exchange for

fertilizer imports and efforts to increase production within India.

Most Indian fertilizer production to date has been in state-run plants. These have often run well below capacity. India has sought both to increase the efficiency of these public plants and to increase the attractiveness of private investment in fertilizer, particularly from overseas. Earlier restrictions on investment, pricing, and distribution, which had been deterrents, have been eased. Although progress has not been as rapid as sometimes hoped, a number of privately financed fertilizer plants are now under construction or in the negotiating stage. The Coromandel plant with substantial U.S. investor backing began production in December.

High-yielding seeds

The rise of new seed varieties has been a most dramatic development in India food grain production. In 1966, after extensive tests, India imported 18,000 tons of the short-stemmed Mexican wheat seed which has revolutionized Mexican agriculture. Improved rice varieties from the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines are also having a major impact, as are rice and coarse-grain varieties developed by Indian researchers.

All are contributing to India's intensive High-Yielding Varieties Program, aimed at sharp yield increases for wheat, rice, and coarse grains in selected areas with assured water supplies. Coverage on this program for 1967-68 should be close to 15 million acres, more than double the 1966-67 level.

Farm experts are increasingly optimistic about the impact these seeds will have, not just in their expanded use, but in dramatically demonstrating to farmers that far better yields are possible, and inspiring adoption of other improved practices.

Water

Despite irrigation covering about 80 million acres—one-fourth of the total cropland area—India's food production depends heavily on rainfall in the right places at the right times. Thus assured water supplies remains a vital element in Indian agricultural development.

Recent years have seen two changes in water development. First, there is relatively less reliance on massive irrigation and more on minor irrigation such as tubewells, which have a much quicker payoff in increased production. Second, emphasis is

changing somewhat from "extensive" irrigation for drought insurance to intensive irrigation aimed at maximum production, including multiple cropping.

Overall minor irrigation is targeted to increase by 3 million acres in 1967-68, and the actual increase may be as much as 4 million acres.

But while India's irrigated acreage continues to grow, and tubewell installation has often been dramatic, overall progress in water development may begin to lag behind fertilizer and seed improvements unless increased efforts are made. Further substantial improvement in water management is essential if increased amounts of fertilizer and high-yielding seeds are to be used most effectively in future years.

Pest control

India suffers substantial losses of foodgrains to rats and other pests, before and after harvest. Estimates of these losses vary, with evidence insufficient to justify a firm figure.

To reduce field losses, India is undertaking a rapid increase in land sprayed by pesticides, and expects to exceed substantially the 59 million acres covered in 1966-67.

Losses after harvest are especially difficult to prevent, because they occur primarily in the small stocks of village peasants and traders.

To help India meet these problems the U.S. Government has made available a U.S. rodent control expert.

Credit

As farmers invest increasingly in fertilizer, new seeds, pesticides, tubewells, and other costly inputs, the availability of credit at reasonable rates becomes more important to agricultural progress. While credit is not yet sufficient to meet needs, India has been taking steps to increase the amount available by loans through cooperatives (which provide the bulk of the credit), and expansion of the role of commercial banks in financing agricultural development.

Prices and distribution

India has recently adopted a system of price supports. This, combined with the high market prices induced by shortages, has provided a substantial economic incentive for farmers to adopt new practices.

Procurement prices for the fall crop now being harvested are generally well above those of last year. They are substantially higher than official supports, and the Indian Government has pledged that it will buy all grains offered at procurement price levels, since the Government aims to purchase a buffer stock of several million tons to use for price stabilization and as an emergency reserve. The Government also intends to gradually ease the restrictions that have prevented free movement of food from surplus to deficit areas.

Better prices for food products are an important element in India's long-range plans to increase the proportion of her land devoted to food crops.

Other policies

India, supported by the U.S. Government, is fortifying wheat flour and infant food provided as part of the Public Law 480 program to improve protein and vitamin content. India is maintaining its food distribution system to assure supplies for the poor, but reducing Government distribution of food since the market can meet the needs of a greater portion of the people in a good crop year.

Population

Coupled with its priority on food production, India has sharply accelerated family planning. The program emphasizes a "cafeteria" approach to contraceptive techniques. The intra-uterine device (IUD) has encountered greater difficulties than anticipated. It is now one of a range of methods promoted, on a voluntary basis, including pills and sterilization. The widespread availability of supplies is recognized as increasingly crucial, as are material incentives for users.

The last 2 years have brought a sharp acceleration in family planning. The Indian budget allocation was increased from \$20 million in 1966-67 to \$41 million in 1967-68. The latter amount is well over expenditures for family planning during the entire third Five-Year Plan period (1961-66).

Thus far, however, these efforts can only be seen as a beginning. As important as money, and more difficult to secure, are skilled local personnel and administrative machinery to reach enough potential parents.

India's population program is clearly a serious and large-scale effort: it is budgeting more today for this purpose than any other country.

Pakistan

Pakistan's agricultural self-help programs have been brought together into a concerted "Grow More Food" campaign, which, with the help of improved weather, is expected to raise foodgrain production for 1967-68 at least 10 percent over last year's level.

The leading performer in Pakistan's "Grow More Food" campaign is the high-yielding Mexican semidwarf wheat. Three hundred and fifty tons of seed wheat were imported from Mexico in October 1965, followed in 1967 by a record seed purchase of 42,000 tons, the world's largest to date. It is estimated that Mexican-type seeds were planted on at least 3 million acres for 1968 harvest.

With double the yield of indigenous tall stem varieties, the new semidwarf varieties should help Pakistan become self-sufficient in wheat by the early 1970's, if not before. This goal assumes average weather, and that other necessary production inputs, especially fertilizer, will be available.

During the past year Pakistan has placed increased emphasis on making critical production inputs available to the farmer. Fertilizer availability increased substantially, though distribution problems prevented full achievement of the ambitious 1967-68 goal of more than doubling the previous year's level. With the support of a continuing government subsidy on the use of fertilizer, a further substantial increase is expected next year.

Farmer incentives to increase production by planting semidwarf wheats have been supported by a government "floor price." Farmers are learning how to grow the new wheats by the use of 10,000 1-acre demonstration plots set up by extension officers in the irrigated districts of West Pakistan.

In rice, Pakistan also expects to become self-sufficient by the early 1970's, despite some setbacks. The primary emphasis has been placed on a new short, stiff stemmed rice, IR-8, developed at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. Unfortunately, because of deepwater conditions resulting from dependence on monsoons for irrigation, the IR-8 variety does not perform well during the major rice season. However, during the dry season, when the land is irrigated largely by canals and pumps, there is a great potential for increasing the acreage planted to IR-8.

Seeking a high-yielding rice that would meet the problems, the East Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation is carrying out research on in-

digenous rice varieties on its own seed farm and through registered seedgrowers.

As in India, availability of water in the right amounts and at the right time and place is crucial. Low-lift irrigation pumps in East Pakistan increased the irrigated area last year by 260,000 acres. This increase in irrigated area makes possible two and three crops a year on the same land.

Irrigation in West Pakistan has grown rapidly. Both public and private tubewell construction has expanded. More canal water and additional power for tubewell pumps should also be available from the newly completed Mangla Dam.

With a population growth rate of 2½ to 3 percent per year, Pakistan's food problem over the long term will not be solved merely by increasing food production. The Pakistani family planning program is one of the most active in the world. By mid-1967, 840,000 Pakistani women were reported to be using intrauterine devices, 1.2 million couples were routinely using conventional contraceptives, 54,000 men and women had undergone sterilization, and 40,000 more women were using oral contraceptives. This is in accordance with the national objectives of reducing the birthrate from 50 per thousand to 40 per thousand.

Israel

As most of Israel is very dry, great efforts are dedicated to making the best use of water resources. Main activities during 1967 were diversion of the Manasseh Streams, setting up reservoirs in western Galilee, purification of sewage water in the Tel Aviv area, preservation of rainwater, connecting small streams to the national water network, drilling new wells, and desalinization research.

Total food production increased 14 percent in the year ending September 30, 1967, with grain production setting a new record. Production of milk rose by 9 percent, with the average yield per cow rating among the highest in the world. Eggs, poultry, honey, and fish production also increased.

Storage capacity of grains, soybeans, and other crops rose during the year. There was no significant change in the volume of cold storage.

Extensive research and training are carried out by the various divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Korea

Through intensive self-help efforts, South Korea has set twin aims of boosting its agricultural production and reducing its population growth.

The agricultural goal is 9 million metric tons of grain in 1971, estimated to be enough to meet total demand; but agricultural production fell short of its goal in 1967, due to drought. Barley and wheat harvests exceeded targets, but rice and other crops fell short.

Korea's economy has shown remarkable progress in the last several years, enabling the country to make significant commercial purchases of farm commodities from the United States.

Agricultural research programs are being carried on over a wide area. Numerous projects seek higher productivity in food crops. Drought control is a major subject under study. Other research projects involve industrial crops, use of sloped idle land, and increased diversification.

Recognizing that increased food production is meaningful only if the population can be kept in balance, Korea has launched an energetic and effective family planning program. The population growth rate already has been slowed, and hopes are high that the 1971 objectives of dropping it to 2 percent can be reached or even surpassed. An estimated 300,000 intrauterine devices have already been inserted.

Afghanistan

The Afghanistan Government's accelerated wheat production program has become part of the third Five-Year Plan for Agriculture (1967-71). With emphasis on fertilizer, improved seeds, and better cultural practices, the program aims to increase wheat production 25 percent during the 5-year period. Generally, Afghanistan expects to boost all food grain production by 14 percent by the end of 1971.

Afghani farmers are beginning to use fertilizer in significant quantities for the first time, with distribution in 1967 rising to more than five times that of the previous year. Further sharp increases are planned for future years. Over 90 percent of 1967 fertilizer use was for wheat production.

In late 1966 and 1967, the Government imported substantial amounts of high yielding Mexican wheat seed, with 7,000 tons of this seed available for planting in late 1967.

In fulfillment of a specific commitment in the July Public Law 480 self-help agreement, 1967 brought a tripling of freshman enrollment under the Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University, compared to the level of previous years.

Iceland

With a cold climate and inhospitable terrain, the people of Iceland are forced to import much of their food. Although only a small part of the land can be used for farming, land use has expanded, and the use of fertilizer has increased significantly.

During 1967, the Government's appropriation for agriculture increased by 10 percent. Another important measure taken during the year was the elimination of import restrictions on feed grains, cutting the price 10 to 20 percent. Iceland now has corn storage facilities with a capacity of 3,000 metric tons, all constructed in 1967. New slaughterhouses were built during the year, and two breeding stations for cattle and sheep went into operation. The Agricultural School has been expanded, and the curriculum at the School of Horticulture has been extended and diversified. Construction of a new agricultural research center was started during the year.

Congo

Civil disturbances have left the Congo dependent on imports for much of its food. Now it faces the problem of regaining its food self-sufficiency. Several steps have been taken. Over 55 percent of the local currencies reserved for country use from previous Public Law 480 agreements are being used to build communication lines and access roads to improve the transportation of agricultural commodities in rural areas.

New emphasis on agricultural education resulted in a sevenfold increase in the number of university degree candidates—16 in 1960 to 125 this year. The monetary reform announced in June 1967 should also stimulate agricultural production for export, although part of the impact of this measure may be offset by the increase in taxes on agricultural exports.

A U.S. Government team, provided for in the last Public Law 480 agreement, has reviewed the Congo's agricultural self-help measures. The team identified the most important obstacles to agricultural production in the Congo, and its recommen-

dations will be included in the next self-help agreement.

Ghana

Ghana is giving first priority to agricultural development in national planning. This is indicated in the Public Law 480 agreement. It will apply a substantial portion of the local currency generated by title I sales to self-help food production. It seeks to increase food production by at least 4 percent per year.

The Government will soon begin a study of its agricultural sector. Surveys for the rural road program are continuing, and some construction has started. Market studies are being completed to determine other priority roads.

An encouraging trend in Ghana is the Government emphasis on private enterprise in agriculture. Ghana has phased out some of its state farms, and is encouraging private farming, both large and small.

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to import, distribute and market fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural chemicals through commercial channels. It also plans to sharply increase the amount of fertilizer available for sale to farmers in 1968.

Morocco and Tunisia

Morocco and Tunisia are both major wheat consumers, but neither produces enough to be self-sufficient. Both depend heavily on Public Law 480, but both have started to increase their own wheat production, and have undertaken related self-help agricultural programs.

Morocco is testing new wheat varieties imported from Mexico. In addition, the Government has completed the first phase of a large-scale campaign to increase production of cereals on dryland subsistence farms. The main effort of this program is to encourage farmers to try new wheat varieties and fertilizer. In 1966-67 the program covered about 432,000 acres. Because this was a drought year, the results were poor, but plans are being made to expand the program in 1967-68 to cover nearly twice the area.

Morocco continued its tree planting program. It has made some progress in three fields covered by the self-help agreement—livestock improve-

ment, range management, expansion of vocational agricultural training in secondary schools.

The *Tunisian* wheat program began in 1967 with the planting of 32 demonstration plots which will compare the performance of four local wheat varieties with four dwarf Mexican varieties. Some will be grown under irrigation, and the remainder under dryland farming. If successful, the area devoted to the Mexican dwarf varieties will be greatly expanded in 1968-69.

Dramatic increases in food production are possible for both countries, if these varieties do as well there as they did in Mexico, and appear to be doing in India and Pakistan.

The Tunisian Government plans to double the quantity of fertilizer used by Tunisian farmers by 1972. The Government also hopes production of cereals and pulses will increase, now that it has increased the prices farmers receive for these crops. Food prices had not changed since 1956.

Many projects are underway to control erosion, increase irrigation, and improve water management. Several dams have been completed and their water supply systems are now being completed. Two projects in the north, when developed, will make irrigation available on some 70,000 acres, 20,000 of which can grow wheat. A new contract has been signed with an American firm to lay plans for development and use of underground water. Major work has also been done in range management and soil erosion in the Oued Marguellig Watershed—an area covering 390,000 acres.

Indonesia

During 1967, Indonesia was primarily concerned with trying to overcome the destructive consequences of years of misrule. Some grave problems were eased, but restoration of a sound economy, including agriculture, will be a long process. It will depend in large part on living within Spartan budgets, strict attention to priorities in rehabilitating the country's productive capacity, and exercising extreme care in launching new ventures.

Support for BIMAS

Indonesia's self-help requirements are based primarily on the need to step up rice production. To achieve this, the emphasis is on intensified cultiva-

tion, implemented particularly by funds to expand the so-called BIMAS program.

BIMAS, formally known as the Bimingan Massal, is a Government-sponsored extension program. Teams of technicians, auxiliary workers, and students visit rural communities and demonstrate how to increase food production, improve storage, processing, and marketing, and organize cooperatives. The teams work with groups of farmers to enable them to carry on the improvements and increase their yields on their own or through cooperatives.

Starting with a pilot project in 1963-64, the BIMAS rice program has expanded until now it involves an estimated 2,500,000 farmers and 700,000 hectares (about 1,680,000 acres).

Fertilizer and seed

Fertilizer needs of farmers who have already participated in the BIMAS program have been planned for the next 5 years. Improved seed also will be distributed, particularly the IR-8 and IR-5 varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

Incentives

During the past rainy season, rice farmers under BIMAS were provided with fertilizer, insecticides, and sprayers on terms that made their use profitable.

In the February 1968 Public Law 480 agreement Indonesia strengthened its commitment to incentive prices for producers, particularly during the major rice harvest (April-June). The Government will buy more rice during this harvest to help support farmer prices and reduce the danger of shortages later in the year.

In addition to intensified rice production, a program for replanting and reforesting eroded lands has been expanded; about \$780,000 in local currency has been budgeted for this purpose in 1968.

Roadbuilding and storage

In 1966, the Government rehabilitated 2,800 miles of farm-to-market roads. In 1967, the figure was 1,775 miles, and in 1968 the plan is to rebuild about 1,530 miles.

A program to stimulate private storage facilities has been under study. One plan has been initiated in East Java for corn storage, for which about 29 million rupiahs (about \$100,000) is proposed in the 1968 budget.

Vietnam

Fulfilling Vietnam's self-help measures depends, of course, on war-related security. Nevertheless, the Government of Vietnam has given agricultural development high priority in its plans.

Efforts are being made to increase rice production 40 percent by 1971. New high-yielding "miracle rice" seed has been imported from the Philippines. The imported seed stock will be multiplied and planted extensively for food use.

Fertilizer imports are expected to double in 1968. More pesticides for field use also have been ordered. Cooperatives and farmer associations have gained experience in fertilizer distribution and should be able to handle larger quantities more efficiently; private dealers are receiving inventory credit from the Agriculture Development Bank and are taking a renewed interest in fertilizer imports and distribution.

The Government of Vietnam is increasingly sensitive to farm prices. It considers favorable returns to producers tools for pacification, as well as production incentives. Rice price support programs and other price policies are under continuing review.

The Ministry of Commerce has requested studies and cost/benefit analyses on rice storage and losses. A fumigation program for decreasing storage losses

has been made available to the Government of Vietnam.

The Philippines

While the Public Law 480 agreement with the Philippines was signed just prior to January 1, 1967, and is therefore not included elsewhere in this report, the progress in rice production there offers an example of how a combination of internal and external elements contribute to a record rice crop. A high-yielding rice variety was developed by the privately-financed International Rice Research Institute. The Philippine Government contributed initiative, energy, infrastructure and money. AID provided financial assistance and ideas for encouraging farmers to try the new seed. Private U.S. industrial firms, which have plants in the Philippines, produced and distributed fertilizer and pesticides.

Private Philippine rural banks extended credit to farmers from a government-established fund, assisted by an AID loan. Voluntary agencies and farm organizations helped promote the program. Most important, the farmers themselves were highly motivated, both by the immediate financial gain and long-range future prospects.

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USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Whenever the United States is able to use foreign currency holdings for disbursements that would otherwise be dollar transactions, a benefit to the national balance of payments is realized.

The following section describes programs of military and economic aid, support of market development projects, U.S. overseas construction projects, scientific, cultural, and educational programs, and sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

Title I sales agreements for foreign currencies include the terms for the deposit and use of foreign currency. Section 104 of Public Law 480 provides a wide variety of uses. Each agreement specifies the percentages of the total proceeds to be used for grants and loans to the purchasing government under sections 104(c), (f), and (h); for loans to private business firms under section 104(e); and for U.S. uses authorized by section 104 of the act. Details are shown in appendix tables 13 and 14.

As shipments are made, the recipient government deposits to the account of the U.S. Disbursing Officer an amount of its own currency equivalent to the dollar amount due. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the deposit, custody, and sale of the currencies.

Title I sales proceeds earmarked for U.S. uses 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, for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel, and where possible, for sale to U.S. citizens for travel and other pur-

poses. The dollars received are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In countries where the supply of U.S.-owned currencies is in excess of our requirements, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, "U.S. use" proceeds are available for use under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs" for purposes authorized by section 104 (a) and (b), of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, under section 104(j) currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes.

The Treasury Department has determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Ceylon, Congo (Kinshasa), Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Yugoslavia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for the fiscal year 1968.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Bureau of the 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 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 crediting of currencies to their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 17 shows agencies responsible for each foreign currency use program.

PAYMENT OF U.S. OBLIGATIONS

Sales agreements signed during 1967 provided that foreign currencies equivalent to \$159 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligations under section 104(a) and for other "U.S. uses" under section 104 of the act.

Agency appropriations are charged for foreign currencies used for the payment of U.S. obligations

abroad under any of these sections. The dollars charged to appropriations are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

From the beginning of program through June 30, 1967, CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$1.41 billion from this source.

AGRICULTURAL AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Under section 104(b)(1) up to 5 percent of the foreign currencies generated by title I sales may be used to maintain or expand present agricultural export markets or to develop new markets. Since the beginning of the program, Public Law 480 funds totaling \$89.8 million have been spent on market development. Cooperating private trade and agricultural groups have spent about \$61.7 million of their own funds, making a total of \$151.5 million available for agricultural foreign market development through December 31, 1967. A table showing these contributions by years follows this section.

The overseas market development program was started in 1955. Since then annual commercial dollar exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products have increased from \$2.1 billion to about \$5.0 billion. Activities under the program have contributed to this impressive gain in exports.

There are four major types of market development programs:

1. Cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups.
2. Trade fair, trade center, and in-store promotion activities.
3. Marketing research.
4. Utilization research.

Cooperative Programs With Trade and Agricultural Groups

A major part of the market promotion activities is handled through Government and industry cooperative projects. Approved U.S. trade and

agricultural groups (cooperators) conduct market development work, directly or in cooperation with foreign trade and agricultural groups, and contribute funds, personnel, services, supplies, and equipment. The Government provides foreign currencies and general guidance, including assistance overseas by the Agricultural Attaché Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In some cases, when an appropriate trade group is unavailable, or when market analyses or problems cut across commodity lines, projects are carried out directly by the Government.

Market development project activities and expenditures totaled \$22.5 million, including \$9.0 million by United States and third-party cooperators. The Government expenditures, in addition to cooperator projects, include the trade fair, trade center, and in-store promotion activities; marketing and utilization research; and market development operating expenses at the American embassies.

The cooperator projects cover a wide range of activities, including seminars and technical assistance to expand the usage of U.S. food and agricultural products, exhibits and demonstrations, tours by foreign buyers to U.S. agricultural industries and publicity and advertising campaigns.

Highlights of 1967 programs

Cotton.—The recently organized International Institute for Cotton initiated greatly intensified research and promotion program to stimulate consumption of Cotton. As a member country the

United States is taking a leading part in the development of the institute's program.

Wheat.—Promotions to increase consumption of American wheat paid dividends in several major markets. Market development programs stimulated additional purchase of U.S. wheat by Japan. A Golden Toast promotion in West Germany produced sales of about 14 million loaves of American-type bread. In the Netherlands similar promotion for bread containing 50 percent or more United States hard wheat led to greatly increased sales.

Soybeans.—Exports of soybeans and soybean products continued to gain. A major advertising program for soybean oil was initiated in Japan. Promotional and educational programs for soybean meal continued to receive heavy emphasis in the European area.

Feed Grains.—Exports of feed grains declined from the record level of a year ago mainly due to increased world production and trade restrictions in some large markets. Market development educational and service programs continued to build up the long-term demand for U.S. feed grains in livestock producing countries.

New Programs.—Market development activities were started in several of the developing dollar market areas. In Taiwan a program of seminars, baking schools, and other technical assistance activities helped increase consumption of bread and bakery products produced from American wheat. Following profile studies indicating a good potential for U.S. food and agricultural products, promotional plans were formulated for Sweden, the Caribbean, and Thailand.

New Cooperators.—Participation in the program was expanded to include projects with the American Plywood Association for plywood promotions in Europe and Japan, and with the Florida Fresh Produce Exchange for celery promotions in the United Kingdom and Sweden.

The list of associations cooperating in market developing covers virtually all food and agricultural items in foreign trade. The following 39 cooperators have continuing active projects overseas. About 30 other trade associations frequently participate under short-term contracts or government multicommodity projects.

List of market development cooperators

American Angus Association
American Brahman Breeders' Association
American Hereford Association
American International Charolais—Charbray Association
American Plywood Association
American Seed Trade Association
American Soybean Association
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc.
California-Arizona Citrus League
California Cling Peach Advisory Board
California Prune Advisory Board
California Raisin Advisory Board
California Walnut Control Board
Cranberry Institute
Cotton Council International
Dairy Society International
Dried Fruit Association of California
Florida Citrus Commission
Florida Fresh Produce Exchange
Great Plains Wheat, Inc.
Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Institute of American Poultry Industries
Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association, Inc.
Michigan Bean Shippers Association
Millers' National Federation
National Cannery Association
National Dry Bean Council
National Peanut Council
National Pecan Council of America
National Renderers Association
Northwest Horticultural Council
Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc.
Rice Council for Market Development
Soybean Council of America, Inc.
Tanners' Council of America, Inc.
Tobacco Associates, Inc.
U.S. Feed Grains Council
Virginia Dark-Fired and Sun-Cured Tobacco Export Association, Inc.
Western Wheat Associates, U.S.A., Inc.

Summary of section 104(b)(1) export market development projects for specified periods ¹

Calendar year	Number of projects	Expenditures		
		USDA	Cooperator	Total
		Thousand dollar equivalent		
1955-62-----	684	33,774	23,283	57,057
1963-----	101	10,610	6,813	17,423
1964-----	88	9,736	7,100	16,836
1965-----	70	9,412	7,307	16,719
1966-----	81	12,770	8,188	20,958
1967-----	80	² 13,540	² 9,000	² 22,540
Total	1,104	² 89,842	² 61,691	² 151,533

¹ Projects using in part foreign currencies made available under sec. 104(b)(1), as amended, excluding utilization research. Based upon operating records and subject to adjustment upon final accounting of expenditures. Covers agreements signed with the Foreign Agricultural Service for new cooperator, trade fair, and other Department of Agriculture projects, and amendments to previous projects that authorize additional market development funds.

² Estimates.

International Trade Fair—Trade Center Activities

During 1967, 19 exhibits were held in 14 countries to promote the sale of processed foods. In addition, three exhibits were held in two countries for the promotion of U.S. feedgrains and livestock. Since the program began in 1955, 213 exhibits have been held in 40 countries.

The in-store promotion program continued to expand. Promotions were carried out as follows: France (1), Germany (4), Italy (1), Israel (1), Sweden (2), and the Philippines (1). In addition, several promotions were handled through the trade centers in London and Japan.

Market surveys were conducted in the Philippines, the Caribbean area, and Lebanon.

Trade center activities

During 1967, five exhibits were held at the three trade centers staffed by USDA personnel.

U.S. Trade Center Milan.—For the second time a processed food exhibit was staged at the trade center. It featured 51 participating firms and organizations representing over 600 U.S. items.

U.S. Trade Center London.—Two exhibits were held in London. The first, a U.S. Frozen Foods Exhibit (February 14–23), had 41 participating companies showing over 300 frozen food items. The second was a Hall of States Exhibit (October 12–20) which featured displays of U.S. food products by the 12 States that participated in the earlier ANUCA event in Cologne, Germany.

U.S. Trade Center Tokyo.—Two exhibits were held. The first (March 13–24) was a U.S. Wheat Exhibit and Seminar designed to promote increased use and sale of wheat in Japan. The second, U.S. Frozen Foods Exhibit and Seminar (September 25–October 6), displayed a wide selection of frozen food to the Japanese trade. Twenty-five U.S. commercial companies displayed and demonstrated their products.

USDA also sponsored three exhibits at U.S. trade centers maintained by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Frankfurt, Germany.—Nearly 600 key food buyers in West Germany and representatives of food chains in the Netherlands, France, and Belgium attended an American Processed Food Exhibit held at the trade center (April 5–14). The 72 U.S. firms represented displayed over 400 American food products.

Stockholm, Sweden.—An American Processed Food Exhibit at the trade center (April 19–26) was attended by 540 buyers representing 85 to 90 percent of the food business in Sweden. The 96 U.S. firms represented displayed over 600 food items.

Bangkok, Thailand.—A Supermarket and Food Show (November 1–9) was sponsored jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce at the trade center. A display of U.S. supermarket equipment was stocked with over 600 well-known brands of U.S. food products.

Trade fair activities

Berlin, Germany.—FAS again gave financial support to a U.S. Food Exhibit at the International Green Week (January 27–February 5). Management of the show was the responsibility of USIA/USIS.

Verona, Italy.—The U.S. exhibit at the 69th International Agricultural and Livestock Fair (March 12–20) was designed to expand U.S. exports of feedgrains, protein supplements, frozen poultry, swine, and dairy cattle.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—The U.S. exhibit at the Ideal Home Exhibition (April 19–May 6) was the first FAS/U.S. food industry exhibit of American processed foods held in Edinburgh. Some 44 U.S. food companies displayed 400 products, many of which were offered for sale to the public.

Beirut, Lebanon.—A livestock feeding seminar was held (May 3–5) with U.S. technicians and involving the Lebanese Director General for Agriculture and the American University, Beirut.

Salonika and Megara, Greece.—Livestock seminars sponsored by the Department of Agriculture were held in Megara (May 11–13) and Salonika (May 15–16). A U.S. exhibit at the Megara Poultry Fair (June 24–July 3) featured exhibits by 17 U.S. firms.

Moscow, U.S.S.R.—The U.S. exhibit at IN-PRODMASH (May 16–29) illustrated the basic theme of the fair, the improvement of food production and distribution, with a wall-sized panel of large colored transparencies which traced the course of American produce from the farm to the consumers table. Wall showcases displayed popular American packaged, canned, and bottled household foods.

Wels, Austria.—A small U.S. exhibit at the Wels International Fair (May 20–28) was arranged by the agricultural attaché in Vienna as a followup to the fall 1966 Vienna Exhibit.

Santarem, Portugal.—A U.S. livestock exhibit was held for the first time at Portugal's annual National Agricultural Fair.

Dublin, Ireland.—The U.S. exhibit at the Irish International Food and Drink Fair (September 7–16) was the first major U.S. food promotion held in Ireland. The new products section introduced 150 new foods and food products which had not previously been offered for sale in Ireland.

Cremona, Italy.—U.S. participation in the 22d International Fair of Dairy Cattle (September 7–18) was designed to promote the sale of registered Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle to Italy.

Cologne, Germany.—The U.S. exhibit at ANUGA—International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions (September 30–October 8) featured displays by 12 participating States: Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin. There were also 132 participating commercial firms which showed more than 1,000 U.S. processed food items.

Dijon, France.—At the U.S. exhibit at the International Exposition of Foods, Wines and Gastronomy (November 4–12), 51 U.S. firms were represented and 184 U.S. products were displayed.

Manila, Philippines.—FAS in cooperation with GMA sponsored a U.S. Food Exhibit (November 11–16) at the Sheraton Hotel in Manila. The 45 food firms participating showed more than 500 products, many of which were new to the Philippine market.

Marketing Research

Under section 104(b)(1) the Department of Agriculture has continued to make grants for research to improve the marketability, quality, processing, and storing of agricultural products. During 1967, seven grants were made to institutions in Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, and India for a total of \$400,650 (equivalent). These grants were for research on bacteria in food products, stored grain insect pests, and mycotoxins in sorghum, rice, peanuts, and cotton seed in India. The research in Israel will be directed at the Khapra beetle and that in Poland and in Yugoslavia at mustiness in stored wheat and at various means of controlling insects in stored grains.

To date, 58 grants with a total value of \$2,724,124 (equivalent), have been made for marketing research. Thirty-two of these grants are still in progress.

Examples of results are:

Tolerance to Ethylene Dibromide.—Ethylene dibromide (EDB), one of the components of several fumigant mixtures used to control stored-product insects in grain, affects farm animals which eat fumigated feed. An Israeli study found that the upper limit to avoid adverse effects in laying hens was 10 parts of EDB per million (p.p.m.) in the ration in bulls about 50 p.p.m., and in rats and cockerels about 200 p.p.m. No detrimental effects were observed on milk cows, calves, or yearling sheep that received doses of 2–3 mg./kg. (body weight) of EDB daily. In addition to these findings extensive biochemical studies added to the knowledge of the toxicology of EDB. A simple test was developed by which nontechnical grain and feed dealers or poultry men can detect traces of EDB in fumigated commodities.

Adulterants in Orange Juice.—Research in Spain developed numerous compositional clues for the detection of adulterants in orange juice. The quantity and proportion of Ca, Mg, Na, and P are highly

significant as are the various amino acids. Color components have been identified and methods for their analysis have been simplified. This research is of great value to the American citrus industry which has depended upon export markets as an outlet for processed citrus juice. However, due to increasing competition from other sources, the export of orange juice dropped from almost 8 million cases in 1956 to about 5 million in 1964. Both European and American authorities believe that some of the competitive juices contain added sugar, acids, and water, but proof of such additives has heretofore been impossible to obtain.

Utilization Research

Awards of grants and contracts continue to be made to foreign scientific institutions for commodity research aimed at expanded markets for U.S. farm crops. This USDA program emphasizes fundamental chemical and physical research needed to provide a basis for technological developments. It is an extension of the Department's domestic program in this field.

During the reporting period, 12 new grants for periods up to 5 years and totaling about \$890,000 equivalent, were made to institutions in Austria, India, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, and the United Kingdom. The research was designed to contribute to increased use of cereal grains, cotton, vegetable oils, animal products, and other commodities. Three other grants, totaling more than \$165,000 have been negotiated and offered to foreign institutions and only formal institutional concurrence remains to be completed.

Since the inception of the program, 271 grants and contracts valued at about \$17 million equivalent have been made in 21 countries. One hundred and thirty-six of these are still active.

The following examples illustrate some of the accomplishments of this work:

Cereal Grains.—The Department of Agriculture Culture Collection contains about 35,000 strains of micro-organisms that are potentially important for the conversion of cereal grains into useful products. Since it involves smaller space and labor requirements than older methods freeze-drying is a desirable means of preserving cultures. Studies in India on fungi that produce organic acids, antibiotics, and enzymes indicate that such micro-organisms can be freeze-dried safely without introducing undesirable

characteristics. In some cases, yields of fermentation products were increased by freeze-drying.

Studies in England on the effectiveness of different wheat milling systems showed that roller milling is more efficient when wheat is high in moisture (up to 23 percent), since moisture apparently increases protein plasticity. When wheat is low in moisture, impact milling is favored because the protein in the kernel is quite brittle. Representatives of the milling industry have shown considerable interest in the results of this study, since the question of moisture level had been previously neglected.

Cotton.—Neps, small, tangled clumps of fibers that form in the web emerging from a cotton card, carry through to affect the uniformity of yarns and the quality of cotton textiles. Thus, counting neps is a necessary quality control procedure; but visual counting is laborious, subject to human error, and much too slow for adequate processing control. German researchers have devised an electronic instrument that rapidly scans and records neps in a sample of card web. The device will be further improved to permit counting of neps in the moving card web, without the need for removing a web sample.

Oxidizing agents, of which hypochlorite is the most widely employed, are used for bleaching cotton fabrics, both in commercial finishing operations and in the laundering of household and apparel items. These agents, however, cause degradation of the cotton and yellowing of fabrics finished with certain kinds of wash-wear crosslinking treatments. Recently completed research in Israel has clarified the chemical mechanisms by which these adverse effects occur, and has pointed the way to minimizing the effects through proper adjustments in bleaching conditions.

Oilseeds.—After testing 48 varieties of U.S. soybeans for making miso, a traditional oriental food that resembles soft cheese, Japanese scientists found that the Kanrich variety was superior to all others, including oriental varieties. Kanrich soybeans are now being grown under contract and shipped, identity-preserved, to Japan where 6 million bushels of beans are used annually for miso manufacture.

In Japan, where 95 percent of the soybean oil consumed is used for food purposes, customers prefer a light-colored salad oil. Japanese scientists have discovered that the color of soybean oil is related to the moisture content of the beans processed. This knowledge is being applied to the development of

a refining process for salad oil that does not become colored. Japan is the leading foreign market for U.S. soybeans—a market worth \$208 million in 1966.

Pine gum products.—Spanish scientists have prepared a number of highly purified terpene alcohol through isolation from pine gum or by synthesis. Physical and chemical properties of these alcohols have been determined, and samples have been furnished for use as standards for instrumental and analytical measurements. Fundamental information of this type, together with standard known compounds, is extremely important in the development of new industrial and chemical uses for gum rosin, turpentine, and other derivatives of pine gum harvested from pine trees in the Southeastern States.

Leather.—The high price of leather is due largely to the many operations involved in the lengthy traditional tanning of hides and to the rising cost of

hand labor. Fundamental investigations under way in the Netherlands are concerned with decreasing the reaction time between hide components and chrome tanning liquors. Data being obtained from these studies are expected to help the leather industry develop rapid and economic tanning processes, so that the price of leather can be kept competitive with synthetic substitutes.

Forages.—The probable biosynthetic pathway for cycloalliin, a major odorous constituent of wild onions, has been proposed by the Nobel prizewinning Finnish scientist, A. I. Virtanen. Odorous compounds of this type are responsible for producing off-flavor or off-odor in milk when cows browse on certain pasture plants. Several other sulfur-containing compounds, of importance in onion and garlic products, are also being investigated.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The programs of the Department of Agriculture included under section 104(b)(3) are:

Farm research, including crops research and plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, animal disease and parasites, soil and water conservation, and agricultural engineering.

Marketing research, including improvement of quality and acceptability of U.S. agricultural products in foreign markets, and improvement in handling and storage of agricultural products.

Forestry research, including research on better forest products, information on the protection of forests from fire, disease and insects, and methods for increasing the growth of managed forests.

Human nutrition research, including food composition, experimental nutrition, human metabolism, and food quality research.

Agricultural economics research, including farm and market economics and foreign trade analysis.

Illustrative examples of research accomplishments in these programs now underway are:

Alfalfa Disease—Verticillum wilt is very destructive to alfalfa in northern and central Europe. Commonly grown U.S. varieties tested in Europe are susceptible to the disease. However, no research on the disease has been conducted in the United States due to the danger of accidental introduction into alfalfa-producing areas. Research was made possible in Italy with Public Law 480 funds.

None of the varieties or lines tested were found to be highly resistant to verticillum wilt but some lines contained plants which had some resistance. The most resistant plants were intercrossed to initiate a second cycle of selection. The resulting seed

was sent to the Agricultural Research Service to provide germ plasm with some resistance to this disease.

Hardy Fruits.—A Polish project has provided information on fruit varieties of potential value to the United States. Horticultural data were collected for more than 200 varieties of pome (apple, pear, quince) and stone (peach, plum, cherry, apricot) fruits assembled from central, eastern, and northern Europe, and Asia. Of particular interest to the United States are hardy pears, late-blooming, frost-escaping or otherwise frost-resistant apricots, and winter-hardy peaches and cherry hybrids.

Rice Blast.—Forty-three pathogenic races of the rice blast fungus were collected in India. Some of the races of blast are the same as those in the United States. Many of the races found in India, however, do not occur in this country. If any of these races should occur in the United States in the future, sources of resistance to these new races will be known. This knowledge will expedite research to development of resistant adapted varieties.

Enemies of Corn Borers.—Natural enemies of the borer which attack corn have been found in Pakistan. Knowledge about these borer parasites will permit U.S. entomologists to introduce parasites to help control this disastrous corn pest in the United States.

Virus Disease of Corn.—Corn growers in several European countries have been plagued by a stunting corn disease and U.S. growers have been concerned that the disease might spread here. Israeli scientists found that the disease was caused by a virus spread by leafhoppers. Control of the carrier insects by

chemicals was very costly. They also found that the virus was sensitive to heat. By delaying the planting time of corn so that temperatures were higher when the seedlings were small and liable to attack, infection by the virus was minimized. This research provides a basis for avoiding the disease in this country.

High Protein Oats.—Protein content of 30 percent or more has been found among collections of oats obtained from Israel and other Mediterranean countries. The highest comparable protein content for U.S. cultivated oat varieties is about 19 to 20 percent. In addition to high protein, unusually large kernels and outstanding resistance to crown rust and other major diseases have been found in this selected variety, which can be readily hybridized with cultivated oats. This new germ plasm should result in a breakthrough in the improvement of nutritive value, grain quality, disease resistance, and probably in yield. Breeding programs have been initiated to accomplish this objective.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—A technique for the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth virus was developed in Brazil. The technique involves the use of cell cultures and was tested on nearly 500 samples from

350 outbreaks of the disease. This development will greatly benefit the domestic program conducted at Plum Island.

Pine Bark Beetle Attractant.—Every year bark beetles destroy millions of dollars worth of U.S. timber. Direct control measures are costly. However, Finnish scientists found that a chemical component of the inner bark attracted the beetles. The chemical was determined to be alphaterpineol, which can be obtained commercially. The investigators also found that other components of the pine resin repelled the beetles. Further research may lead to practical methods of trapping the beetles and may provide a basis for breeding trees less susceptible to the beetles.

Hybrid Trees.—Greek forest geneticists have been successful in crossing the red pine of the northern United States with a pine of southern Europe. This red pine has not been crossed with any other American pine; it is more closely related to some of the pines of Europe. This successful hybridization will permit U.S. foresters to breed red pine for resistance to certain pests and for greater adaptability in planting sites.

FISHERIES RESEARCH PROGRAM

Section 104(b) (3) authorizes the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to undertake fisheries research in cooperation with institutions abroad. Biological and technological projects in India, Israel, and Poland continued in 1967.

Biological

Good progress was made on five research projects in India and five in Israel. Significant accomplishments in India include (1) the discovery of how fish ovaries respond to various wave lengths of light, (2) the identification of two additional species of fish from the Maurakshi River, (3) the determination of the breeding seasons of important commercial species of herring-like fishes, and (4) the role the shell molt gland plays in the reproduction process of crustacea.

Researchers in Israel are establishing two gene-pools of carp for use in an inbreeding-crossbreeding program that should give rise to superior cross-breeds. Other project scientists completed food studies progressed with studies of methods to raise mullet larvae for commercial purposes.

Technological

Two technological research projects conducted by the Department of the Interior were completed in Israel this year. The information gained from these projects will be used to determine how various enzymes related to the deterioration of quality in fish flesh during both the frozen and fresh state. Then, hopefully, procedures can be developed to reduce the rate of fish muscle breakdown, thereby

providing the consumer with products of the highest possible quality.

Technico-economic studies

In September 1967, the Sea Fisheries Institute, Gdynia, Poland, submitted their report on the technico-economic study of Polish fishing vessels. The report contains information about vessel types not in operation in the United States. This information is of interest to the Bureau and the fishing industry and is the basis for evaluating the economic feasibility of large factory trawler operations by U.S. fishermen.

Translations

During 1967, 11,420 pages of foreign fishery and oceanography articles, books, and scientific papers were translated and 7,600 copies distributed. In addition, the Department of the Interior Library completed translation of 4,377 pages of Russian, 904 pages of Polish, 2,069 pages of Indian, and 824 pages of Yugoslavian publications. Since the beginning of this program, 2,900 such items have been translated. The translations are being done principally in Israel, but also in Poland, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, and India.

During 1967, the foreign currency equivalent of an estimated \$557,000 was obligated by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, for fisheries research. Since the beginning of the program an estimated \$1,700,000 has been obligated for the fisheries research program.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Under section 104(b) the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with institutions of other countries, carries out a variety of programs in education, medical, and health related research, social welfare, maternal and child health, and vocational rehabilitation.

Educational Research

In fiscal year 1967 the Office of Education supported a program of research and development in cooperation with institutions in India and Israel and studied problems of critical concern to educators in this country and abroad. Substantial reports of findings on several of these problems have now been submitted and will be available to U.S. scholars through OE's Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

A project conducted in Israel related to the teaching of English as a second language is specifically relevant to education in the United States. Experimentation with methods and materials for use with children with a variety of linguistic and cultural backgrounds has important implications for areas of the United States where English must be taught to non-native speakers. Work being done in Israel is also expected to provide new insights into teaching English in other parts of the world, an important objective of American foreign policy.

Periodic annotated bibliographies in English of foreign educational literature and documentation, prepared by researchers in Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma along with English translations of selected materials will

be stored in ERIC for use by American scholars. These materials will provide a continuing flow of information on foreign education not previously available on a systematic basis.

Fiscal Year 1967 Obligations for Educational Research

Research at foreign institutions-----	\$354,657
Annotated bibliographies-----	191,069
Total-----	545,726

Foreign language training and area studies

In 1967, the equivalent of \$823,467 financed 25 grants for projects involving faculty and student participants. The projects ranged from 3 weeks to 12 months in duration and included the establishment of research and study centers, the acquisition and preparation of teaching and research materials, and other activities designed to strengthen American educational resources in foreign studies. Included among such projects is the Professional School's Indian Study Project being conducted in India by the University of California, Berkeley. Graduate students of education, business, agriculture, and other professional fields are participating in the 8-month program which includes instruction in Hindi, a seminar on the role of the professional in an emerging society, and supervised work experience at appropriate institutes, agencies, and businesses. Grants for faculty research and study programs in India and Israel accounted for \$67,784 while \$62,519 supported curriculum development projects in India and the United Arab Republic. An

additional \$97,306 helped U.S. institutions establish and operate research and study centers in India, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic. A sum of \$122,865 provided graduate fellowships for study in programs conducted in India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. One-year fellowships for study in India enabled several advance graduate students undertaking research required to complete doctoral degree programs to participate in the American Institute of Indian Studies' research program.

Training seminars abroad for elementary and secondary school personnel

During 1967 the Office of Education contracted with the United States Educational Foundation in India to conduct two seminars dealing with Indian culture one for the benefit of American teachers of world history and the other for school administrators. The purpose was to improve the teachers' knowledge and understanding of India and Southeast Asia and thus improve the content of their programs. It was also designed to broaden the educational perspectives of school administrators in a position to initiate curriculum enrichment in their schools. The cost of these projects was \$144,111.

A Workshop for Social Science Supervisors and Curriculum Directors conducted under contract with the Office of Education by the Educational Resources Center in New Delhi emphasized the collection and preparation of materials on India and Southeast Asia. These materials were designed for use by the supervisors in conducting in-service training programs for United States' teachers after their return to this country. This project received support in the sum of \$62,185.

Medical Health-Related Research

The Office of International Health, a staff office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (PHS), is responsible for, among other functions, the general administration of the Service's Special International Research Program (SIRP), under which medical research projects of intrinsic promise, mutual interest and potential importance to the health of the people of the United States have been carried on in several foreign countries since 1961.

During 1967, the SIRP was active in nine such countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, and Yugo-

slavia. A total of \$5,735,160 in foreign currency equivalents was obligated by November 30 of the year, bringing the cumulative total since the program's inception on July 1, 1961 to \$31,923,512.

These countries provide a variety of unique opportunities to pursue research of importance to medical science under condition not available in the United States. For example, investigations in epidemiology and geographic pathology on an international basis are likely to continue to provide important clues to the causes of certain diseases which cannot be adequately studied in more restricted environments.

A new experimental project will be initiated in 1968 in cooperation with the Association of American Medical Colleges. Through this project American medical students and teachers will have an opportunity to observe medical education and practice in several foreign countries and to study diseases seldom found in the United States. This project will function initially in India and Israel. Hopefully, it will later be extended to other excess countries.

Furthering its cooperative efforts with outstanding research people abroad in fields important to the improvement and maintenance of the health of the American people, the Special International Research Program (SIRP) of the Public Health Service (PHS) continued or initiated projects including:

Metabolic studies of vitamin A; protein malnutrition and vegetable protein supplements.

Development of potential anticancer agents, oral cancer and the epidemiology of cervical cancer.

Studies of occlusive disease of the aorta and its branches; excessive flouride intake; familial rheumatic fever; early detection of cerebral palsy; chronic renal disease; strain virulence and type specific antibodies in streptococcal infections.

Population research by computer simulation; intra-uterine devices; fertility indicators; child growth and development.

Hearing impairment in infancy and early childhood; prevention of retinal detachment; cardiopulmonary function under coal dust exposure.

The PHS National Library of Medicine supports, under the SIRP, scientific translation and abstracting projects in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

These projects involve journal and monograph translation and the worldwide screening of approximately 125 such publications for relevant materials on drugs and other medical developments.

International rehabilitation research

The International Rehabilitation Research Program is designed to help solve problems in participating countries similar to rehabilitation problems in the United States. For the fiscal year 1967, \$3 million was appropriated for the purchase of foreign currencies to support rehabilitation research. Since 1961, 130 projects have been approved in nine countries. These projects represent a total value of \$15 million. Information already assembled on specific conditions in some of the countries indicates that they make especially suitable laboratories for gathering data or testing programs which would be much more difficult and more costly in the United States. The following list of programs illustrates the scope and depth of the rehabilitation activities being supported:

(1) In India, the beneficial effects of graduated physical exercise and recreation in the rehabilitation of coronary patients are being demonstrated, and young adults with rheumatic heart disease are being studied in Israel and Pakistan.

(2) Prevention and corrective surgery for blindness and other visual handicap problems of great significance in the developing countries are being studied in a number of countries including Pakistan and India.

(3) In Pakistan, where paraplegia and other severely disabling conditions are of great concern, paraplegics are being rehabilitated and prepared for remunerative employment in their home villages. Several artificial limb centers have been established to develop practical and inexpensive artificial limbs from plastics and other materials available locally.

(4) Prosthetic research in Yugoslavia is concerned with developing a lightweight anthropomorphic, electromechanical hand prostheses.

(5) Concern with burns is of growing significance in various parts of the developing countries and has recently drawn the attention of the U.S. medical and rehabilitation specialists. Comprehensive programs include prevention, skin banks, the use of homografts in burn treat-

ment, and vocational guidance and rehabilitation placement.

Social Welfare and Maternal and Child Health

The International Research Program administered by the Welfare Administration reflects public and private agencies' recognition of the urgent need to increase the usefulness of scientific findings to promote the well-being of people in the United States, and other parts of the world. Grants in foreign currency encourage highly skilled scientists in the participating countries to direct research efforts to areas of mutual concern in the fields of social welfare, maternal and child health, and services to crippled children. Special conditions in some of these countries make them especially suitable "laboratories" for gathering data or testing programs which would be much more difficult and costly in the United States. Since the beginning of the program in 1962, the equivalent of approximately \$4 million has been obligated to support 69 projects in eight countries. This program was allocated equivalent of \$1.5 million for fiscal year 1967.

Programs in the field of social welfare reflect U.S. concern and emphasize research useful for social policy and planning. This research includes such areas as the delivery of social services to families, children, and old people; the impact of social change related to migration and industrialization; systems of income maintenance; methods of reversing juvenile delinquency; the socio-economic effects of alcoholism; and social welfare aspects of family planning. Significant new knowledge includes evidence developed in India and Poland that problems in family functioning and varying patterns of child care occur when mothers are employed outside the home; demonstration of the effectiveness of the community organization approach in Indian urban centers to involve people in taking initiative in self-help efforts to extend their own or obtain new resources, increase educational opportunities, and generally improve their living conditions; and new and promising community services such as stations for the rehabilitation of alcoholics in Poland.

Maternal and child health research supports U.S. efforts to reduce the infant mortality rate and to minimize among newborns disabilities attributable to pregnancy complications. Identification of predis-

posing factors related to infants dying or requiring hospital care during the first year of life can be used to formulate a logical plan on where to concentrate limited public health nursing personnel in community services.

New information on differences among ethnic and racial groups in the incidence of phenylketonuria (PKU) has added greatly to the knowledge regarding this and other metabolic conditions. A study in Yugoslavia, where abortions are legal, indicates that the abortion rate can be lowered by provision of freely available comprehensive family counseling services.

As the program has developed U.S. offices have become focal points for a chain reaction of cumulative knowledge. Increasing emphasis on multinational studies and programmatic research is evidenced by the support of collateral research on conditions of older persons in Israel, India, Poland, and Yugoslavia; a uniform study of the work of juvenile courts in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia; and research on PKU in Poland, Israel, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia. For each of these research programs principal investigators from the participating countries and U.S. experts have met in workshops to share findings and plan future work.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 sales are used to finance educational and cultural activities administered by the Department of State. Authority for such use is contained in Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and in Public Law 480, title I, section 104, subsection (b)(2). Educational and cultural activities which are largely financed with these U.S.-owned foreign currencies include:

- Educational and cultural exchanges,
- American-sponsored schools abroad,

- Chairs in American Studies in foreign universities,

- Workshops in American studies,

- Educational development activities abroad.

The estimated title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency expenditures for educational and cultural programs (State) in calendar year 1967 was \$16,152,000. A total of \$100,904,000 in title I, Public Law 480 currencies has been spent for these activities since they were first authorized in 1954.

SCIENCE INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Science information programs conducted under section 104(b)(3) are coordinated and administered by the National Science Foundation on behalf of 12 U.S. Government agencies. The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded to include not only straight translation activities, but also support for more diversified science information tools, such as the publication of English editions of foreign primary scientific journals, preparation of abstracts and critical review papers, and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services.

The combined efforts of the programs in Israel, Poland, Yugoslavia, and India have resulted in the translation and publication of approximately 382,584 pages of foreign scientific literature,

19,350 foreign patents, 39,306 abstracts and digests, 67 volumes of annotated bibliographies, and five directories.

In 1967, the National Science Foundation established similar programs in five additional excess foreign currency countries, including Tunisia, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and United Arab Republic (Egypt). The program in the last country has been temporarily suspended.

In fiscal year 1967, the Foundation allocated the dollar equivalent of \$1 million for use in these programs. Contacts during calendar year 1967 obligated \$720,000 of these funds. An additional dollar equivalent of \$1,803,435 was transferred to the Foundation by other Federal agencies and obligated under contracts in 1967.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For the third year of its Special Foreign Currency Program, the Smithsonian Institution received an appropriation of \$2.3 million in excess currencies under section 104(b)(3). The Institution was again given authority to award grants for museum programs and related research in the natural science and cultural history to American institutions of higher learning. As in previous years, the majority of grants awarded were in archeology, anthropology, and in systematic and environmental biology. In addition, the Smithsonian made a modest start in other fields of Smithsonian competence by supporting museum education programs and research in astrophysics.

Projects initiated during 1967 included:

An urgent archeological study of Illyrian, Roman, and Medieval remains in the Trebisnjica Basin in Yugoslavia, currently threatened by rapidly rising waters behind a newly constructed dam.

An excavation on an early neolithic site in Poland.

A study of disappearing metalworking crafts in Pakistan and Ceylon, contributing to a worldwide study of ancient technologies.

In these and similar projects, the Smithsonian helps test new field methods and technologies in archeological excavations.

The Smithsonian also awards foreign currency grants for research in systematic and environmental biology. The projects supported are largely those which contribute to the goals of the International Biological Program. In an era of rapid population growth, the IBP is a particularly relevant and timely international scientific effort aimed at taking a biological inventory of the earth's natural marine and

terrestrial environments. Projects funded during the past year included:

A study of the biological interchange between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal. This project has discovered populations of economically valuable fish species, which Israeli fisheries are already harvesting.

A program of ecological research in Ceylon, especially research on the behavior and habitat of elephants and primates, carried on in conjunction with a study of the flora of Ceylon.

Modest grants were provided in another new area, astrophysics. Here the program was able to contribute to the international efforts of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory by awarding funds for such projects as:

A balloon flight to study gamma radiation of unknown origin in outer space in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, India.

Though the Smithsonian awards foreign currency grants only to American institutions, the projects are almost always carried out in collaboration with appropriate host country institutions. Several projects have provided training for foreign graduate students as well as Americans. Thus the Smithsonian is able, through the use of Public Law 480 funds, to contribute to the development of science both in America and the host countries, most of which are developing nations.

Through December 31, 1967, the Smithsonian had awarded grants totaling \$1,746,654 in the biological sciences, \$3,473,361 for archeology and anthropology, and \$173,879 for astrophysics and museum programs.

BUILDINGS FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT

Under the authority of section 104(b)(4) the Department of State acquires land and buildings and constructs buildings and other facilities for use in the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs and of 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 1967 totaled \$2.7 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, used to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I, from the U.S. Treasury total \$36.8 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1968. Currencies are available for this program in countries where there is a supply excess to normal U.S. Government requirements for 2 or more years. The program is currently active in Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Nepal, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

Funds from this source have paid the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings worth about \$28 million. This includes construction of office buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Karachi, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. A warehouse and garage in Colombo, an office building in Madras, 10 houses in Tel Aviv, and Marine Guard quarters and a staff apartment building in Warsaw are currently under construction. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites and buildings have been pur-

chased in Belgrade, Cairo, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Jerusalem, Katmandu, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rawalpindi, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

Obligations in calendar year 1967 and cumulative obligations by country from the inception of this program are listed in table 17.

Military Family Housing

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

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of Public Law 480 and the French housing (barter) program had been liquidated, the Department of Defense should use its appropriations to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed \$6 million a year. As of December 31, 1967, CCC had received approximately \$56.7 million such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1967, the equivalent of \$89.6 million (excluding barter housing in France) in title I foreign currencies has been transferred to the Department of Defense and disbursed.

ACQUISITION, INDEXING, AND DISSEMINATION OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

Section 104(b)(5) authorizes the Library of Congress to acquire, index, and disseminate foreign publications through the establishment of offices in countries where excess currencies are available. In 1967 Ceylon and Yugoslavia were added to the list of countries covered by this program. Other participants include: India, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. The number of comprehensive sets of publications made available to selected American libraries was increased from 75 to 99. In addition, 310 sets of se-

lected English-language publications are distributed from Ceylon, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, to the 50 States and to Puerto Rico. Over 1.7 million pieces were distributed in 1967 bringing the total for the 6-year-old program to 8.4 million pieces.

Since the inception of the Library's program in October 1961 the total foreign currency funds obligated have amounted to the equivalent of \$7,981,000 including the equivalent of \$2,061,000 obligated during 1967.

COMMON DEFENSE

Section 104(c) authorizes the use of foreign currencies to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. These funds are administered by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development and are usually made available as grants.

Agreements signed with Vietnam and Korea in 1967 provided for grants totaling the equivalent of \$110.7 million.

As shown in table 16 of the appendix, by June 30, 1967, the Department of the Treasury had transferred the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,069.0 million to agency accounts for common defense uses. Of this amount, the equivalent of \$1,011.7 million was disbursed by the Department of Defense and AID.

EMERGENCY OR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

Section 104(d) of the act provides that during any fiscal year the equivalent of \$5 million may be used to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for agricultural commodities. Under this provision funds totaling approximately \$2 million were provided in India and Pakistan during 1967.

In India United States voluntary agencies received rupees amounting to \$667,000 to use in their work to alleviate drought conditions in the State

of Bihar. With these rupees the agencies were able to buy tractors, farm implements, tarpaulins, engine and pump units, materials for water tanks, and other equipment.

In Pakistan \$105,000 in rupees was made available for flood relief in Karachi. An additional equivalent of \$1,172,000 was obligated to the Government of East Pakistan from a December 1966 allocation. The funds were used in the second phase of the rehabilitation program which resulted from the 1966 cyclone and bore.

LOANS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Section 104(e) provides that title I sales proceeds be made available to the maximum extent for loans to (1) U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates, for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country; or (2) either U.S. firms or firms of that country for facilities to increase the consumption and utilization of U.S. agricultural products.

Under this provision loans cannot be made to manufacture any product intended to be exported to the United States in competition with U.S. products or to manufacture or produce any product or commodity which will compete with U.S. agricultural products at home or abroad. Loans are repayable in the currency of the host country at interest rates comparable to those charged in that country.

During 1967, AID authorized 34 foreign currency loans in 13 countries, with a value of \$37.8

million. Since the beginning of the loan program, 384 loans have been approved for private business firms in 30 countries. The total value of loans approved is the dollar equivalent of \$322.4 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank prior to the transfer of the program to AID.

Loans were made in 1967 for such varied activities as the production of batteries and boxes in Israel; pharmaceuticals and fertilizer in Pakistan; carbon black, hydraulic mechanisms and control gear, cement, seed processing and research, chemicals and pharmaceuticals in India; animal and poultry feeds in Chile; and cotton storage facilities in Korea.

As of December 31, 1967, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of India, Guinea, Korea, Israel, Turkey, Morocco, Pakistan, Chile, Tunisia, and Ghana.

LOANS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

During 1967 section 104(f) foreign currency loans for economic development, accounted for 56 percent of the amounts generated by title I sales. The total value of currencies planned for this purpose in 1967 was \$509 million. Since the beginning of the program the equivalent of \$5.6 billion has been earmarked for foreign currency loans for economic development.

Specific projects to be financed by the proceeds of the loans are worked out jointly by AID and the host governments. The loan agreement is usually negotiated simultaneously with the sales agreement and is signed by representatives of AID and the foreign government in Washington. Although currency allocations are provided in the agreements, they do not become available until after the commodities have actually been purchased and shipped.

A variety of activities are financed with these local currency loans including the following: AID loaned 5 million pesos (\$1.25 million) to the Central Bank of the Philippines to establish the Agricultural Guarantee and Loan Fund. This Fund,

which is managed by the Central Bank, extends credit to Philippine farmers who wish to buy the do-it-yourself IR-8 rice kits which AID officials helped develop.

The Philippine National Irrigation Administration received a 6.572 peso loan (\$1,663,000) to rehabilitate and expand the Angat River Irrigation System in Central Luzon.

A loan of 1,576,000 new cedis (\$2,206,400) is financing 70 percent of the cost of building 1,000 houses in Temce, Ghana. Another loan of 1,633,000 new cedis (\$2,286,620) provides funding for a project creating 107 miles of pilot feeder roads. These roads are important to the overall economy of Ghana particularly the agricultural sector.

In Morocco a seed processing project received a loan of 1,374,000 dirhams (\$274,800). This loan will finance the production of seeds for a pilot government plant and grain program. Funds will be used to hire a technical assistant and an advisor and to provide machinery. The site and the labor necessary for its improvement are provided by the Moroccan government.

GRANTS

Another loan of 13,903 dirhans (\$2,781) will finance the budgetary costs of fertilizer distribution to farming operations. The Moroccan government will set up a revolving fund enabling farmers to obtain small loans for the purchase of fertilizer produced and sold by the government.

A 300,000 dinar (\$575,000) loan for watershed planning and management provides for the application of sound land and water conservation practices to help stabilize the agricultural economy of the semiarid Oued Marguellil watershed area in central Tunisia. This project also provides technical assistance to the Government of Tunisia to increase food production.

A 50-well water-resources-development project is receiving a loan of 78,000 dinars (\$149,000) to increase the production of groundwater for agricultural and livestock purposes. This money will be used to demonstrate the efficiency of modern drilling techniques, train well-drilling crews, accumulate cost data, and to equip and develop 50 wells under local conditions in various parts of Tunisia.

Grants have been undertaken under the authority of the second proviso at the end of section 104, which waives the applications of paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of the first proviso in the case of an excess currency country. Also under this proviso, the percentage of currencies for uses of U.S. Government

agencies has been established at 8 percent in agreements with India and Pakistan.

The grants have been for economic development under section 104(f); for purchase of goods for other friendly countries under section 104(g); and for family planning programs under section 104(h). These are described below.

Grants for Economic Development

Title I agreements signed during 1967 called for the equivalent of \$54 million to be used for economic development grants. These grants were to be used in Pakistan and India, for agricultural and economic development.

In India, grant funds are being used to finance agricultural education and programs in animal husbandry, crop production, and soil and water conservation.

The grants in Pakistan help support the Rural Works Program in East and West Pakistan. Some of the activities include water transport, coastal embankments, road development, school construction, salinity control, land reclamation, and malaria eradication.

From the beginning of the program in 1954 through June 30, 1967 the equivalent of \$1.6 billion has been disbursed under local currency grants.

PURCHASE OF GOODS FOR OTHER FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

Under section 104(g) local currencies generated by title I sales in one country can be spent by U.S. agencies for programs in other friendly countries. A total of \$6,129,858 was spent in 1967, bringing the total since 1954 to the equivalent of \$71 million.

The Republic of China has conducted assistance programs in 23 friendly developing countries since 1961. Most programs are in Africa but there are some in Asia and Latin America. The programs emphasize the demonstration and extension of modern methods of producing food, particularly rice. An agreement signed with the Republic of China in December 1967 will allow this assistance program to continue, supported in part by local currency proceeds of Public Law 480. This title I agreement specified that 50 percent of the generated local currency will be used for section 104(g), purchases of goods and services for other friendly countries. In the period fiscal year 1968 through fiscal year 1969, the New Taiwan dollar equivalent of \$18.8 million will be used for this unique purpose.

In 1967 AID made its first loan of U.S.-owned, U.S.-use 104(g) Pakistani rupees to Afghanistan. This loan provided rupees equivalent to \$625,000. Loan terms specified a 2-year grace period after which payment would be made within 10 years at 4½ percent interest following a 2-year grace period.

The loan-financed shipment of approximately 40,000 tons of Public Law 480 wheat from the port of Karachi to the Afghan border. By easing the high cost of food imports which result from Afghanistan's remoteness from ocean ports, the loan helped Afghanistan make the transition from a grant-financed Public Law 480 program to a sales program. The original grant program paid the full cost of shipping the commodities to the Afghan border. A second wheat transportation loan and a fertilizer-purchase loan, together totaling \$1.77 million in Pakistan rupees, were made later in 1967.

During 1967 approximately \$6.7 million equivalent in Indian rupee grants was made available to Nepal for expenditure on economic development projects such as: agriculture credit and cooperatives, public administration budgeting and accounting systems, multipurpose education, education materials, teaching education, and malaria eradication.

While the funds are available for a variety of projects, agricultural, health, and education activities predominate. A substantial portion, \$1.6 million equivalent, is being used this fiscal year to provide for training and agricultural inputs in the Food Grain Production project which has as its aim a 15-percent increase in food grain production over the next 5 years.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

The President may provide local currency financing for family planning programs in underdeveloped countries through section 104(h).

The Agency for International Development is making extensive use of this section. Overseas missions have been instructed by the AID Administrator to give family planning activities high priority and the use of local currencies has been particularly stressed. The following are some examples progress made through this program:

A total of \$3.3 million in Pakistan rupees was provided by the United States in 1967 to support the family planning program. One 1967 local cur-

rency loan equal to \$168,000 helped finance a pharmaceutical factory to produce contraceptive pills and other products.

Turkey has been assisted in its family planning efforts with a grant of \$500,000 in local currency which is being used to recruit and train technicians. The Taiwan Government has used currency generated by Public Law 480 sales to help finance its family planning program.

An allocation of local currency equivalent to approximately \$250,000 was made to Tunisia for training and education in family planning activities.

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

During 1967, sales of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to private American citizens amounted to \$3.7 million and total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 reached \$7.5 million.

Section 104(j) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966 authorizes sales of currencies determined to be excess by the U.S. Treasury. These sales can be made to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel and other purposes.

In most areas of the world, including all of Western Europe and Latin America, the U.S. Government uses its holdings of foreign currency for official purposes within a relatively short time. Sales of these currencies to U.S. citizens would not benefit the U.S. balance of payments since it would then be necessary to buy these currencies abroad with dollars to meet U.S. official expenses. However, where currencies are held in excess of anticipated U.S. Government needs, arrangements are made, if possible, to sell excess currencies to U.S. citizens.

In seven of the countries where our balances are large, arrangements have been negotiated under which limited amounts are available for sale to Americans to cover their expenditures in these respective countries. These countries are Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Tunisia.

In six of the seven countries American tourists and businessmen can purchase their local currency requirements through the U.S. embassies and consulates. Sales are made at the official rate exchange, and there are no commercial bank fees. The lone exception to this procedure is Tunisia, where, because of local regulations, the Tunisian Central Bank makes the actual conversions and charges a small fee. American buyers must specifically request that they be sold dinars from the U.S. Government's account. Payments in all countries may be made in U.S. currency, personal checks drawn on an American bank, or U.S. travelers checks.

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

SPECIAL EXCESS CURRENCY PROVISIONS

Under section 104 of the Food for Peace Act of 1966 (Public Law 480, as amended), certain appropriations and other restrictions on the use of currencies generated under the act do not apply in the case of any nation where the foreign currencies owned by the United States and available for use by it are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be in excess of our normal requirements for expenditure in such nations for 2 fiscal years following the year in which the determination is made.

The Secretary of the Treasury determined on May 16, 1967, that the foreign currencies of 11 countries were in excess of the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United

States for expenditures in such countries for 2 fiscal years following the year in which the determination was made. The 11 excess currency countries were Burma, Ceylon, Congo (Kinshasa),¹ Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, U.A.R. (Egypt) and Yugoslavia.

The final proviso of section 104 also calls for a report on currency use. Uses of these foreign currencies in the 11 countries for fiscal year 1967 by U.S. agencies under regular dollar appropriations and special foreign currency appropriations and estimates of such uses for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 are as follows:

Expenditures of excess foreign currencies under regular and special foreign currency appropriations
[Million dollar equivalents]

Country	Fiscal year 1967 (actual)		Fiscal year 1968 (estimate)		Fiscal year 1969 (estimate)	
	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Special
Burma.....	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6
Ceylon.....	.5	.7	.7	1.0	.7	1.9
Congo (Kinshasa) ¹.....	.9	.2	1.0	.4	-----	-----
Guinea.....	.3	.1	3.1	.1	3.0	.3
India.....	14.4	14.2	13.5	15.2	11.9	28.4
Israel.....	8.3	11.1	9.1	11.8	8.5	16.1
Pakistan.....	9.2	4.9	9.5	5.4	8.4	8.9
Poland.....	11.6	3.1	6.4	3.0	3.9	6.6
Tunisia.....	1.9	.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.8
United Arab Republic.....	2.5	7.8	1.9	2.0	1.4	4.8
Yugoslavia.....	6.0	2.8	5.8	5.8	2.6	11.8
Total.....	56.4	46.0	53.4	46.5	42.7	81.2

¹ Deleted from excess currency list by determination of Dec. 7, 1967.

The types of activities carried out under these appropriations have been described in this annual report. Details of agency funding levels for the continuation of these activities along similar lines have been presented in the "Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1969."

Uses of excess currencies under section 104 (c) through (j) both from new agreements and from

the repayment of principal and interest on loans have been described earlier in this annual report. Funding levels for section 104 (c) through (h) activities for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 are also presented in the Budget Appendix.

² Deleted from list by determination of December 7, 1967.



APPENDIXES

Self-Help Programs Included in the Government-to-Government Agreements Signed in Calendar Year 1967

Excerpts From Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 Relating to Public Law 480 Administration

Program and Shipment Tables

APPENDIX

Following are self-help programs included in the government-to-government agreements signed from January through December 31, 1967. In those instances in which more than one agreement has been signed, the supplementary agreement incorporates by reference the self-help programs described in the previous agreement and includes any additional self-help measures agreed upon.

Afghanistan

Agreement signed July 19, 1967

1. Give highest priority to the development of agriculture during the third Five Year Plan.
2. Continue the accelerated wheat production program which is expected to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of 1972.
3. Press ahead in expanding adaptive research in the application of fertilizers and in the use of improved seeds.
4. Take steps to maintain a full complement of students and steadily improve the quality of students and instruction in agriculture at Kabul University.
5. Work toward self-sufficiency in edible oil production.
6. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act.

Brazil

Agreement signed October 5, 1967

1. Increase the proportion of GOB budget allocated to an agricultural sector.
2. Expedite reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture along lines prescribed in the newly enacted Administrative Reform Decree Law to provide better planning and coordination for national agricultural programs.
3. Make all local currency generated from this sales agreement available for use in the agricultural sector

with currencies being used as follows, and with at least matching contributions from other Brazilian resources for these purposes:

a. Approximately 20 percent for credit on loans to cooperatives through the National Bank for improving marketing, grain handling and storage facilities.

b. Approximately 60 percent for medium- and long-term "on farm credit" to stimulate the use of inputs such as seeds, limestone, fertilizers and services.

c. Approximately 10 percent for construction of more farm-to-market roads and community self-help improvement projects.

d. The remainder to be used to support other priority agricultural development programs now underway, including the expansion of institutions for adaptive research and the production of agricultural limestone.

4. Encourage the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to farmers by promoting the private seed industry through reducing government monopoly controls and providing incentives to private industry.

5. Create a more favorable environment for private enterprise and investment in agricultural supporting industries, thus enabling more effective use of available managerial, marketing and technical know-how.

6. Strengthen price incentives to farmers, encouraging them to shift to the production of needed food crops any excessive land resources being used for crops in world surplus such as coffee, cotton and sugar.

7. Accelerate implementation of the land reform distribution program in the priority zones and complete cadastral and resource surveys needed to provide an adequate tax base and the information essential for an orderly frontier settlement program.

8. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production and utilization of agricultural commodities.

9. Submit semiannual progress reports on implementation of the above; reports are due January 31 and July 31.

Ceylon

Agreement signed October 27, 1967

1. Make every effort to increase paddy rice production from 50 million bushels per year to at least 70 million bushels by 1970, or about 8 percent per year. Most of this growth will be achieved by expanding yields through improved cultural practices. Increased use will be made of new varieties of rice such as the H-4 and H-8. In addition, more efficient use will be made of the 100,000 acres of paddy land which is now being left fallow each year.

2. Review the current and future supply situation for fertilizer and other farm chemicals, considering both imports and real and potential domestic production.

3. Make every effort to expand fertilizer utilization from 60,000 tons per year to approximately 150,000 tons by 1970.

4. Create a favorable climate for domestic or foreign private investment in agriculture supply industries so that (a) modern agriculture can be developed without undue dependence on imported agricultural inputs, and (b) dependence on concessional food imports can be eliminated as rapidly as possible.

5. Carefully study the merits of redirecting any additional resources contemplated for the production of export crops now in surplus on the world market to alternative uses in expanding domestic food supplies, especially rice.

6. Review the adequacy of supplies of trained manpower in agriculture. Particular emphasis should be placed on evaluating the needs for personnel with vocational and university level training.

Chile

Agreement signed December 29, 1967

1. Complete formulation of its 5-year Agricultural Development Plan before December, 1967. For the period 1967-71 the goal will be to increase the overall agricultural production 5.8 percent annually;

2. Issue regulations for the implementation of the new land reform law that will promote confidence among the farmers providing specific guidance concerning land which may be expropriated;

3. Continue to give high priority to agriculture in the allocation of public investment; budget investment in agriculture in 1967 increased by 30 percent over the preceding year, rising from 8.9 percent to 10 percent of public investment;

4. Complete by May 1968, an overall agricultural credit program which will provide for a reorganization of the agricultural credit system. For 1967 the goal is to increase the availability of public sector credit to agriculture by 18 percent. The GOC will take measures to equalize credit terms for all farmers.

5. Continue to announce agricultural price policies at the appropriate times to permit the farmer to decide the

most suitable production program, and maintain the level of prices in real terms which was reached during 1966. The Government is preparing a schedule for the announcement of agricultural prices;

6. Increase the availability of agricultural inputs by reducing fertilizer phosphate prices in real terms; maintain uniform prices to all farmers for key inputs;

7. Reorganize the various agricultural services and centralize the conduct of agricultural and livestock development policy in the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with the Agrarian Reform Law of June 1967;

8. Strengthen systems of collection, computation and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities; and

9. Take such other steps as may be mutually agreed toward the objectives outlined in section 109(a) of the act.

China

Agreement signed December 12, 1967

1. The Government of the Republic of China will engage in international programs of technical cooperation in the development of food production and in related agricultural and other rural development programs.

2. In addition to the New Taiwan dollars to be provided under this agreement, the Government of the Republic of China will continue to furnish foreign exchange necessary to meet the cost of such programs, and to provide 250 million New Taiwan dollars from its own resources.

3. The scope of the program, the other terms of the grant of New Taiwan dollars under this agreement, including relationship of proposed activities to assistance programs of the United States Government and private organizations of the United States, will be the subject of a separate grant agreement between the Government of the United States and the Republic of China.

Congo

Agreement signed March 15, 1967

1. To allocate a large portion of the proceeds from this agreement as mutually agreed upon for (a) the repair and maintenance of bridges, roads and transport facilities with priority given to those which are directly related to the movement of agricultural produce and (b) for food production projects with emphasis on those programs aimed at increasing the production of foodstuffs, notably rice or similar products.

2. To encourage growth of both agricultural vocational schools and training in agricultural production at the University of Louvanium and other educational institutions.

3. To provide from the current budget presentation information for joint review on the Government's policy and program for increasing food production.

4. Such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the

act. Specific recommendations for these additional measures are to be provided at the time of the joint review specified in 3 above and in any event within 1 year of this Agreement.

Ghana

Agreement signed March 3, 1967

1. To give first priority to agricultural development in the Government's development planning through increased allocation of funds and rigorous direction of new programs.

2. To press ahead as rapidly as possible with the Government's feeder road program giving first attention to those areas showing best prospects for increasing the flow of food products into urban markets.

3. Applying a substantial portion of the local currencies generated by this agreement to self-help food production projects.

4. Provide at the time of the next budget presentation information for joint review on the Government's policy and program for increasing food production.

5. Such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act. Special recommendations for these additional measures are to be provided at the time of the joint review specified in 4 above and in any event within 1 year of this agreement.

Agreement signed October 27, 1967

To strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

Guinea

Agreement signed October 18, 1967

1. Request the assistance of appropriate international organizations to—

a. Inaugurate such economic stabilization measures as may be necessary to increase agricultural production;

b. Make studies of its agricultural programs and policy, especially of the marketing system, in order to improve efficiency and to achieve optimum production levels;

c. Conduct periodic reviews of the Government's plans and programs for increasing food production.

2. Make available the proceeds obtained from the sales in Guinea of commodities provided under this agreement for use in agricultural development.

Iceland

Agreement signed June 5, 1967

1. Continue its efforts to improve the agricultural sector with emphasis on crops suitable to the climate and land;

2. Continue improvements in the storage and distribution of agricultural commodities, and

3. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purpose specified in section 109(a) of the act.

India

Agreement signed February 20, 1967

1. The two Governments have consulted on the problems arising out of the gap between food production and food consumption. India has launched strong programs of economic and agricultural development accompanied by appropriate measures of import liberalization, which this agreement is designed to support.

2. The two Governments are agreed that planning for food sufficiency is an integral part of the development process and necessarily the first priority in economic planning. Nevertheless programs to achieve food sufficiency will be self-defeating if they are achieved at the expense of development in other sectors of the economy.

3. The Indian Government, as part of its overall development program for the fiscal year beginning April 1967, is giving priority to its programs to improve production, storage and distribution of agricultural commodities, particularly food crops. Subject to the overall development of the economy and the availability of adequate amounts of foreign exchange, the following general targets were established for 1967-68 within the framework of the draft outline of the fourth Five Year Plan of the Indian Government.

a. Fertilizer production—535,000 nutrient tons of nitrogen (N), 250,000 nutrient tons of phosphate (P_2O_5).

b. Fertilizer imports—850,000 nutrient tons of N, 250,000 nutrient tons of P_2O_5 and 300,000 nutrient tons of potassium (K_2O).

c. Acreage to be placed under new varieties of seeds:

	<i>Acres</i>
Rice	6,000,000
Wheat	3,500,000
Maize, Bajra, and Jowar.....	5,500,000

d. Crop protection—125 million acres to be sprayed.

e. Irrigation—an increase in minor irrigation of 3 million acres, of which 2.4 million will be new command areas, 300,000 acres improvement in existing systems and 300,000 acres provided with supplementary irrigation; and concentration on use of irrigation for intensive production.

f. Agricultural credit—an increase of over Rs1,000 million in agricultural credit—short, medium, and long-term—administered through government agencies, cooperatives, and land-development banks.

g. Storage—owned by the Food Department and the Food Corporation of India will increase from 2 million tons capacity to 2.5 million tons. The Central and State Warehousing Corporation will increase their modern storage capacity by 0.35 million ton (to 1.8 million tons) and the States and co-

operative societies will increase their facilities on modern construction designs by 0.5 million ton (to 2.5 million tons).

4. Further, the following is also recognized:

a. With respect to pricing, the timely announcement of the food grain price support at levels sufficient to encourage greater production is important so that the cultivator will base his cropping pattern on certain knowledge of the return of his expenditure, and

b. With respect to distribution, a satisfactory distribution policy is heavily dependent on the availability of stocks under the control of the Central Government, and it is the intention of the Indian Government to increase the end of year grain stocks through implementation of price support and food distribution policies.

c. With respect to investment, implementation of the targets set forth in paragraph 3 above and of the general agricultural development program calls for a significantly larger investment in agriculture in 1967-68 than in the previous year.

5. The Indian Government has announced its intention of accelerating the domestic production capacity for fertilizer and other industrial inputs for agriculture. The Indian Government has also announced its determination to call on all possible sources of financing for these undertakings, including private investment, and has declared that it recognizes in the context the importance of policies designed to secure a favorable investment climate.

Agreement signed June 24, 1967 (1st supplementary)

1. As part of its efforts to increase the domestic production of fertilizer needed to achieve its target of food sufficiency and to reduce the demand for foreign exchange, the Government of India is accelerating its efforts to assess and if feasible develop indigenous sources of phosphate rock.

2. The Government of India has also announced its determination to give high priority to the implementation of a massive countrywide family planning program in order to limit the growth of population and ensure a better standard of living for its people.

3. The Government of India has announced that it is undertaking measures to systematically reduce the rate of foodgrain losses due to pests, particularly insects and rodents.

4. The Government of India anticipates that foodgrain acreage will increase by about 10 million acres by 1970-71 over the total area in 1964-65, while the area under cotton is expected to remain unchanged during the same period. In seeking to increase foodgrain production, the Government of India is developing and implementing a policy of announced incentive prices, improved information and extension programs, and other appropriate means.

Indonesia

Agreement signed September 15, 1967

1. Provide budget and administrative support to expand operation of the BIMAS project over 1966 level;

2. Develop credit, fertilizer, and seed program to assist farmers formerly in BIMAS;

3. Develop incentive price and government purchasing program for rice which will guarantee producers a fair price in relation to cost of fertilizer, pesticides, and other off-farm cost;

4. Undertake programs to improve farm-to-market roads, marketing and storage facilities consistent with the needs of expanding food production to meet domestic requirements.

Israel

Agreement signed August 4, 1967

Israel will continue to give priority to its program of agricultural development which has resulted in substantial increases in per capita food production and improvement in means for storage and distribution of agricultural commodities.

Korea

Agreement signed March 25, 1967

In consideration of section 103(a) and section 109 of the act, the Government of the importing country undertakes the following:

1. To give high priority to agricultural development and to fulfilling the goals of the "Second Plan" and in particular, to place greater emphasis on (a) seed improvement, (b) marketing systems for agricultural inputs and products, (c) development of production and marketing information, and (d) provision of greater funds for agricultural research.

2. To expand family planning services.

The two Governments agree during the period of this agreement to determine progress in meeting the objectives of (1) and (2) above and to continue to strive for the most efficient allocation of financial and food resources to the agricultural sector.

Liberia

Agreement signed October 23, 1967

1. Give priority to agricultural development, including food crops, in the Government's budget and development planning, as evidenced by an increase in the allocation for agriculture in the fiscal year 1968 budget;

2. Place more adequate emphasis on practical and realistic detailed advanced planning for individual activities such as the rice zone production plan;

3. Give rigorous direction and administration to existing and new agricultural activities;

4. Give added emphasis to construction and maintenance of rural roads with priority on areas showing best potential for increased production and distribution of agricultural products;

5. Conduct studies of rice marketing to determine the effect of market mechanisms, including price policies, on

production and the need for storage and processing facilities and other production incentives;

6. Strengthen systems of collection, computation and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities;

7. Provide the United States Government with information for joint review of Government of Liberia policies and programs for increasing agricultural production; and

8. Undertake such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act. Specific recommendations for these additional measures are to be provided at the time of the joint review specified in 7 above and in any event within 6 months of the date of the sales agreement.

Morocco

Agreement signed April 20, 1967

1. Increase and improve crop and livestock research with emphasis on the major grain crops in both dryland and irrigated areas;

2. Improve range management;

3. Establish and maintain erosion control measures in upper watersheds adjoining irrigation development projects;

4. Increase vocational agricultural training at the secondary school level;

5. Such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act.

Agreement signed October 27, 1967.

To strengthen systems of collection, computation, analysis of statistics to measure even better the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

Pakistan

Agreement signed May 11, 1967

1. Give top priority to agricultural development and to fulfilling the goals of the Third Plan.

2. Continue to take measures to attract more foreign private capital and technical and management know-how in the production and distribution of agricultural inputs; issue a statement reaffirming its attitude toward foreign investment in the agri-business sector, including to the extent practicable specific measures already taken and those contemplated to encourage investment and encouraging a speed up in negotiations and pace of plant construction with particular emphasis on fertilizer production and other agricultural chemicals such as insecticides and fungicides.

3. Continue to give priority to improved seed, insuring to the extent practicable that the combined public and private effort, including any necessary legislation, will be sufficient to reach the established targets for food self-sufficiency including provision, for appropriate standards for cleanliness, germination, and labeling of seeds.

4. In view of the substantial increase in agricultural credit needed to serve the private sector for purchase of modern agricultural inputs during the Third Plan, give serious consideration to increasing substantially the amount of such credit allocated under the Third Plan.

5. Maintain price levels for wheat and rice which will encourage production, taking into account that the purchase price for wheat and rice should be set at levels which, consistent with the requirements of economic stability, will serve as an effective incentive for production.

6. Further improve marketing and distribution systems, with greater emphasis placed on market information, and grades and standards.

7. Further improve the quality of agricultural research, education and extension with particular attention to improved research, especially that which will lead to increased yields (such as work on needed seed varieties) involving possible additional increases in budgetary allocations.

8. Continue to give priority to family planning.

Agreement signed August 3, 1967 (1st supplementary)

1. Reevaluate its future fertilizer needs in light of the greater requirements of the new varieties of wheat and rice. Recent reports indicate, for instance, that wheat has a greater need for phosphate than previously estimated.

2. Continue to stress the tubewell irrigation program which has proven so successful in the past.

Paraguay

Agreement signed December 22, 1967

1. The government of the importing country considering reasonableness of recommendations of the CIAP Subcommittee, will do the utmost to carry out promptly the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Paraguay of September 1967, especially with regard to improving the structure and administration of the tax system with a view to providing adequate revenue for development requirements and with particular attention to the taxes on agricultural exports and the duties and surcharges on imports needed for agricultural development.

2. The Government of Paraguay accords high priority to improving the production, storage and the distribution of agricultural commodities and is undertaking to:

A. Increase fiscal support of the Ministry of Agriculture at the rate of 25 percent of current expenditures annually over a period of 4 years so that a doubling in the expenditures will have been effected:

B. Continue to support the National Wheat Program begun in 1965, with a view to expanding domestic wheat production by 20 percent annually during the next 5 years:

C. Urge prompt enactment of the recently proposed revision of the law on agricultural cooperatives:

3. Strengthen systems of collection, computation and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of

agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities; and

4. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act.

Sudan

Agreement signed June 3, 1967

1. Continue to devote its resources on priority basis to programs intended to increase food production and decrease its dependence on food imports.

2. Continue to expand cultivated regions in irrigated and rainland areas for food production.

3. Continue to (a) provide training and instruction in improved agricultural methods and techniques at the University of Khartoum and Shabat Institute of Agriculture and (b) strengthen the Agricultural Extension Service to bring technical know-how to farmers.

4. Continue to construct storage facilities as needed to support the increased agricultural production program.

5. Continue to encourage private enterprise in the marketing and distribution of grains and other foods.

6. Such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act.

Tunisia

Agreement signed March 17, 1967

A. The importing country will continue to give priority to increasing agricultural production through allocating additional resources and by a more efficient use of existing agricultural investments.

B. Specific self-help measures will include:

1. Strengthening agricultural analysis and planning and production-oriented research for improving agricultural policies with regard to investment priorities; land-use change and cropping patterns, agricultural pricing policies, farm management organization, and marketing of agricultural crops.

2. Emphasis on increasing production of major cereal crops through plant breeding, seed selection, and fertilization.

3. Livestock quality improvement through better breeding, feeding and disease control.

4. Optimum expansion of irrigated land development with special emphasis on ground water and erosion control in upper watersheds.

5. To apply a substantial portion of the local currencies generated by this agreement to agriculture and food production projects.

6. To provide from the current Tunisian economic budget for calendar year 1967 information to facilitate continuing discussions on the Government's policy and programs for increasing agricultural production.

7. Such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the act. Specific recommendations for these additional measures are to be provided at the time of the joint review specified in item 6 above and in any event within 1 year of this agreement.

Vietnam

Agreement signed March 13, 1967

In consideration of section 109(a) of the law it is recognized that the Government of Vietnam in cooperation with the Government of the United States, is developing new policies with regard to improving production, storage and distribution of agricultural commodities and in particular with regard to rice pricing and distribution and fertilizer procurement and distribution which will lead to increased production, facilitate delivery to deficit areas, and reduce the need for the imports of rice. Additionally, these policies will assist pacification and development of rural areas.

Therefore, no additional self-help proposals are contemplated within the terms of this agreement. In subsequent agreements or amendments, progress will be reviewed and additional self-help requirements considered.

Agreement signed September 21, 1967 (1st supplementary)

A. Pursue aggressively a policy of rapidly increasing rice production in Vietnam through productivity increasing measures.

B. Develop measures to maintain the officially announced paddy price during the forthcoming harvest season and to assure favorable returns to producers.

C. Continue to promote importation and distribution of fertilizer by cooperative and private entities with the objective of considerably higher usage at prices consistent with the announced farm price for paddy.

D. Undertake a program for decreasing losses of stored rice.

E. Develop longer term price support, fertilizer and seed programs to support policy goal of increased rice production.

Agreement signed October 24, 1967 (2d supplementary)

A. Pursue aggressively policy of rapidly increasing pork production.

B. Establish selling price for imported corn which will encourage its expanded use as feed grain for pork production.

C. Develop distribution system for imported corn which will ensure that it is plentifully available to hog producers in major market areas at or near established selling price.

D. Employ storage facilities and procedures which will minimize losses stored corn.

E. Maintain free market for hogs and pork by removing unnecessary administrative impediments.

Excerpts From Foreign Assistance Act of 1967

(Public Law 90-137, Stat. 1872, approved November 14, 1967)

The following excerpts from the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 are of special interest to persons concerned with the administration of Public Law 480.

Part I

Chapter 1—Policy

SEC. 102. * * *

"Fourth, the first objects of assistance shall be to support the efforts of less developed countries to meet the fundamental needs of their peoples for sufficient food, good health, home ownership and decent housing, and the opportunity to gain the basic knowledge and skills required to make their own way forward to a brighter future. In supporting these objectives, particular emphasis shall be placed on utilization of resources for food production and voluntary family planning.

"Seventh, to the maximum extent practicable, the furnishing of agricultural commodities, disposal of excess property, and United States payments to international lending institutions, undertaken pursuant to this or any other Act, shall complement and be coordinated with assistance provided under this part.

"It is further the sense of the Congress that in any case in which any foreign country has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, the President should suspend assistance to such country under this or any other Act, including any program designed to complement assistance under this Act (such as sales of agricultural commodities under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954). When diplomatic relations are resumed, a further study should be made on a country-by-country basis to determine whether United States foreign policy objectives would be served by extending assistance under this or any other Act, including any program designed to complement such assistance."

Chapter 2—Development Assistance

SEC. 102. Title I of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the Development Loan Fund, is amended as follows:

(b) Section 201(d), which relates to rates of interest, is amended by striking out "1964" and substituting "1967" and by striking out "1 per centum" and substituting "2 per centum".

(e) At the end of such title I, add the following new sections:

"SEC. 207. PURPOSES OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.— In furnishing development assistance under this chapter the President shall place appropriate emphasis on—

* * * * *

"(b) programs directed at enabling a country to meet the food needs of its people from its own resources, including the furnishing of technical knowledge and of resources necessary to increase agricultural productivity; assistance for improved storage, transportation, marketing, and credit facilities (including provision for foreign currency loans to small farmers), cooperatives, water conservation programs, and adaptive research programs; and technological advice: *Provided*, That relief from the immediate threat of famine, hunger, and malnutrition may be provided by the United States and other countries, and that assistance provided under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, should complement assistance furnished under this Act;

* * * * *

"SEC. 208. SELF-HELP CRITERIA.—In determining whether and to what extent the United States should furnish development assistance to a country under this chapter the President shall take into account—

"(a) the extent to which the country is taking such measures as may be appropriate to its needs and capabilities to increase food production and improve the means for storage and distribution of food;

* * * * *

“(d) the extent to which the country’s governmental expenditures are allocated to key developmental areas, including agriculture, health, and education, and not diverted for unnecessary military purposes or to intervention in the affairs of other free and independent nations;”.

SEC. 103. Title II of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to technical cooperation and development grants, is amended as follows:

(d) At the end of such title II of chapter 2, add the following new section:

“SEC. 218. FISH AND OTHER PROTEIN CONCENTRATES.—(a) The President is authorized to conduct a program designed to demonstrate the potential and to encourage the use of fish and other protein concentrates as a practical means of reducing nutritional deficiencies in less developed countries and areas. This program shall include—

“(1) studies and activities relating to food technology;

“(2) development of suitable marketing techniques;

“(3) development of consumer acceptance programs; and

“(4) feeding programs designed to demonstrate the nutritional value of fish and other protein concentrates as a diet supplement.

In carrying out his functions under this section, the President shall consult with the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, appropriate Government agencies and other such technical groups or agencies as may be helpful with such activities. In accordance with section 601(b) of this Act, the President shall encourage full participation in such program by United States private enterprise.

“(b) The President is authorized to use funds made available under this part for the purposes of this section, and is urged to use at least \$2,500,000 of such funds for such purposes.”

SEC. 109. Chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new titles:

“TITLE XI—FOOD PRODUCTION TARGETS AND REPORTS

“SEC. 295. FOOD PRODUCTION TARGETS AND REPORTS.—In making his recommendations to the Congress for programs for the fiscal year 1969 and each fiscal year thereafter, wherever appropriate, the President shall, for each country receiving assistance under this Act which he finds has a substantial food deficit, include—

“(1) descriptions of proposed programs, if any, in the areas of food production, storage, and distribution, and voluntary family planning;

“(2) information on achievement targets in food production, storage, and distribution, and their relationship to expected changes in total population; and

“(3) a detailed report on progress with respect to food production, storage, and distribution, and the relationship of this progress to population.”

Chapter 6—Assistance to Countries Having Agrarian Economies

SEC. 113. Section 461 of chapter 6 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to assistance to countries having agrarian economies, is amended by inserting “(a)” immediately before “Wherever” and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(b) In presenting proposals to the Congress for fiscal year 1969 the President shall include recommendations for improving and establishing agricultural research and training facilities in tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. These recommendations shall be developed after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, land-grant colleges of agriculture, and other appropriate institutions and organizations, including those in the regions concerned.”

Part III

Chapter 1—General Provisions

SEC. 301. Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to general provisions, is amended as follows:

(f) Section 620, which relates to prohibitions against furnishing assistance, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (j) is amended to read as follows:

“(j) The President shall consider terminating assistance under this or any other Act to any country which permits, or fails to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of United States property within such country, and fails to take appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence thereof and to provide adequate compensation for such damage or destruction.”

(3) Subsection (n) is amended to read as follows:

“(n) No loans, credits, guaranties, or grants or other assistance shall be furnished under this or any other Act, and no sales shall be made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to any country which sells or furnished to North Vietnam, or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to or from North Vietnam, any equipment, materials, or commodities, so long as the regime in North Vietnam gives support to hostilities in South Vietnam.”

(4) At the end of section 620, add the following new subsections:

“(s) In furnishing development assistance under this Act, and in making sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, the President shall take into account (1) the percentage of the recipient or purchasing country’s budget which is devoted to military purposes, and (2) the degree to which the recipient or purchasing country is using its foreign exchange resources to acquire military equipment. When the

President finds that development assistance under this Act, or sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, are being diverted to military expenditures, or a recipient or purchasing country is diverting its own resources to unnecessary military expenditures, to a degree which materially interferes with its development, the President shall terminate such assistance and sales until he is assured that such diversion will no longer take place. No other provision of this Act shall be construed to authorize the President to waive the provisions of this subsection.

“(t) No assistance shall be furnished under this or any other Act, and no sales shall be made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, in or to any country which has severed or hereafter severs diplomatic relations with the United States or with which the United States has severed or hereafter severs diplomatic relations, unless (1) diplomatic relations have been resumed with such country and (2) agreements for the furnishing of such assistance or the making of such sales, as the case may be, have been negotiated and entered into after the resumption of diplomatic relations with such country.”

Chapter 2—Administrative Provisions

SEC. 302. Chapter 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to administrative provisions, is amended as follows:

(h) Section 634, which relates to reports and information, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (d) is amended as follows:

(A) Immediately preceding the first sentence insert the following: “When requests are presented to the Congress for appropriations for fiscal year 1969 to carry out programs under this Act, the programs to be carried out with the funds appropriated for that fiscal year shall also be presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, if requested by the chairman of that committee, and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, if requested by the chairman of that committee.”

(B) Immediately preceding the last sentence insert the following: “Any such presentation material shall also include (1) a chart showing on a country-by-country basis the full extent of all United States assistance planned or expected for each such country for the next fiscal year, including economic assistance and military grants and sales under this Act and sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, (2) details of proposed contributions by the United States to multilateral financial agencies, for the next fiscal year, and (3) a statement of projects, on a country-by-country basis, for which financing was supplied during the last fiscal year through the Export-Import Bank.”

Program and Shipment Tables

Table

No. SUMMARY

- 1 *Value* of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 2 *Value* of U.S. agricultural exports, government and commercial, fiscal years 1965 through 1967
- 3 U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: *Value* by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967
- 4 U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: *Quantity* by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967
- 5 *Gross cost* of financing programs carried out abroad under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 6 *Value* of commodities shipped July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 7 *Quantities* of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

SALES PROGRAMS, TITLE I

- 8 *Value* of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 9 *Value* of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1967
- 10 *Quantities* of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 11 *Quantities* of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1967

USES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

- 12 *Balance of payments benefit* derived from the use of foreign currency acquired without purchase with dollars fiscal years 1955-1967
- 13 *Uses of foreign currency* as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 14 *Uses of foreign currency* as provided in agreements signed in calendar year 1967
- 15 *Status* of foreign currency collections and disbursements, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

- 16 *Status* of foreign currencies by uses as of June 30, 1967
- 17 *Uses* of foreign currency under section 104 during calendar year 1967 and cumulative by purpose and responsible agency
- 18 *Grants for economic development* under section 104(f) disbursed by field of activity, fiscal year 1967 and cumulative through June 30, 1967
- 19 *Loans for economic development* to foreign governments under section 104(f) disbursed by field of activity, fiscal year 1967 and cumulative through June 30, 1967

DONATIONS PROGRAM, TITLE II

- 20 *Value* of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 21 *Value* of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1967 (by country)
- 22 *Value* of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued calendar year 1967 (by purpose and country)
- 23 *Quantities* of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1967
- 24 *Cost* of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 25 *Quantities* of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 26 *Quantities and value* of shipments, fiscal years 1966 and 1967, July through December 1967, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
- 27 *Quantities and value* of commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, calendar year 1967
- 28 *Number of recipients* in fiscal year 1968, Voluntary Agency Foreign Donation Programs approved as of Dec. 31, 1967

BARTER PROGRAM, TITLE III

- 29 Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods
- 30 *Value* of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967
- 31 *Value* of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967
- 32 *Value of materials, equipment and services* received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967
- 33 *Materials, equipment, and services received* under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

TABLE 1.—Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1967 ¹

[Dollars in millions]

Calendar year	Public Law 480						Mutual security AID ²	Total agricultural exports			Public Law 480 as per-cent of total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total Public Law 480		Total government programs	Commerical sales ³	Total agricultural exports	
1954 July–December			\$28	\$20	\$22	\$70	\$211	\$281	\$1,304	\$1,585	5
1955	\$263		56	186	262	767	351	1,118	2,081	3,199	24
1956	638		65	187	372	1,262	449	1,711	2,459	4,170	30
1957	760		39	175	244	1,218	318	1,536	2,970	4,506	27
1958	752		43	159	65	1,019	214	1,233	2,622	3,855	26
1959	731		32	111	175	1,049	158	1,207	2,748	3,955	27
1960	1,014		49	124	117	1,304	157	1,461	3,371	4,832	27
1961	878	\$1	93	151	181	1,304	179	1,483	3,541	5,024	26
1962	1,007	42	81	178	137	1,445	35	1,480	3,554	5,034	29
1963	1,162	52	99	160	74	1,547	11	1,558	4,026	5,584	28
1964	1,239	97	62	186	123	1,707	23	1,730	4,618	6,348	27
1965	926	143	73	180	188	1,510	26	1,536	4,693	6,229	25
1966	820	226	79	132	260	1,517	47	1,564	5,317	6,881	22
1967	716	187	108	179	314	1,504	33	1,537	4,849	6,386	24
July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1967	10,906	748	907	2,128	2,534	17,223	2,212	19,435	48,153	67,588	25

¹ Export market value.

² Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans (1964–1967). Public Laws 87–195, 665, and 165.

³ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of short- and medium-term credit, export payments, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

TABLE 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1966-67 ¹

[By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total, Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Europe (total).....	1,892.0	300.6	120.3	577.6	1,223.2	4,113.7	974.2	5,087.9	23,170.8	28,258.7
Austria.....	39.5		13.9	15.8	59.0	128.2	14.0	142.2	125.5	267.7
Belgium and Luxembourg ²	0.7			.1	120.6	121.4	1.8	123.2	1,680.0	1,803.2
Czechoslovakia.....			1.3			1.3		1.3	89.7	91.0
Denmark.....					11.8	11.8	3.6	15.4	753.8	769.2
Finland ²	42.0			1.4	19.5	62.9	1.8	64.7	117.5	182.2
France ²	36.0			5.3	63.5	104.8	244.1	348.9	1,110.4	1,459.3
Germany, East.....			.5			.5		.5	78.7	79.2
Germany, West ²	6.1		3.4	63.6	176.3	249.4	136.0	385.4	4,420.7	4,806.1
Hungary.....			3.7			3.7		3.7	54.2	57.9
Iceland ²	15.1	3.9			(³)	19.0	1.5	20.5	21.2	41.7
Ireland.....					54.3	54.3		54.3	243.2	297.5
Italy (including Trieste) ²	141.2		59.7	176.8	37.2	414.9	109.1	524.0	1,879.9	2,403.9
Netherlands ²	1.2				148.2	149.4	11.6	161.0	4,232.9	4,393.9
Norway.....					30.1	30.1	1.8	31.9	422.6	454.5
Poland and Danzig.....	498.3			40.8	28.7	567.8		567.8	248.5	816.3
Portugal.....	6.3	21.5		34.9	28.7	91.4	2.4	93.8	131.9	225.7
Spain ⁴	462.6	2.2	3.2	110.7	51.1	629.8	189.5	819.3	814.6	1,633.9
Sweden.....					17.7	17.7		17.7	566.0	583.7
Switzerland ^{2 4}	5.4				3.4	8.8		8.8	714.6	723.4
United Kingdom ²	62.3			.1	337.0	399.4	177.5	576.9	5,057.3	5,634.2
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....									232.0	232.0
Yugoslavia ²	575.3	273.0	29.3	124.6	34.4	1,036.6	79.5	1,116.1	118.7	1,234.8
Other Europe.....			5.3	3.5	1.7	10.5		10.5	56.9	67.4

Africa (total).....	271.6	67.1	224.4	179.3	94.2	836.6	76.1	912.7	978.5	1,891.2
Algeria.....		11.2	41.1	54.9	1.9	109.1	(³)	109.1	108.9	218.0
Angola.....					(³)				18.8	18.8
British East Africa and Tanganyika (Tanzania) ⁷			10.1	7.8		17.9	3.6	21.5	10.7	32.2
British West Africa and Sierra Leone ²		1.4		4.2	.1	5.7		5.7	7.7	13.4
Canary Islands.....		1.3		(³)	27.0	28.3		28.3	35.3	63.6
Congo (Kinshasa) and Burundi Rwanda.....	78.4	11.9	11.2	14.4	3.9	119.8	2.2	122.0	43.9	165.9
Ethiopia.....	.8	3.8	6.4	2.3	1.9	15.2	2.4	17.6	10.0	27.6
Ghana.....	10.6		1.8	5.0	5.1	22.5	.2	22.7	84.8	107.5
Guinea ⁸	13.4		.2	(³)	(³)	13.6	.8	14.4		14.4
Kenya ⁹		11.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	17.5		17.5	3.5	21.0
Liberia.....		1.3		1.9	.3	3.5		3.5	63.7	67.2
Libya.....			13.2	5.3	.3	18.8	.2	19.0	16.5	35.5
Morocco.....	50.7	13.5	55.5	52.8	15.1	187.6	53.6	241.2	76.1	317.3
Mozambique.....				3.1	4.6	4.6		4.6	8.4	13.0
Nigeria.....					3.0	6.1	(³)	6.1	106.0	112.1
South Africa, Republic of.....			3.8	.7	13.3	17.8		17.8	267.0	284.8
Sudan.....	23.9		.6	.1	4.4	29.0	(³)	29.0	14.4	43.4
Tunisia.....	72.2	3.3	67.3	8.7	4.2	155.7	6.0	161.7	25.0	186.7
Western Africa (n.e.c.).....	19.7		6.7	7.1	4.8	38.3	7.0	45.3	23.9	69.2
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia, and Malawi ¹⁰.....			.1	.1	.7	.9		.9	14.7	15.6
Other African countries.....	1.9	7.5	4.2	9.0	2.1	24.7	.1	24.8	39.2	64.0
Near East and Southern Asia (total).....	6,074.5	81.2	217.9	560.4	241.3	7,175.3	310.2	7,485.5	1,457.0	8,942.5
Afghanistan.....	.9	1.3	30.5	.9	(³)	33.6	.5	34.1	3.5	37.6
Bahrain.....					(³)	(³)		(³)	13.2	13.2
Ceylon.....	29.6		5.8	30.3	1.3	67.0	2.2	69.2	24.2	93.4
Greece.....	118.8	25.3	1.4	86.4	20.0	251.9	82.3	334.2	70.9	405.1
India ²	3,323.5		30.7	220.6	79.8	3,654.6	67.8	3,722.4	180.8	3,903.2
Iran.....	53.3	20.0	13.5	16.0	.9	103.7	2.2	105.9	117.9	223.8
Iraq.....		12.5	2.0	3.0	3.6	21.1		21.1	29.8	50.9
Israel.....	301.6	7.5	.5	9.5	68.7	387.8	86.0	473.8	289.8	763.6
Jordan.....	5.6	1.5	24.0	12.8	1.7	45.6	(³)	45.6	63.3	108.9
Kuwait.....					.1	.1		.1	39.3	39.4
Lebanon ².....	.7		7.8	1.5	5.3	15.3		15.3	120.2	135.5
Pakistan ²	983.6		54.8	37.2	2.8	1,078.4	19.0	1,097.4	69.6	1,167.0

TABLE 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1966-67 ¹—Continued

[By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total, Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Near East and Southern Asia (total)—Con.										
Saudi Arabia.....					.8	.8		.8	143.1	143.9
Syrian Arab Republic.....	32.6	.4	14.7	1.0	7.8	56.5		56.5	19.5	76.0
Turkey.....	465.4		15.1	23.6	20.1	524.2	39.9	564.1	22.8	586.9
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	757.0	12.7	12.2	116.6	26.1	924.6	10.3	934.9	228.5	1,163.0
Other Near East and Southern Asia.....	1.9		4.9	1.0	2.3	10.1		10.1	20.6	4.73
Far East and Pacific (total).....	1,545.3	100.4	156.6	382.1	417.1	2,601.5	758.1	3,359.6	9,218.0	12,577.6
Australia.....					10.4	10.4		10.4	438.7	449.1
Burma ²	8.2			2.6	17.9	28.7		28.7	6.7	35.4
French Pacific Islands.....									13.4	13.4
Hong Kong ²	13.3		1.3	27.8	15.6	58.0		58.0	428.2	486.2
Indonesia ²	199.7	35.7	1.6	14.1	7.7	258.8	1.2	260.0	59.5	319.5
Japan ²	212.6	(³)	22.1	15.9	217.0	467.6	26.1	493.7	6,738.0	7,231.7
Korea, Republic of ²	507.3		60.8	117.1	34.6	719.8	261.2	981.0	179.8	1,160.8
Malaysia ⁵			(³)	7.7	7.2	14.9		14.9	103.1	118.0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands.....		8.1	4.1	15.9		28.1		28.1	124.3	152.4
New Zealand and Western Samoa.....					1.2	1.2		1.2	90.0	91.2
Philippines ²	52.3	2.6	1.3	52.2	41.9	150.3	86.5	236.8	605.3	842.1
Taiwan ²	191.1	54.0	14.9	62.9	54.8	377.7	267.4	645.1	210.1	855.2
Thailand.....	4.1		(³)	.9	4.5	9.5	(³)	9.5	152.6	162.1
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....				1.0		1.0		1.0	13.3	14.3
Vietnam ^{2 6}	355.4		47.7	31.5	.1	434.7	69.8	504.5	22.0	526.5
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia ^{2 6}			2.6	25.5	.1	28.2	36.9	65.1	19.6	84.7

Other Far East and Pacific ²	1.3		.2	7.0	4.1	12.6	9.0	21.6	13.4	35.0
Latin America (total).....	804.7	97.0	72.6	380.2	394.2	1,748.7	83.5	1,832.2	4,857.1	6,689.3
Argentina.....	29.9				5.1	35.0	2.0	37.0	38.4	75.4
Bahamas.....				.2	(³)	.2		.2	106.9	107.1
Barbados.....			(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)		(³)	20.5	20.5
Bermuda.....					.1	.1		.1	65.0	65.1
Bolivia.....	35.6	4.6	12.3	11.7	13.7	77.9	29.3	107.2	28.9	136.1
Brazil.....	474.2	27.1	28.4	87.3	148.0	765.0	1.9	766.9	131.8	898.7
British Guiana.....			.3	1.2	.1	1.6		1.6	40.2	41.8
British Honduras.....			.2	1.5	.1	1.8		1.8	20.7	22.5
Canal Zone.....					.1	.1		.1	29.4	29.5
Chile.....	81.8	32.4	2.5	56.1	23.4	196.2	8.6	204.8	117.6	322.4
Colombia.....	60.2	9.7	.5	53.0	50.0	173.4	4.2	177.6	182.3	359.9
Costa Rica.....			1.9	2.2	1.7	5.8	.2	6.0	70.0	76.0
Cuba.....				.5	5.5	6.0		6.0	843.6	849.6
Dominican Republic.....		12.3	3.4	3.0	9.3	48.0	22.8	70.8	83.9	154.7
Ecuador.....	10.8	6.2	.5	21.1	6.0	34.6	(³)	34.6	64.2	98.8
El Salvador.....		.6	.5	19.2	.8	11.1	.6	11.7	77.1	88.8
Guatemala.....			2.0	7.7	9.9	19.6	8.4	28.0	105.2	133.2
Haiti.....			2.4	8.2	10.5	21.1	.1	21.2	85.2	106.4
Honduras.....			.2	4.0	1.5	5.7	.2	5.9	51.4	57.3
Jamaica.....			.4	11.0	7.1	18.5	(³)	18.5	145.0	163.5
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			(³)	2.3	.1	2.4		2.4	20.6	23.0
Mexico.....	24.7		1.6	32.3	26.8	85.4		85.4	863.0	948.4
Netherlands Antilles.....					(³)	(³)		(³)	119.4	119.4
Nicaragua.....				5.5	1.7	7.2	.1	7.3	53.2	60.5
Panama.....				6.0	3.0	9.0		9.0	137.1	146.1
Paraguay.....	14.7	2.3		5.4	(³)	22.4	.1	22.5	.6	23.1
Peru.....	38.3	1.8	15.4	19.1	62.5	137.1	.1	137.2	171.1	308.3
Surinam.....			(³)	.6	(³)	.6		.6	28.9	29.5
Trinidad and Tobago.....			.1	.6	.1	.8	4.9	5.7	102.4	108.1
Uruguay.....	34.5		(³)	3.3	2.4	40.2		40.2	33.2	73.4
Venezuela.....				16.5	4.6	21.1		21.1	1,009.9	1,031.0
Other Latin America.....				.7	.1	.8		.8	10.4	11.2

TABLE 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1966-67¹—Continued

[By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total, Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
North America (total).....					3.8	3.8		3.8	6,023.5	6,027.3
Canada.....					3.7	3.7		3.7	6,023.2	6,026.9
Other North America.....					.1	.1		.1	.3	.4
Country of destination not reported (total).....			78.7		.1	78.8	3.9	82.7	-82.7	
Total, all countries.....	10,588.1	646.3	870.5	2,079.6	2,373.9	16,558.4	2,206.0	18,764.4	45,622.2	64,386.6

¹ Estimated export market value.

² Under local currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangular arrangements are included in exports to the processing country and excluded from exports to the agreement country.

	Local currency, value (1, 000 dollars)	Dollar credit (1, 000 dollars)
Agreement country:		
Burma	35, 867	.....
Iceland	822	.....
Indonesia	74, 602	8, 572
Pakistan	21, 000	.....
Sierra Leone .....	.....	2, 032
Vietnam	2, 146	.....
Total	134, 437	10, 604
Processing country:		
Belgium	695	.....
Finland	822	.....
France	423	.....
West Germany	4, 897	.....
Hong Kong	13, 257	.....
India	9, 516	.....
Italy	1, 174	.....
Japan	77, 529	2, 032
Leabnon	741	.....
Netherlands	972	.....
Pakistan	697	.....
Philippines	1, 851	.....
Singapore (included in other)	1, 286	.....
Switzerland	991	.....
Taiwan (China)	2, 146	8, 572
United Kingdom	14, 150	.....
Yugoslavia	3, 290	.....
Total	134, 437	10, 604

³ Less than \$50,000.

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

⁵ Malaysia includes Federation of Malaya and Singapore, State of British Borneo. Prior to 1958-59 was known as British Malaya.

⁶ Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (Indochina) prior to Jan. 1, 1958.

⁷ Included Kenya prior to 1964-65.

⁸ Data for 1964-65 and 1965-66. Included in Western Equatorial Africa during prior years.

⁹ Data for 1964-65 and 1965-66. Included in British East Africa and Tanganyika during prior years.

¹⁰ Federation of Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland prior to 1964-65.

TABLE 3.—U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967

[In millions of dollars]

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Wheat.....	351.4	66.5	31.3	9.4	114.8	3.4	576.8	604.2	1,181.0
Wheat flour.....	23.9	1.5	16.0	21.5	3.9	-----	66.8	64.0	130.8
Corn.....	35.2	8.5	8.4	0.6	14.5	.2	67.4	660.9	728.3
Grain sorghums.....	115.0	4.3	8.4	1.7	7.2	-----	136.6	221.6	358.2
Barley.....	3.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.6	50.4	54.0
Oats.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.6	12.6
Cornmeal.....	-----	-----	4.6	10.8	-----	-----	15.4	8.0	23.4
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	-----	-----	7.8	15.9	-----	-----	23.7	6.4	30.1
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats.....	-----	-----	1.2	1.0	-----	-----	2.2	1.9	4.1
Rice, milled.....	117.2	19.4	-----	-----	-----	.1	136.5	171.1	307.6
Cotton.....	69.9	58.0	-----	-----	41.6	.1	169.4	372.9	542.3

Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	15.4	4.0			84.6	2.2	106.2	444.1	550.3
Peanuts.....						4.8	4.8	11.0	15.8
Soybeans.....						.1	.1	766.8	766.9
Cottonseed oil.....					5.6		5.6	5.8	11.4
Soybean oil.....	43.4	12.7	10.2	36.9	20.4	.8	124.4	19.9	144.3
Soap stock and fatty acids.....						.1	.1	5.0	5.1
Vegetable oils (n.e.c.).....						.4	.4	35.1	35.5
Feeds and fodders (including oilcake and meal).....						1.4	1.4	330.3	331.7
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	17.6					.2	17.8	5.9	23.7
Milk, whole dried.....	.2					.8	1.0	3.2	4.2
Milk, nonfat dry.....	.6		19.8	43.7		.1	64.2	4.3	68.5
Cheese.....						.1	.1	3.7	3.8
Infants' and dietetic foods.....			2.0	15.9		.7	18.6	7.6	26.2
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	10.1	2.3				9.6	22.0	134.0	156.0
Eggs in the shell.....						.3	.3	12.6	12.9
Cattle.....						.3	.3	16.1	16.4
Hides and skins.....						5.4	5.4	141.9	147.3
Beans, dry edible.....			.2			.2	.4	29.9	30.3
Seeds (except oilseeds).....						.2	.2	30.5	30.7
Essential oils.....						.9	.9	25.0	25.9
Sugar and sugar products (except molasses).....						.2	.2	3.2	3.4
Other agricultural exports.....						5.1	5.1	978.6	983.7
Total agricultural exports.....	803.5	177.2	109.9	157.4	292.6	37.3	1,577.9	5,188.5	6,766.4

TABLE 4.—U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1967

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)	Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
		Thousand units								
Wheat.....	Bu.....	200,540	37,817	15,566	4,643	64,986	1,451	325,003	340,793	665,796
Wheat flour.....	Cwt.....	6,324	333	3,698	4,884	1,038	-----	16,277	13,553	29,830
Corn.....	Bu.....	23,596	5,627	5,082	354	9,717	115	44,491	450,640	495,131
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.....	88,829	3,590	5,906	1,266	5,504	-----	105,095	175,706	280,801
Barley.....	Bu.....	2,945	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,945	39,914	42,859
Oats.....	Bu.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	48	16,691	16,739
Cornmeal.....	Cwt.....	-----	-----	1,193	2,542	-----	-----	3,735	1,441	5,176
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	Lb.....	-----	-----	157,390	340,515	-----	-----	497,905	5,139	503,044
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats.....	Lb.....	-----	-----	17,546	15,185	-----	-----	32,731	14,871	47,602

Rice, milled	Cwt	16,286	2,763					19,049	20,509	39,558
Cotton, running bale	Bale	579	497			368		1,444	3,139	4,583
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb	20,836	5,506			106,348	2,794	135,484	491,864	627,348
Peanuts	Lb						42,977	42,977	110,113	153,090
Soybeans	Bu						17	17	247,318	247,335
Cottonseed oil	Lb					38,490	583	39,073	37,138	76,211
Soybean oil	Lb	373,184	110,168	59,622	212,629	152,285	4,021	911,909	130,883	1,042,792
Soap, stock and fatty acids	Lb						775	775	32,449	33,224
Vegetables, oils (n.e.c.)	Lb						1,867	1,867	254,895	256,762
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb	74,115					302	74,417	38,147	112,564
Milk, whole dried	Lb	339					1,395	1,734	13,363	15,097
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb	2,037		92,664	206,736		141	301,578	71,375	372,953
Cheese	Lb						96	96	5,803	5,899
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb			21,825	172,015		1,052	194,892	-6,217	188,675
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb	138,781	28,525				89,427	256,733	1,752,165	2,008,898
Eggs, in the shell	Doz						180	180	19,749	19,929
Cattle	No								41	41
Hides and skins	No						485	485	9,802	20,287
Beans, dry edible	Cwt			32			22	54	13,549	3,603
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Cwt						5	5	929	934
Essential oils	Lb						291	291	10,343	10,634
Sugar and sugar products (except molasses)	Lb						533	533	39,570	40,103

TABLE 5.—Public Law 480—Gross cost of financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year ending June 30	Title I		Title II—Donations abroad		Title III	Total
	Sales for foreign currencies	Long-term credit sales for dollars	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered materials 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 (through Dec. 31, 1967).....	312.6	123.3	120.0		10.3	566.2
Total.....	¹ 16,429.1	² 1,005.0	³ 2,330.1	⁴ 2,582.1	⁵ 1,448.7	23,795.0

¹ Represents the gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs.

² Represents the gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs. The export value of commodities financed and ocean transportation costs (except ocean freight differential) are repayable by the importing country or private trade entity.

³ Represents CCC's investment value in commodities made available for donation abroad under title II of Public Law 480, ocean transportation costs for such donations and for commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies, interest costs, and purchase of foreign currencies for use in self-help activities. Also includes gross cost of foreign donations through nonprofit voluntary agencies beginning Jan. 1, 1967.

⁴ Represents CCC's acquisition cost value, plus the cost of any processing and packaging performed after acquisition, for commodities donated through nonprofit voluntary agencies under authority in sec. 416, Agricultural Act of 1949. This authority was repealed by the Food for Peace Act of 1966, Public Law 89-808, and such donations consolidated into new title II of such act, effective Jan. 1, 1967.

⁵ Represents the value at which bartered materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

TABLE 6.—Public Law 480, exports—Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:						
Wheat.....	5,865,342	410,477	370,711	54,292	920,712	7,621,534
Wheat flour.....	397,285	19,890	139,948	475,775	32,535	1,065,433
Bulgur.....	435	15	27,568	72,630	-----	100,648
Rolled wheat.....	-----	-----	1,827	18,589	-----	20,416
Corn.....	333,311	52,775	80,871	13,931	372,950	853,838
Barley.....	166,341	1,885	17,875	-----	94,716	280,817
Grain sorghums.....	264,591	14,058	22,946	2,131	162,462	466,188
Oats.....	5,315	-----	-----	-----	25,284	30,599
Rolled oats.....	-----	-----	2,909	2,281	-----	5,190
Rye.....	5,878	-----	-----	-----	15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains.....	-----	212	-----	-----	-----	212
Rye flour.....	-----	-----	183	-----	-----	183
Cornmeal.....	99	-----	14,543	152,844	-----	167,486
Rice.....	762,973	50,411	29,695	53,062	15,155	911,296
Fats and oils:						
Lard.....	28,685	294	-----	-----	-----	28,979
Tallow.....	104,883	12,570	-----	-----	-----	117,453
Soybean oil.....	741,167	39,907	34,948	116,705	62,940	995,667
Cottonseed oil.....	229,414	2,584	17,617	45,706	27,118	322,439
Linseed oil.....	1,112	-----	-----	-----	910	2,022
Vegetable oil, other.....	-----	-----	1,493	42,539	-----	44,032
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	898	898
Soybeans.....	-----	8,661	-----	-----	12,974	21,635
Flaxseed.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal.....	-----	2,056	-----	-----	50	2,106
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	90,163	883	-----	-----	-----	91,046
Milk (nonfat dry).....	25,073	410	85,028	642,798	12,424	765,733
Milk (whole).....	10,923	27	-----	-----	-----	10,950
Milk (dry, modified).....	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	40
Cheese.....	5,718	-----	19,601	166,037	2,812	194,168
Butter.....	13,575	-----	15,094	92,570	10,941	132,180
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	8,668	1,578	4,479	130,329	-----	145,054
Other dairy products.....	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	130
Meat and poultry:						
Beef.....	38,732	-----	-----	-----	-----	38,732
Pork products.....	9,953	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,953
Poultry.....	10,227	58	-----	-----	-----	10,285
Dried eggs.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5

TABLE 6.—Public Law 480, exports—Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Con.

[In million dollar equivalents]

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total Public Law 480
Fruits and vegetables:						
Dried fruit.....	6,920					6,920
Fresh, canned fruits and juices.....	9,694					9,694
Dry edible beans.....	5,617		6,751	19,594	2,526	34,488
Potatoes.....	1,392					1,392
Peas.....	776	2,136				2,912
Lentils.....	209					209
Other:						
Blended foods.....			2,096	26,103		28,199
Cotton (including linters).....	1,413,041	135,382	15,267		456,217	2,019,907
Wool.....					7,029	7,029
Fabric.....	142					142
Tobacco.....	344,810	14,894			308,506	668,210
Cigarettes.....					868	868
Seeds.....	394					394
Total.....	10,903,033	771,163	911,450	2,127,916	2,548,280	17,261,842

TABLE 7.—Public Law 480, exports—Quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total Public Law 480
Thousand units							
Grains and products:							
Wheat.....	Bu.....	3,469,290	245,202	203,759	28,864	533,003	4,480,118
Wheat flour.....	Lb.....	11,177,876	583,834	3,629,965	10,685,400	965,400	27,042,475
Bulgur.....	Lb.....	13,020	330	568,412	1,649,518		2,231,280
Rolled wheat.....	Lb.....			38,585	377,974		416,559
Corn.....	Bu.....	245,048	38,279	53,548	9,357	282,451	628,683
Barley.....	Bu.....	152,817	1,575	15,926		95,490	265,808
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.....	217,038	11,412	17,440	1,587	145,421	392,898
Oats.....	Bu.....	6,807				41,961	48,768
Rolled oats.....	Lb.....			42,988	34,444		77,432
Rye.....	Bu.....	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains.....	Lb.....		3,943				3,943
Rye flour.....	Lb.....			1,100			1,100
Cornmeal.....	Lb.....	2,600		390,574	3,819,200		4,212,374
Rice.....	Cwt.....	125,963	7,728	4,752	7,361	4,444	150,248

TABLE 7.—Public Law 480, exports—Quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Con.

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter	Total Public Law 480
Thousand units							
Fats and oils:							
Lard.....	Lb.....	204,835	2,526				207,361
Tallow.....	Lb.....	1,320,591	150,416				1,471,007
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	5,893,222	369,898	218,834	687,794	487,825	7,657,573
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	1,595,955	23,542	87,921	267,516	202,199	2,177,133
Linseed oil.....	Lb.....	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oil, other.....	Lb.....			7,485	235,711		243,196
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts.....	Lb.....					9,169	9,169
Soybeans.....	Bu.....		3,316			5,932	9,248
Flaxseed.....	Bu.....					897	897
Oilseed meal.....	Lb.....		54,776			2,403	57,179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	do.....	415,892	4,700				420,592
Milk (nonfat dry).....	do.....	279,176	6,613	634,328	5,761,554	179,958	6,861,629
Milk (whole).....	do.....	20,737	48				20,785
Milk (dry, modified).....	do.....	55					55
Cheese.....	do.....	20,679		66,688	616,548	9,836	713,751
Butter.....	do.....	34,073		34,952	227,408	34,181	330,614
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	do.....	16,951	3,862	9,209	309,617		339,639
Other dairy products.....	do.....	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	Lb.....	118,638					118,638
Pork products.....	Lb.....	19,991					19,991
Poultry.....	Lb.....	35,435	198				35,633
Dried eggs.....	Lb.....	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits.....	Lb.....	44,896					44,896
Fresh canned fruits and juices.....	Lb.....	101,885					101,885
Dry edible beans.....	Cwt.....	710		986	2,919	566	5,181
Potatoes.....	Lb.....	50,822					50,822
Peas.....	Cwt.....	149	292				441
Lentils.....	Cwt.....	24					24
Other:							
Blended foods.....	Lb.....			23,119	291,137		314,256
Cotton (including linters).....	Bales.....	10,134	1,090	99		3,682	15,005
Wool.....	Lb.....					11,976	11,976
Fabric.....	Lb.....	454					454
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	477,647	17,042			429,452	924,141
Cigarettes.....	Number.....					435,011	435,011
Seeds.....	Cwt.....	10					10
Total, thousand metric tons.		127,571	9,214	10,588	12,852	30,864	191,089

TABLE 8.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967 (by country of destination)

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	To-bacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Europe (total)-----	895.0	168.3	3.2	526.5	126.9	3.7	443.2	40.4	2,207.2	173.5	2,380.7	3,113.2
Austria-----	6.9	15.7	-----	9.5	4.8	-----	2.4	0.2	39.5	3.3	42.8	60.1
Finland-----	10.5	2.3	-----	11.3	14.4	-----	-----	2.6	41.1	2.1	43.2	56.5
France-----	-----	-----	-----	23.0	12.6	-----	-----	-----	35.6	.1	35.7	47.3
Germany-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.2	1.2	-----	1.2	1.2
Iceland-----	6.2	6.2	.3	.9	5.3	-----	.9	1.3	21.1	1.3	22.4	25.9
Italy-----	1.5	4.8	-----	76.9	20.4	-----	36.4	(*)	140.0	4.6	144.6	184.3
Netherlands-----	-----	-----	-----	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2	-----	.2	.3
Poland-----	250.5	66.1	2.9	124.4	6.7	3.2	44.4	-----	498.2	38.7	536.9	749.2
Portugal-----	27.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27.8	3.3	31.1	45.0
Spain-----	³ 18.2	73.2	-----	⁴ 118.8	24.7	-----	246.9	19.2	501.0	26.8	527.8	590.9
United Kingdom-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	38.0	-----	-----	10.1	48.1	.4	48.5	48.5
Yugoslavia-----	573.4	-----	-----	161.5	-----	.5	112.2	5.8	853.4	92.9	946.3	1,304.0
Africa (total)-----	196.8	43.3	58.4	37.8	23.3	13.6	53.0	4.0	430.2	35.1	459.3	565.3
Algeria-----	11.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11.2	.6	11.8	15.2
Congo-----	31.6	5.1	21.8	13.9	19.9	11.7	-----	4.0	108.0	7.7	115.7	141.1
Ghana-----	3.0	.5	6.9	2.9	2.6	-----	2.2	-----	18.1	-----	18.1	21.8
Ethiopia-----	.6	-----	-----	6.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.2	.7	7.2	10.9
EACSO-----	2.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5	.6	3.1	3.7
Guinea-----	6.7	.1	16.0	2.2	-----	1.9	4.5	-----	31.4	3.0	34.4	46.3
Ivory Coast-----	-----	-----	7.8	-----	-----	-----	.4	-----	8.2	.8	9.0	12.3

Kenya.....	.1	11.8							11.9	.3	12.2	13.9
Liberia.....	.1	.2	1.9						2.2	.2	2.4	2.9
Mali.....	.6								.6		.6	.9
Morocco.....	72.7			7.2	.2		11.1		91.2	8.0	97.5	116.5
Senegal.....			3.1						3.1	.2	3.3	5.1
Sierra Leone.....	.2		.9	.2	.1				1.4	.1	1.5	2.2
Sudan.....	24.0	11.0			.5				35.5	4.4	39.6	49.6
Tunisia.....	43.5	14.6		4.8			34.8		97.7	8.5	102.9	122.9
Near East and South Asia (total).....	4,715.3	598.3	322.0	421.5	92.7	50.2	620.2	32.2	6,852.4	957.0	7,636.7	10,225.9
Afghanistan.....	4.1						2.3		6.4	.9	7.3	7.5
Ceylon.....	24.4	.7	11.7						36.8	6.9	43.4	61.2
Cyprus.....	1.9								1.9	.4	2.3	2.9
Greece.....	37.3	73.8				4.4	30.1		145.6	16.9	162.5	197.2
India.....	2,810.9	267.9	217.2	364.1	16.4	8.0	88.8	.1	3,773.4	586.8	4,213.6	5,714.4
Iran.....	71.5	2.7				.8	3.1		78.1	16.4	94.5	128.3
Iraq.....	11.3				1.1			.1	12.5	2.3	14.8	20.2
Israel.....	103.6	143.1	4.4	5.5	2.1	20.6	42.1	15.4	336.8	35.6	369.9	470.1
Jordan.....	5.8	1.6							7.4	1.2	8.0	10.7
Pakistan.....	764.9	26.5	78.4	51.9	20.8	11.6	229.8		1,183.9	150.0	1,314.9	1,718.2
Syrian Arab Republic.....	26.4	4.6	1.5		.6				33.1	5.2	38.3	55.0
Turkey.....	284.8	22.4	3.5			2.2	145.9	6.6	465.4	49.7	512.4	693.8
United Arab Republic.....	568.4	55.0	5.3		51.7	2.6	78.1	10.0	771.1	84.7	855.0	1,146.4
Far East and Pacific (total).....	440.4	75.8	483.4	635.9	121.1	101.5	42.6	8.0	1,908.7	130.9	2,032.0	2,648.9
Burma.....				39.3	2.7	2.0		.1	44.1	1.7	45.8	62.3
Indonesia.....	22.0		170.8	122.7	19.7				335.2	30.2	365.4	535.9
Japan.....	47.9	13.3	13.7	52.5	7.6				135.0	13.5	148.5	201.5
Korea.....	215.1	51.8	24.3	229.6	6.6	.4	11.8	7.9	547.5	44.6	589.9	781.5
Philippines.....		3.0	23.5	29.6	3.5	1.7	.4		61.7	4.1	65.8	88.9
Ryukyu Islands.....	1.0	.5	5.7	.9	.5		.7		9.3	.7	10.0	13.3
Thailand.....					3.9	.2			4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Taiwan.....	112.3	3.6		97.5	26.1	1.7	29.7		270.9	19.8	290.7	372.1
Viet Nam.....	42.1	3.6	245.4	63.8	50.5	95.5			500.9	16.1	511.6	589.0

Footnote on p. 99.

TABLE 8. Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967 (by country of destination)—Con.
 [In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	To-bacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Latin America (total).....	721.6	41.9	22.2	58.3	23.6	8.2	95.6	1.4	972.8	100.1	1,072.8	1,468.8
Argentina.....			.3				29.6		29.9	.8	30.7	35.9
Bolivia.....	31.6		.3	5.3		1.0	.7		38.9	3.4	42.3	60.0
Brazil.....	520.3	.6			.7	2.2	11.7	1.0	536.5	65.8	602.3	840.8
Chile.....	68.2	6.3		32.8	9.0	4.2	25.6	.4	146.5	10.3	156.7	198.4
Colombia.....	38.5	2.6		11.9	1.5	.3	15.2		70.0	6.9	76.9	99.6
Dominican Republic.....	.4	.6	11.1		.7				12.8	.9	13.7	22.8
Ecuador.....	5.6		.6	1.1	4.2		6.5		18.0	1.2	19.2	22.8
El Salvador.....	.6								.6		.6	1.0
Guatemala.....							1.1		1.1	.5	1.6	1.6
Mexico.....		24.6							24.6	1.0	25.6	41.2
Paraguay.....	18.4					.4	.5		19.3	3.3	22.6	31.1
Peru.....	25.4		9.9			.1	4.7		40.1	3.1	43.2	64.2
Uruguay.....	12.6	7.2		7.2	7.5				34.5	2.9	37.4	49.4
Grand total.....	6,969.1	⁵ 927.6	889.2	1,680.0	387.8	⁶ 177.2	⁷ 1,254.6	⁸ 86.0	12,371.5	1,396.4	⁹ 13,581.5	18,022.1

¹ Includes ocean transportation to be disbursed by CCC.

² \$50,000 or less.

³ \$4.4 million of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland or financing of Swiss goods in Spain.

⁴ Includes \$0.3 million, cotton linters; \$6.6 million, extra-long staple.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁵ Corn.....	439.5
Oats.....	5.3
Barley.....	164.9
Grain Sorghums.....	311.8
Rye.....	5.9
Mixed Feed.....	.2
Total.....	927.6
⁶ Canned milk.....	1.4
Anhydrous milkfat.....	3.9
Condensed milk.....	91.3
Dry whole milk.....	11.5
Nonfat dry milk.....	31.9
Evaporated milk.....	9.2
Butter oil/ghee.....	22.1
Cheese.....	5.8
Whey.....	.1
Total.....	177.2

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁷ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	1,080.5
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Lard.....	28.9
Tallow.....	133.3
Soybeans.....	8.7
Soybean meal.....	2.1
Total.....	1,254.6

⁸ <i>Fruit:</i>	
Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	16.6
<i>Seeds:</i>	
Chile.....	.4
<i>Potatoes:</i>	
Spain.....	1.4
<i>Poultry:</i>	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Republic, Congo.....	11.2
<i>Beef:</i>	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, United Arab Republic.....	38.7

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<i>Pork:</i>	
Korea, Spain.....	8.5
<i>Beans and peas, lentils:</i>	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Congo, United Arab Republic, Brazil..	8.7
<i>Eggs:</i>	
Pakistan.....	.5
Total.....	86.0

⁹ Does not include 186.4 million ocean transportation on local currency agreements signed after January 1965, as this amount is charged to CCC cost only

Note: EACSO/Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

TABLE 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1967 (by country of destination)

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Total	
								Market value ¹	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation ²
Europe (total).....	0.5				0.7			1.3	1.4
Iceland.....	.5				.7			1.3	1.4
Africa (total).....	53.0	14.9	7.5	14.4	7.5		20.5	122.1	131.8
Congo.....	6.9		2.9	6.4	5.3			23.4	26.1
Ghana.....	1.0		3.8	1.7	1.7		2.0	10.2	12.0
Guinea.....	.9			1.1			1.1	3.4	3.6
Liberia.....			.8					.9	.9
Morocco.....	30.4			4.0			1.8	37.2	40.2
Sudan.....		11.0			.5			11.5	11.5
Tunisia.....	13.8	3.9		1.2			15.6	35.5	37.5

Near East and South Asia (total).....	528.0	114.1	-----	10.4	5.7	1.9	98.3	774.6	874.2
Afghanistan.....	2.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.3	4.4	4.7
Ceylon.....	6.8	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.0	10.9
India.....	400.8	91.6	-----	6.3	-----	-----	41.5	549.0	628.7
Iran.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.8	1.8	2.0
Israel.....	-----	22.1	-----	-----	.2	-----	3.8	27.6	29.3
Pakistan.....	117.6	-----	-----	4.1	5.5	1.9	49.9	181.8	198.6
Far East and Pacific (total).....	14.1	5.0	156.9	54.4	10.6	1.0	8.3	253.2	271.2
Indonesia.....	2.5	-----	17.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.6	23.0
Korea.....	11.6	1.4	-----	31.4	-----	-----	4.4	48.9	58.0
Taiwan.....	-----	-----	-----	23.0	10.6	-----	3.9	37.5	37.5
Vietnam.....	-----	3.6	139.6	-----	-----	1.0	-----	144.2	152.7
Latin America (total).....	44.3	1.4	-----	13.1	1.8	1.4	5.4	70.7	76.4
Brazil.....	34.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36.0	39.3
Chile.....	7.8	1.4	-----	13.1	1.8	1.4	4.3	31.3	32.6
Guatemala.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1	1.1	1.6
Paraguay.....	2.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.3	2.9
Grand total.....	639.9	³ 135.4	164.4	92.3	26.3	⁴ 4.3	⁵ 132.5	1,221.9	1,355.0

¹ Includes ocean transportation for which financing is provided in the agreement.

² Includes 125.2 million ocean transportation to be disbursed by CCC.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
³ Corn.....	15.9
Barley.....	1.9
Grain Sorghums.....	117.6
Total.....	135.4

⁴ Nonfat dry milk.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁵ Tallow.....	27.3
CSO/SBO.....	105.2
Total.....	132.5

Morocco	35,992			142.9	460		110,050					
Senegal			522									
Sierra Leone	209	10	162	8.1	263		419					
Sudan	12,770	7,874			440							
Tunisia	25,018	11,653		38.0			283,450	220				
Near East and South Asia (total)	2,782,732	484,223	56,339	2,867.6	117,408	323,138	5,068,719	19,240	903	1,517	65,614	
Afghanistan	2,205						15,196					
Ceylon	15,769	421	1,985									
Cyprus	1,085											
Greece	22,578	57,868				36,691	191,321			808		
India	1,654,921	219,116	38,495	2,562.6	14,985	81,572	808,254					
Iran	41,424	2,104				1,630	26,476					
Iraq	6,432				1,764			198				
Israel	60,523	116,223	784	33.0	2,972	128,100	359,932		878	709	34,693	
Jordan	3,356	1,005										
Pakistan	441,457	16,971	13,413	272.0	20,283	56,642	1,826,852	3 52				
Syrian Arab Republic	16,584	4,180	256		676							
Turkey	168,246	19,027	561			8,596	1,117,290	6,833			14,607	
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	348,152	47,308	905		76,728	9,907	723,398	12,157	25		16,314	
Far and East Pacific (total)	265,435	65,638	72,979	4,966.6	172,297	432,780	435,758		2	880	15,041	
Burma				280.9	3,798	10,917	99			880		
Indonesia	13,211		28,671	1,013.9	31,291							
Japan	30,979	11,094	2,124	319.4	9,791						15,041	
Korea	126,702	47,180	3,030	1,936.7	8,486	1,210	165,109					
Philippines		1,968	4,230	219.4	4,409	15,424	4,663		2			
Ryukyu Islands	654	412	1,017	5.0	1,420		4,114					
Taiwan	64,737	2,622		745.4	30,103	4,568	261,773					
Thailand					5,439	818						
Vietnam	29,152	2,362	33,907	445.9	77,560	399,843						

Footnotes on p. 105.

TABLE 10.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967 (by country of destination)—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Latin America (total) -----	428,877	32,742	3,829	394.0	22,885	35,862	722,392	-----	171	-----	-----	10
Argentina -----	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	208,716	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bolivia -----	19,692	-----	61	43.4	-----	5,360	6,065	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brazil -----	299,259	369	-----	-----	312	5,737	87,305	-----	171	-----	-----	-----
Chile -----	40,242	4,577	-----	220.6	7,019	21,407	181,575	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
Colombia -----	21,834	2,165	-----	71.5	2,024	1,668	125,695	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dominican Republic -----	243	394	1,903	-----	706	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ecuador -----	3,006	-----	110	7.1	4,962	-----	50,817	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
El Salvador -----	367	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,668	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guatemala -----	-----	18,995	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mexico -----	-----	37	-----	-----	-----	917	3,521	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paraguay -----	22,213	-----	-----	-----	-----	773	45,030	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peru -----	14,590	-----	1,695	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Uruguay -----	7,431	6,205	-----	51.4	7,862	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total -----	4,111,318	⁴ 756,839	143,033	12,309.6	523,636	⁵ 886,634	⁶ 10,129,312	39,476	2,144	⁷ 193,656	⁸ 139,441	10

¹ Includes 2,598 bushels of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

² Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 21,100 bales extra-long staple.

³ Includes 4,000 lbs of eggs.

	<i>Thous. bu.</i>
⁴ Corn	326, 444
Barley	154, 884
Oats	6, 807
Grain sorghums	263, 877
Rye	4, 737
Mixed feed	90
Total	756, 839

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁵ Anhydrous milk fat	6, 251
Condensed milk	407, 438
Dry whole milk	22, 577
Nonfat dry milk	293, 128
Evaporated milk	74, 234
Butter oil and/or ghee	51, 424
Cheese	22, 258
Whey	2, 001
Dry modified	55
Canned milk	7, 268
Total	886, 634

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁶ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil	8, 102, 918
Lard	208, 069
Tallow	1, 686, 265
Linseed oil	7, 492
Soybeans	58, 127
Soybean meal	66, 441
Total	10, 129, 312
⁷ All fruit except potatoes for Spain.	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁸ Israel, frozen beef	34, 693
Korea, canned pork	15, 041
Spain:	
Canned hams	2, 403
Fat backs	2, 547
Frozen beef and variety meats	53, 836
Turkey, frozen beef	14, 607
U.A.R., frozen beef	16, 314
Total	139, 441

Note: EACSO/Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

TABLE 11.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1967 (by country of destination)

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe (total).....	186				745		
Iceland.....	186				745		
Africa (total).....	22,554	10,871	854	112.2	9,589		182,541
Congo.....	2,315		330	49.0	7,275		
Ghana.....	503		440	15.0	1,874		29,321
Guinea.....	553			9.2			11,023
Liberia.....			84				
Morocco.....	11,463			30.0			26,456
Sudan.....		7,874			440		
Tunisia.....	7,720	2,997		9.0			115,741
Near East-South Asia (total).....	291,352	87,110		50.0	4,221	8,994	945,782
Afghanistan.....	1,470						8,818
Ceylon.....	4,026	236					
India.....	228,726	69,878		30.0			412,263
Iran.....							17,637
Israel.....		16,996			253		33,069
Pakistan.....	57,130			20.0	3,968	8,994	473,995

Far East-Pacific (total).....	10,844	3,264	20,064	480.0	11,684	4,100	116,845
Indonesia.....	1,008		2,204				63,934
Korea.....	6,816	902		280.0			52,911
Taiwan.....				200.0	11,684		
Vietnam.....	3,020	2,362	17,860			4,100	
Latin America (total).....	35,640	984		90.0	1,323	6,614	46,737
Brazil.....	18,371						33,069
Chile.....	4,409	984		90.0	1,323	6,614	13,668
Guatemala.....							
Paraguay.....	12,860						
Grand total.....	360,576	¹ 102,229	20,918	732.2	27,562	² 19,708	³ 1,291,905

¹ Corn.....	11,680
Grain sorghums.....	89,126
Barley.....	1,423
Total.....	102,229

² Nonfat dry milk.....	396,830
³ Tallow.....	895,075
Cottonseed/soybean oil.....	
Total.....	1,291,905

TABLE 12.—Title I, Public Law 480—Balance-of-payments benefits derived from the use of foreign currency acquired without purchase with dollars, fiscal years 1955-67

[In million dollar equivalents]

	1955-59 ¹	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Foreign currency used under appropriations for U.S. programs ²	266.4	208.3	240.1	242.1	287.0	321.8	341.2	327.3	476.8
Foreign currency used not requiring appropriations for U.S. programs.....	16.2	37.2	20.0	15.5	3.9	11.7	11.9	13.2	10.1
Total foreign currency used for U.S. programs.....	282.6	245.5	260.1	257.6	290.9	333.5	353.1	340.5	486.9
Less: Currency used under special foreign currency appropriations.....	1.2	1.0	21.4	39.3	45.6	29.2	41.4	42.4	53.4
Balance-of-payments benefit derived from foreign currency usage ³	281.4	244.5	238.7	218.3	245.3	⁴ 304.3	⁵ 311.7	⁶ 298.1	⁷ 433.5
Public Law 480 generations.....	66.7	109.6	118.3	162.4	161.2	216.9	204.9	146.6	165.7
Non-Public Law 480 generations.....	214.7	134.9	120.4	55.9	84.1	87.4	106.8	151.5	267.8

¹ Annual average for 5 years, 1955-59.

² Includes sales of foreign currency to U.S. personnel.

³ This assumes that programs other than those authorized by special foreign currency appropriations would have been carried on at the same level had there been no U.S. foreign currency holdings.

⁴ Includes \$73.3 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 88-257.

⁵ Includes \$97.4 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 88-511.

⁶ Includes \$79.1 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 89-299.

⁷ Includes \$50.8 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to Public Law 89-677 (permanent).

TABLE 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total amount in agreements	104(c) common defense	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(f) loans to foreign governments	104(f) grants to economic development	104(h) grants for family welfare	104(g) purchase of goods or services for friendly nations	U.S. uses ²
Europe (total).....	1,963,693	9,910	13,990	780,859	187,775	-----	-----	971,159
Austria.....	40,095	-----	-----	25,452	-----	-----	-----	14,643
Finland.....	42,976	-----	3,889	24,131	-----	-----	-----	14,956
France.....	35,697	-----	6,454	-----	-----	-----	-----	29,243
Germany.....	1,200	-----	-----	-----	198	-----	-----	1,200
Iceland.....	16,295	-----	-----	12,266	-----	-----	-----	3,831
Italy.....	144,194	-----	3,647	92,368	-----	-----	-----	48,179
Netherlands.....	254	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	254
Poland.....	519,534	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	519,534
Portugal.....	7,082	-----	-----	3,400	-----	-----	-----	3,682
Spain.....	488,028	9,910	-----	237,510	-----	-----	-----	240,608
United Kingdom.....	48,540	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48,540
Yugoslavia.....	619,798	-----	-----	385,732	187,577	-----	-----	46,489
Africa (total).....	329,058	3,896	25,369	184,940	48,555	208	-----	66,090
Congo.....	85,021	3,896	2,913	30,155	37,084	-----	-----	10,973
Ethiopia.....	843	-----	-----	464	-----	-----	-----	379
Ghana.....	17,680	-----	1,533	12,238	-----	-----	-----	3,909
Guinea.....	30,742	-----	1,200	20,164	-----	-----	-----	9,378
Ivory Coast.....	3,126	-----	469	1,563	-----	-----	-----	1,094
Mali.....	580	-----	-----	377	-----	-----	-----	203
Morocco.....	63,951	-----	6,339	43,012	-----	-----	-----	14,600
Senegal.....	3,292	-----	-----	1,646	-----	-----	-----	1,646
Sudan.....	37,896	-----	3,107	20,485	4,320	-----	-----	9,984
Tunisia.....	85,927	-----	9,808	54,836	7,151	208	-----	13,924

Footnotes on p. 111.

TABLE 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹—Continued

Area and country	Total amount in agreements	104(c) common defense	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(f) loans to foreign governments	104(f) grants to economic development	104(h) grants for family welfare	104(g) purchase of goods or services for friendly nations	U.S. uses ²
Near East and South Asia (total)---	6,994,397	204,935	469,650	3,782,656	1,411,649	18,350	104	1,107,053
Afghanistan-----	994			646				348
Ceylon-----	31,492		454	13,492	4,903		104	12,539
Cyprus-----	2,096		210	1,048				838
Greece-----	127,822	11,334	17,556	54,266				44,666
India-----	3,816,764		274,995	2,293,799	696,936	13,500		537,534
Iran-----	61,083	10,463	3,956	26,095				20,569
Israel-----	334,223		39,669	212,832	31,405			50,317
Jordan-----	5,900			3,682				2,218
Pakistan-----	1,292,161	79,260	53,265	420,605	640,266	4,850		93,915
Syrian Arab Republic-----	34,900			20,394				14,506
Turkey-----	487,922	103,878	62,377	167,904	2,222			151,541
United Arab Republic (Egypt)---	799,040		17,168	567,893	35,917			178,062
Far East-Pacific (total)-----	1,878,529	1,035,720	37,950	313,746	25,364		18,750	446,999
Burma-----	45,849			17,950	7,387			20,512
China-----	238,814	106,788	13,098	33,260			18,750	66,918
Indonesia-----	291,902	30,542	5,456	141,589	14,459			99,856
Japan-----	146,277	17,192		105,538	600			22,947
Korea-----	585,279	486,519	7,391					91,369
Philippines-----	53,237	9,370	6,593	13,730	2,918			20,626
Thailand-----	4,303			1,679				2,624
Vietnam-----	512,868	385,309	5,412					122,147

Latin America (total).....	851,264		39,168	506,226	114,850			191,020
Argentina.....	30,525			18,199				12,326
Bolivia.....	37,101		2,410	26,147				8,544
Brazil.....	503,442			301,127	111,376			90,939
Chile.....	85,201		3,299	59,923				21,979
Colombia.....	66,222		10,505	37,646				18,071
Ecuador.....	11,527		1,200	7,230				3,097
Mexico.....	25,185		6,762	10,833				7,590
Paraguay.....	15,961		1,755	7,154	3,316			3,736
Peru.....	39,949		4,380	23,026	158			12,385
Uruguay.....	36,151		8,857	14,941				12,353
Grand total.....	12,016,941	1,254,461	586,127	5,568,427	1,788,193	18,558	18,854	2,782,321
Percent of total.....	100.0	10.4	4.9	46.3	14.9	0.1	0.2	23.2

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Agreements provide that specific percentages of foreign currency proceeds be reserved for payment of U.S. obligations (including obligations entered into pursuant to legislation other than Public Law 480). The combined total shown here includes obligations, where applicable, under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (d), (i) and (j).

TABLE 14.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed in calendar year 1967 ¹

[By country. In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total amount in agreements	104(c) common defense	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(f) loans to foreign governments	104(f) grants to economic development	104(h) grants for family welfare	104(g) purchase of goods or services for friendly nations	U.S. uses ²
Africa (total)-----	60,538	-----	5,992	43,476	-----	208	-----	10,862
Ghana-----	10,220	-----	1,533	6,643	-----	-----	-----	2,044
Morocco-----	18,100	-----	1,810	12,670	-----	-----	-----	3,620
Sudan-----	11,450	-----	572	8,588	-----	-----	-----	2,290
Tunisia-----	20,768	-----	2,077	15,575	-----	208	-----	2,908
Near East and South Asia (total)---	622,400	-----	32,376	465,900	53,636	18,350	-----	52,138
India-----	458,900	-----	22,945	369,543	16,200	13,500	-----	36,712
Israel-----	13,800	-----	690	9,660	-----	-----	-----	3,450
Pakistan-----	149,700	-----	8,741	86,697	37,436	4,850	-----	11,976
Far East-Pacific (total)-----	229,080	110,741	2,843	-----	-----	-----	18,750	96,746
China-----	37,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,750	18,750
Korea-----	47,380	35,061	2,843	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,476
Vietnam-----	144,200	75,680	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	68,520
Grand total-----	912,018	110,741	41,211	509,376	53,636	18,558	18,750	159,746
Percent of total-----	100.0	12.2	4.5	55.9	5.9	2.0	2.0	17.5

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Agreements provide that specific percentages of foreign currency proceeds be reserved for payment of U.S. obligations (including obligations entered into pursuant to legislation other than Public Law 480). The combined total shown here includes obligations, where applicable, under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (d), (i), and (j).

**TABLE 15.—Title I, Public Law 480—Status of foreign currency collections and disbursements,
July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967**

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts through Dec. 31, 1967	Collections through Dec. 31, 1967 ¹		Disbursements by agencies through Dec. 31, 1967 ^{3,4}
		sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²	
Afghanistan.....	1.0	1.0		0.5
Argentina.....	30.5	30.5	0.4	20.6
Australia.....				1.0
Austria.....	40.1	40.1		41.6
Belgium.....				6.0
Bolivia.....	37.1	36.9	1.3	24.7
Brazil.....	503.4	503.4	6.7	307.3
Burma.....	45.8	45.8	6.0	42.3
Canada.....				.7
Ceylon.....	31.5	31.5	1.4	24.1
Chile.....	85.2	85.2	8.5	67.1
China (Taiwan).....	238.8	201.3	6.5	199.7
Colombia.....	66.2	66.2	10.5	60.1
Congo.....	85.0	85.0	.3	61.0
Costa Rica.....				(*)
Cyprus.....	2.1	2.1	(*)	2.4
Denmark.....				1.2
Ecuador.....	11.5	11.5	1.0	12.2
El Salvador.....				(*)
Ethiopia.....	.8	.8	(*)	1.4
Finland.....	43.0	43.0	3.9	40.1
France.....	35.7	35.7	5.0	43.0
Germany.....	1.2	1.2		16.3
Ghana.....	17.7	12.5	(*)	5.3
Greece.....	127.8	127.8	19.3	144.1
Guatemala.....				.3
Guinea.....	30.7	30.7	(*)	3.0
Honduras.....				(*)
Hong Kong.....				3.9
Iceland.....	16.3	16.3	1.5	17.2
India.....	3,816.8	3,620.7	179.2	2,605.2
Indonesia.....	291.9	292.3	2.8	70.7
Iran.....	61.1	61.1	4.6	65.1
Ireland.....				.2
Israel.....	334.2	333.9	59.0	321.6
Italy.....	144.2	144.2	4.1	149.9
Ivory Coast.....	3.1	3.1	(*)	2.7
Jamaica.....				.1
Japan.....	146.3	146.3		157.8
Jordan.....	5.9	5.9	(*)	3.1
Kenya.....				.3
Korea.....	585.3	557.5	1.0	528.7
Lebanon.....				2.7
Liberia.....				(*)
Luxembourg.....				(*)
Malaysia.....				1.8
Mali.....	.6	.6		.1
Mexico.....	25.2	25.2	5.8	31.7
Morocco.....	64.0	51.4	2.2	33.7
Nepal.....			.3	1.3

Footnotes on p. 114.

**TABLE 15.—Title I, Public Law 480—Status of foreign currency collections and disbursements,
July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Continued**

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts through Dec. 31, 1967	Collections through Dec. 31, 1967 ¹		Disbursements by agencies through Dec. 31, 1967 ^{3,4}
		sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²	
Netherlands.....	.3	.3		7.9
Nicaragua.....				(*)
Nigeria.....				.9
Norway.....				1.0
Pakistan.....	1,292.2	1,124.9	48.9	1,021.6
Panama.....				.2
Paraguay.....	16.0	16.0	.9	12.0
Peru.....	40.0	40.0	3.1	38.5
Philippines.....	53.2	53.2	1.7	52.4
Poland.....	519.5	519.5		36.5
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1		7.8
Senegal.....	3.3	3.3		1.9
Sierra Leone.....				.2
Singapore.....				(*)
South Africa.....				.7
Spain.....	488.0	488.0	23.5	425.9
Sudan.....	37.9	26.4	.2	18.3
Sweden.....				2.3
Switzerland.....				13.5
Syrian Arab Republic.....	34.9	34.9	1.2	25.4
Thailand.....	4.3	4.3	.3	5.8
Tunisia.....	85.9	74.5	1.9	57.1
Turkey.....	487.9	487.9	46.0	460.0
United Arab Republic (Cairo).....	799.0	798.7	51.5	540.7
United Kingdom.....	48.5	48.5		56.2
Uruguay.....	36.2	36.2	2.8	21.1
Venezuela.....				1.2
Viet Nam.....	512.9	384.6	.6	423.0
Yugoslavia.....	619.8	619.8	52.2	472.1
Total.....	⁵ 12,016.9	11,418.8	566.1	8,828.0

*Less than \$50,000.

¹ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

² Public Law 480 104 (e) and (f) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of 104(g) commodities.

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

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

⁵ Differs from table 5 which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 16.—Title I, Public Law 480—Status of foreign currencies as of June 30, 1967

[In million dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfer to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
104(c), Common defense.....	1,069.0	1,011.7
104(c), Procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries.....	2.9	2.9
104(e), Loans to private enterprises.....	493.9	258.7
104(f), Grants for economic development.....	1,738.7	1,553.0
104(f), Loans to foreign governments.....	5,074.2	4,115.9
104(h), Finance programs related to population growth problems.....		
Total, U.S. uses.....	2,437.7	1,592.1
Total.....	10,816.4	8,534.3
U.S. uses:		
Agency for International Development:		
104(d), emergency relief grants.....	5.4	3.3
104(g), purchase goods or services for other friendly countries.....	99.6	81.8
Agriculture: 104(a), trade fairs; 104(b)(1), agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3), scientific activities.....	388.2	116.9
Commerce: 104(a), trade fairs; 104(b)(1), agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3), scientific activities.....	6.1	9.6
Defense:		
104(a), military family housing.....	98.0	91.0
104(a), other programs.....	2.5	
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(b)(2), international educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3), scientific activities.....	57.9	31.5
Interior: 104(b)(3), scientific activities.....	1.6	.8
Library of Congress: 104(b)(5), evaluating foreign publications.....	6.8	5.4
National Science Foundation: 104(b)(3), scientific activities.....	10.9	6.9
Smithsonian Institution: 104(b)(3), scientific activities.....	2.1	1.4
State: 104(a), American-sponsored schools and studies; 104(b)(2), international educational and exchange activities; 104(b)(3), preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(d), emergency relief grants.....	314.3	139.4
Treasury:		
104(a), payment of U.S. obligations.....	1,321.0	1,009.7
104(j), sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations.....	5.5	5.5
U.S. Information Agency: 104(a), translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials.....	82.1	65.0
Total, U.S. uses.....	2,437.7	1,592.1

TABLE 17.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency under sec. 104 in calendar year 1967 and cumulative

Purpose	Responsible agency	1967 obligated/ expended	Cumulative obligated/ expended
Section 104:			
(a) For payment of U.S. obligations.....	Treasury.....	¹ \$178,496,000	¹ \$2,801,175,000
(b) For carrying out programs of U.S. Government:			
(1) Help develop new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.	U.S.D.A.....	14,830,650	109,156,124
(2) Finance international educational and cultural exchange activities.	Department of State.....	16,152,000	100,904,000
(3) Collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information, and conduct research and support scientific activities overseas.	Various.....	16,402,335	71,212,588
(4) Acquire, furnish, and maintain buildings and grounds abroad for U.S. Government.	Department of State.....	2,777,587	28,156,603
(5) Finance acquisition, analysis, evaluation, registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloging, abstracting, periodicals, and related material.	Library of Congress.....	2,051,000	7,981,000
(c) To procure equipment, material, facilities, and services for common defense including internal security.	Department of Defense (AID).	36,857,160	-----
(d) For assistance to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements.	AID.....	1,944,000	1,944,000
(e) For loans to private business firms.....	AID.....	28,310,000	322,400,000
(f) To promote multilateral trade, agricultural and other economic development. Assist programs to promote, increase, or improve food production, processing, distribution, or marketing in food-deficit friendly countries.	AID.....	509,000,000	5,600,000,000
(g) For purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries.	AID.....	6,129,858	71,000,000
(h) For financing, on request, programs in maternal welfare, child health, and population growth.	AID.....	7,968,000	7,968,000
(i) For programs authorized under sec. 406 of Public Law 480 for food production assistance (maximum fiscal year appropriation, 33,000,000).	-----	-----	-----
(j) For sale for dollars to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel or other purposes of currencies in excess of U.S. Government needs.	Treasury Department.....	3,700,000	7,500,000

¹ Total U.S. uses provided in agreements, includes sec. 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

TABLE 18.—Title I, Public Law 480—Grants for economic development under sec. 104(f)—Disbursements by field of activity

[In million dollar equivalents]

Area and country	July 1, 1966–June 30, 1967, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1967									
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Labor	Health and sanitation	Education	Public administration	Community development	General and miscellaneous
Total, all regions.....	50.3	1,555.2	385.1	63.1	112.6	85.6	210.2	371.7	5.3	244.8	76.9
Near East and South Asia.....	40.4	1,321.8	336.4	56.3	36.0	83.6	204.6	339.3	1.8	222.6	41.2
Ceylon.....		4.8		(¹)	.4	.3	.5	1.1	(¹)		2.5
Greece.....		7.4								7.4	
India.....	7.6	678.6	57.9	35.2	23.1	82.9	193.9	275.4	(¹)		10.2
Israel.....	.8	29.1	11.4	7.7	1.2		.4	8.4			
Pakistan.....	32.0	581.7	261.6	13.3	10.6	.3	8.2	54.2	1.8	215.1	16.5
Turkey.....		2.1	2.1								
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	(¹)	17.9	3.4	(¹)	.7		1.6	.2			12.0
Latin America.....	5.6	46.1	6.7	1.4	.8	.4	5.3	12.9	1.6	2.3	14.6
Brazil.....	5.5	45.8	6.6	1.4	.8	.4	5.3	12.9	1.6	2.2	14.5
Paraguay.....	.1	.1	.1						(¹)		
Peru.....		.1								.1	(¹)
East Asia.....	.1	24.2	3.2		.1		.3	14.7	1.9	2.4	1.6
Burma.....	.1	14.2			.1			14.1			
Indonesia.....		6.9	3.2				.3	.6	1.9		1.0
Japan.....		.6									.6
Philippines.....		2.4								2.4	

Footnote on p. 118.

TABLE 18.—Title I, Public Law 480—Grants for economic development under sec. 104(f)—Disbursements by field of activity—Continued
 [In million dollar equivalents]

Area and country	July 1, 1966– June 30, 1967, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1967									
		All fields	Food and agricul- ture	Industry and mining	Transpor- tation	Labor	Health and sani- tation	Education	Public adminis- tration	Commu- nity de- velopment	General and mis- cellaneous
Africa.....	1.0	29.4	2.8	-----	.8	1.6	-----	4.8	-----	-----	19.6
Congo (Kinshasa).....		19.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.5
Sudan.....	1.0	2.8	.2	-----	.8	-----	-----	1.8	-----	-----	.1
Tunisia.....		7.2	2.6	-----	-----	1.6	-----	3.0	-----	-----	-----
Europe.....	3.3	133.7	36.0	5.4	74.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.4	-----
Yugoslavia.....	3.3	133.7	36.0	5.4	74.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.4	-----

¹ Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

TABLE 19.—Title I, Public Law 480—Loans for economic development to foreign governments under sec. 104(f) disbursed by field of activity

[In million dollar equivalents]

Area and country	July 1, 1966–June 30, 1967, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1967									
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Labor	Health and sanitation	Education	Public administration	Community development	General and miscellaneous
Total, all regions-----	671.3	4,111.8	579.4	1,738.0	278.8	31.6	118.2	98.3	3.4	97.0	1,167.2
Near East and South Asia-----	575.5	2,816.3	308.3	1,158.5	101.3	31.6	105.3	46.8	3.1	74.3	987.0
Ceylon-----		10.2	3.4	.5	.5	(1)					5.8
Cyprus-----	.3	.6	.6								
Greece-----	3.2	54.3	6.0	10.3	24.3			.3		1.9	11.6
India-----	466.2	1,577.0	211.2	863.8		31.4	55.7	35.4		39.2	340.3
Iran-----	5.1	23.7	2.1	1.4	16.1					4.1	
Israel-----	25.2	225.0	39.7	118.6	11.3		4.6	8.2	3.1		39.5
Jordan-----	.8	.8									.8
Pakistan-----	63.6	300.2	38.5	123.2	45.9		42.2			29.0	21.4
Syria-----	2.8	11.5	(1)		1.8			3.0			6.7
Turkey-----	8.0	157.6	6.8	17.0	1.4	.2	2.8				129.4
United Arab Republic (Egypt)-----	.3	455.2		23.8							431.4
Latin America-----	13.7	351.3	61.1	129.0	71.3		9.5	11.9	.2	7.8	60.5
Argentina-----		9.8									9.8
Bolivia-----	3.2	13.1	4.2	7.1	.4						1.4
Brazil-----	6.3	199.4	7.8	110.9	41.0		5.3	11.8		3.0	19.6
Chile-----	.9	43.7	16.2	1.9	19.4		2.4			3.8	.1
Colombia-----	1.2	30.6	1.2								29.4
Ecuador-----		6.8	3.8	1.6	1.0		.2	.1		(1)	.1
Mexico-----		10.8	10.3				.4				.1
Paraguay-----	.7	5.7	1.4		3.6		.4		.2		(1)
Peru-----	1.4	18.9	13.8	.2	3.2		.6		(1)	1.0	
Uruguay-----		12.5	2.3	7.3	2.7		.3				

Footnote on p. 121.

Africa.....	34.3	85.4	29.2	8.7	6.4			7.3		4.6	29.2
Congo (Kinshasa).....	12.7	23.0									23.0
Ethiopia.....	.1	.3								.7	.5
Ghana.....	1.7	1.7	.5								
Guinea.....	.2	.2		.2							
Ivory Coast.....	.8	1.1	.3					.8			
Morocco.....	6.0	19.3	6.2	1.0	4.0			2.7		2.5	3.0
Senegal.....	.2	.2						.2			
Sudan.....		7.2		7.2							
Tunisia.....	12.6	32.3	22.2	.3	2.5			3.5		1.4	2.4
Europe.....	44.3	663.7	127.5	345.6	85.0		.8	26.5		10.2	68.0
Austria.....		25.5		25.5							.4
Finland.....	.4	19.1		18.7							1.0
Iceland.....	.1	11.6	1.1	9.5							62.8
Italy.....		92.5	16.0					13.7			
Portugal.....		3.4		3.4							3.8
Spain.....	.2	202.3	72.5	89.9	33.8			2.4			
Yugoslavia.....	43.8	309.3	38.0	198.5	51.3		.8	10.4		10.3	

¹ Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ²	Total commodities	Commodities							
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ³	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	189,986	4,809	185,177	82,806	35,226	14,818	1,592	41,564		730	8,441
Austria.....	28,145	2,455	25,690	149	25,530			11			
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995		1,995		1,995						
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365		3,365	236	686	911		367		171	994
Germany, Soviet Occupied.....	758		758	236	380	81				61	
Hungary.....	13,210	562	12,648	4,043	1,907	2,088	437	3,759		414	
Italy.....	91,546	1,637	89,909	32,708	4,728	10,306	1,155	37,326			3,686
Spain.....	3,761		3,761								3,761
Yugoslavia.....	47,206	155	47,051	45,434		1,432		101		84	
Africa (total).....	504,033	64,007	440,026	329,025	68,426	18,701	930	16,022		6,922	
Algeria.....	83,870	9,810	74,060	59,903		12,259	461	1,437			
Burundi.....	263	101	162	34	58	41		29			
Central African Republic.....	541	221	320	98	100	83	3	36			
Chad.....	125	50	75	7	65	1		2			
Congo.....	16,277	2,475	13,802	5,389	1,027	565	143	4,279		2,399	
Dahomey.....	1,308	254	1,054	362	304			44		344	
Ethiopia.....	15,124	4,106	11,018	4,949	6,069						
Ghana.....	605		605		605						
Guinea.....	1,763	168	1,595	346	18					1,231	
Kenya.....	13,029	2,041	10,988	92	7,713	1,004	17	2,162			

Libya.....	27,457	2,336	25,121	16,890	8,231						
Malagasy Republic.....	29	3	26							26	
Mali.....	3,256	1,165	2,091		2,091						
Mauritania.....	105	19	86	17	13		1	55			
Morocco.....	138,707	16,770	121,937	109,894	10,708	265	70	192		808	
Niger.....	1,546	665	881	23	615	92		151			
Rwanda.....	2,005	700	1,305	700		550		55			
Rwanda-Urandi.....	2,619	1,275	1,344	423	299	108		514			
Senegal.....	4,470	880	3,590		3,590						
Somali Republic.....	6,527	1,797	4,730	489	4,089	152					
Sudan.....	10	1	9					9			
Tanzania.....	13,775	2,180	11,595	138	10,358	60	35	1,004			
Togo.....	1,202	300	902		662	221	19				
Tunisia.....	166,445	15,584	150,861	129,271	9,942	3,300	181	6,053		2,114	
Uganda.....	360	56	304		304						
Upper Volta.....	2,615	1,050	1,565		1,565						
Near East and South Asia (total).....	627,265	104,903	522,362	405,428	53,589	22,245	106	13,864		22,656	4,474
Afghanistan.....	114,057	23,429	90,628	87,358	3,270					3,345	
Ceylon.....	9,289	1,123	8,166	4,821							
Cyprus.....	14,853	1,595	13,258	12,357	901						
Greece.....	3,526	249	3,277	3,277							
India.....	44,962	9,182	35,780	14,849	7,557	2,556		7,152		3,666	
Iran.....	31,258	5,882	25,376	19,018	5,587	660		111			
Iraq.....	4,968	1,210	3,758	3,373		258	89	38			
Israel.....	825	100	725	25		362		338			
Jordan.....	55,816	7,621	48,195	40,860	7,335						
Lebanon.....	16,795	1,282	15,513	14,750	763						
Nepal.....	5,192	962	4,230	4,042	73	49	17	49			
Pakistan.....	101,322	10,860	90,462	59,358	2,887	6,754		2,308		14,681	4,474
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,417	4,867	22,550	18,082	4,468						
Turkey.....	25,027	1,500	23,527	16,077		3,542		3,867		41	
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	3,600	20,748		20,748						
UNRWA (Palestine Ref- ugees).....	137,550	29,750	107,800	98,813		8,064				923	
Yemen.....	10,060	1,691	8,369	8,368				1			

Footnotes on p. 127.

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ²	Total commodities	Commodities							
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ³	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Rice	Raw cotton
Far East and Pacific (total).....	404,026	69,692	334,334	204,750	51,565	29,445	969	25,664	5,248	13,305	3,388
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343							2,343	
China, Republic of.....	32,488	4,406	28,082	20,109		3,151		3,077		1,448	297
Hong Kong.....	3,857	616	3,241		2,400					786	55
Indonesia.....	658	220	438	59	271	103			5		
Japan.....	36,992	35	36,957	28,946				8,011			
Korea.....	179,226	29,443	149,783	123,695	13,702	558		8,871	91		2,866
Laos.....	2,725	658	2,067	401	485	137		55		839	⁴ 150
Philippines.....	6,123	1,334	4,789	808	2,412	1,528		41			
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	955	7,394		606					6,788	
Vietnam.....	131,265	32,025	99,240	30,732	31,689	23,968	969	5,609	5,152	1,101	20
Latin America (total).....	183,657	26,254	157,403	38,544	28,836	16,675	3,932	61,875	173	4,840	2,528
Bolivia.....	19,036	532	18,504	10,885	2	1,443	14	608		3,024	2,528
Brazil.....	97,941	17,109	80,832	14,739	13,054	9,182	1,929	41,928			
British Guiana.....	1,071	130	941	177	53	48		663			
British Honduras.....	273		273	22	25	106	46	44		30	
Chile.....	7,233	886	6,347	348	53	193		5,753			
Colombia.....	11	1	10	4	1	3		2			
Costa Rica.....	4,127	636	3,491		1,065	926	51	1,393		56	
Dominican Republic.....	5,716	1,124	4,592	939	1,626	676	445	906			
Ecuador.....	785	96	689	260	237	109		83			
El Salvador.....	965	227	738	258	95	169		216			
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238						
Haiti.....	3,476	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43		1,635	

Honduras.....	534	50	484	102	92	59	70	79	82
Jamaica.....	2,126	418	1,708	235	512	200		588	173
Mexico.....	2,942	612	2,330	1,092	1,009	56		173	
Peru.....	33,373	4,154	29,219	9,274	7,060	3,325	167	9,393	
St. Lucia.....	30	9	21		21				
Uruguay.....	780	203	577	2	560			3	12
World Food Program (total).....	170,296	27,917	142,379	61,043	47,635	12,873		20,828	
Afghanistan.....	4,139	790	3,349	2,285		723		341	
Algeria.....	12,591	1,160	11,431	9,752		889		790	
Barbados.....	159	20	139	78				61	
Botswana (Bechuana-land).....	16,632	3,251	13,381		7,820	1,959		3,602	
Bolivia.....	1,679	208	1,471	1,211		230		30	
Brazil.....	3,901	675	3,226	629	617	495		1,485	
Burundi.....	1,391	220	1,171	148	677	188		158	
Cambodia.....	135	44	91			91			
Central African Republic.....	229	50	179		129	50			
Chad.....	2,380	260	2,120	2,120					
Chile.....	1,917	106	1,811	474	1,095	187		55	
China, Republic of.....	4,472	852	3,620	2,849		534		237	
Colombia.....	4,359	615	3,744	854	1,057	550		1,283	
Congo (Brazzaville).....	278	47	231	112	31	65		23	
Costa Rica.....	866	135	731	393	60	147		131	
Cyprus.....	1,112	370	742		742				
Dahomey.....	212	37	175		175				
Ecuador.....	625	110	515	145	214	58		98	
Gabon.....	193	40	153	114		39			
Ghana.....	3,359	614	2,745	72	2,255	418			
Greece.....	195	25	170	70	100				
Guinea.....	249	22	227	168		21		38	
India.....	44,683	7,643	37,040	11,888	17,277			7,875	
Indonesia.....	2,324	506	1,818		1,431	119		268	
Iran.....	281	65	216	216					
Iraq.....	1,078	172	906	724	28	107		47	
Jamaica.....	539	62	477	115	45	194		123	
Jordan.....	3,385	346	3,039	1,473	1,038	418		110	

Footnotes on p. 127.

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ²	Total commodities	Commodities							
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ³	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Rice	Raw cotton
World Food Program—Con.											
Korea.....	4,550	998	3,552	3,501	51						
Laos.....	95	12	83	38	24	14		7			
Lebanon.....	2,804	478	2,326	2,182	45	45		54			
Lesotho (Basutoland).....	1,319	200	1,119		173	305		641			
Malawi.....	118	16	102	14	56	32					
Mali.....	846	103	743	24	606	113					
Malta.....	785	260	525		525						
Mauritania.....	440	82	358	243	6	109					
Mauritius.....	724	240	484		484						
Morocco.....	5,213	608	4,605	3,589	436	309		271			
Nepal.....	222	70	152	152							
Paraguay.....	104	20	84	40		13		31			
Peru.....	2,631	479	2,152	888	754	278		232			
Philippines.....	986	38	948	95	824	9		20			
Rwanda.....	118	20	98		20	78					
Sarawak.....	32	7	25			25					
Senegal.....	667	72	595		566			29			
Sudan.....	2,497	300	2,197	1,436	535	111		115			
Surinam.....	117	21	96	63		33					
Syria.....	8,780	1,797	6,983	3,362	1,939	843		839			
Tanzania.....	1,686	326	1,360	250	745	223		142			
Thailand.....	177	14	163	119		44					
Togo.....	389	84	305		178	61		66			
Trinidad and Tobago.....	176	12	164	119	4	23		18			

Tunisia	3,629	265	3,364	676	2,150	166		372			
Turkey	10,323	1,623	8,700	6,063	605	1,375		657			
Uganda	1,022	150	872		475	149		248			
United Arab Republic	5,362	905	4,457	2,070	1,221	901		265			
Upper Volta	838	225	613	128	371	66		48			
Vietnam	138	25	113	81		32					
Zambia	145	22	123	20	51	34		18			
Christmas holiday	16,688		16,688	2,306		5,973	1,005	4,206		3,198	
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total)	9,554		9,554					9,554			
Total ⁵	2,105,505	297,582	1,807,923	1,123,902	285,277	120,730	8,534	193,577	5,421	51,651	18,831
Ocean freight:											
Title II foreign donations	460,251	460,251									
Purchase title I currencies	3,698	3,698									
Grand total (CCC cost) ⁵	2,569,454	761,531	1,807,923								
Total, title II Government-to-Government and WFP (estimated market value) ⁶	1,372,644	297,582	1,075,062	573,190	196,841	98,999	6,571	150,990	5,188	30,990	12,293

¹ Transfer authorizations issued at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.

² Includes transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

³ Includes butter and butter oil.

⁴ 385,000 meters of cotton cloth.

⁵ Excludes approximately \$22,000,000 ocean freight for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

⁶ Calculated on the ratio of current market prices to CCC cost.

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Value of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1967 (by country)

[In thousands of dollars] ¹

	Total	Ocean transportation and other costs ²	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Other
Government to Government										
Africa (total).....	27,770	4,900	22,870	20,901	981	422		566		
Mali.....	760	250	510		510					
Morocco.....	22,515	3,925	18,590	18,590						
Niger.....	606	300	306		306					
Tunisia.....	3,889	425	3,464	2,311	165	422		566		
Near East and South Asia (total).....	43,852	12,345	31,507	18,620	5,826	4,694		2,367		
India.....	24,786	6,245	18,541	7,792	5,826	2,556		2,367		
Iraq.....	1,216	300	916	658		258				
UNRWA.....	17,850	5,800	12,050	10,170		1,880				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	89,408	17,506	71,902	44,217	10,018	8,979	879	2,411	5,248	150
China, Republic of.....	3,461	575	2,886	1,637		313		936		
Indonesia.....	267	88	179	59	86	29			5	
Korea.....	43,356	6,125	37,231	36,404	215	206		315	91	
Laos.....	603	218	385	88	90	57				³ 150
Vietnam.....	41,721	10,500	31,221	6,029	9,627	8,374	879	1,160	5,152	
Latin America (total).....	18,127	4,141	13,986	4,838	3,707	2,361		2,907	173	
Brazil.....	11,987	3,005	8,982	3,926	2,973	1,601		482		
Costa Rica.....	226	26	200					200		

El Salvador.....	196	35	161	45	11	47	-----	58	-----	
Jamaica.....	1,545	300	1,245	224	60	200	-----	588	173	
Peru.....	3,413	575	2,838	643	103	513	-----	1,579	-----	
Uruguay.....	760	200	560	-----	560	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total, Government to Government.....	179,157	38,892	140,265	88,576	20,532	16,456	879	8,251	5,421	150
World Food Program										
Africa (total).....	17,512	2,758	14,754	8,150	3,692	1,427	-----	1,485	-----	-----
Algeria.....	10,117	1,160	8,957	7,278	-----	889	-----	790	-----	-----
Central African Republic.....	229	50	179	-----	129	50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gabon.....	193	40	153	114	-----	39	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ghana.....	1,926	400	1,526	-----	1,526	-----	-----	208	-----	-----
Lesotho.....	571	125	446	-----	173	65	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mauritania.....	238	45	193	124	3	66	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mauritius.....	724	240	484	-----	484	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	636	200	436	-----	436	-----	-----	106	-----	-----
Sudan.....	762	135	627	-----	521	-----	-----	70	-----	-----
Tanzania.....	586	145	441	-----	318	53	-----	25	-----	-----
Togo.....	102	25	77	-----	36	16	-----	220	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	965	85	880	506	-----	154	-----	48	-----	-----
Upper Volta.....	408	100	308	128	66	66	-----	18	-----	-----
Zambia.....	55	8	47	-----	-----	29	-----	-----	-----	-----
Near East and South Asia (total).....	48,101	10,090	38,011	14,322	15,162	2,474	-----	6,053	-----	-----
Afghanistan.....	2,264	475	1,789	1,366	-----	317	-----	106	-----	-----
Cyprus.....	1,112	370	742	-----	742	-----	-----	4,675	-----	-----
India.....	25,450	5,458	19,992	2,680	12,637	-----	-----	47	-----	-----
Iraq.....	356	90	266	172	-----	47	-----	110	-----	-----
Jordan.....	2,055	312	1,743	1,259	-----	374	-----	54	-----	-----
Lebanon.....	2,139	400	1,739	1,640	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nepal.....	222	70	152	152	-----	-----	-----	743	-----	-----
Syria.....	6,791	1,505	5,286	2,860	1,189	494	-----	318	-----	-----
Turkey.....	4,666	835	3,831	3,059	-----	454	-----	-----	-----	-----
United Arab Republic.....	3,046	575	2,471	1,134	594	743	-----	-----	-----	-----

Footnotes on p. 131.

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Value of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1967 (by country)—Continued

[In thousands of dollars] ¹

	Total	Ocean transportation and other costs ²	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Other
Far East and Pacific (total)	7,288	1,565	5,723	4,684	424	362	-----	253	-----	-----
China, Republic of	2,959	625	2,334	1,740	-----	357	-----	237	-----	-----
Korea	3,753	900	2,853	2,853	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Philippines	576	40	536	91	424	5	-----	16	-----	-----
Latin America (total)	2,998	450	2,548	1,301	137	404	-----	706	-----	-----
Barbados	159	20	139	78	-----	-----	-----	61	-----	-----
Bolivia	376	65	311	220	-----	61	-----	30	-----	-----
Chile	275	60	215	110	45	30	-----	30	-----	-----
Colombia	1,380	150	1,230	484	92	176	-----	478	-----	-----
Costa Rica	664	125	539	349	-----	114	-----	76	-----	-----
Paraguay	104	20	84	40	-----	13	-----	31	-----	-----
Surinam	40	20	30	20	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, World Food Program	75,899	14,863	61,036	28,457	19,415	4,667	-----	8,497	-----	-----

Total.....	255,056	53,755	201,301	117,033	39,947	21,123	879	16,748	5,421	150
Ocean freight-volunteer agency.....	43,498	43,498								
Purchase title I currencies.....	1,217	1,217								
Grand total (CCC cost).....	299,771	98,470	201,301							
Total (estimated market value).....	198,708	53,755	144,983	77,140	29,236	18,413	795	14,031	5,188	150

¹ CCC cost.

² Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

³ 385,000 meters of cotton cloth.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Value of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1967 (by purpose and country)

[In thousands of dollars]¹

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation and other costs ²	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Other
Refugees (total).....	18,625	5,905	12,720	10,472	275	1,973				
UNRWA.....	17,850	5,800	12,050	10,170		1,880				
World Food Program.....	775	105	670	302	275	93				
Disaster (total).....	91,052	20,296	70,756	29,304	20,757	10,987	879	3,527	5,152	150
India.....	24,786	6,245	18,541	7,792	5,826	2,556		2,367		
Korea.....	13,840	1,125	12,715	12,715						
Laos.....	603	218	385	88	90	57				³ 150
Mali.....	760	250	510		510					
Niger.....	606	300	306		306					
Uruguay.....	760	200	560		560					
Vietnam.....	41,721	10,500	31,221	6,029	9,627	8,374	879	1,160	5,152	
World Food Program.....	7,976	1,458	6,518	2,680	3,838					
Total, emergency programs.....	109,677	26,201	83,476	39,776	21,032	12,960	879	3,527	5,152	150

Economic development (total)	120,934	22,718	98,216	68,634	16,622	4,501	-----	8,454	5	-----
Brazil.....	2,290	480	1,810	-----	1,328	-----	-----	482	-----	-----
El Salvador.....	196	35	161	45	11	47	-----	58	-----	-----
Indonesia.....	267	88	179	59	86	29	-----	-----	5	-----
Iraq.....	1,216	300	916	658	-----	258	-----	-----	-----	-----
Korea.....	27,034	4,475	22,559	22,559	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	22,515	3,925	18,590	18,590	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	2,117	425	1,692	1,692	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
World Food Program.....	65,299	12,990	52,309	25,031	15,197	4,167	-----	7,914	-----	-----
Child feeding (total).....	24,445	4,836	19,609	8,623	2,293	3,662	-----	4,767	264	-----
Brazil.....	9,697	2,525	7,172	3,926	1,645	1,601	-----	-----	-----	-----
China, Republic of.....	3,461	575	2,886	1,637	-----	313	-----	936	-----	-----
Costa Rica.....	226	26	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	200	-----	-----
Jamaica.....	1,545	300	1,245	224	60	200	-----	588	173	-----
Korea.....	2,482	525	1,957	1,130	215	206	-----	315	91	-----
Peru.....	3,413	575	2,838	643	103	513	-----	1,579	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	1,772	-----	1,772	619	165	422	-----	566	-----	-----
World Food Program.....	1,849	310	1,539	444	105	407	-----	583	-----	-----
Total, economic development and child feeding.....	145,379	27,554	117,825	77,257	18,915	8,163	-----	13,221	269	-----

¹ CCC cost.

² Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

³ 385,000 meters of cotton cloth.

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Quantities of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued calendar year 1967 (by purpose and country)

[In metric tons]

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Other
Refugees (total).....	142,589	135,131	2,565	4,893	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNRWA.....	135,719	131,034	-----	4,685	-----	-----	-----	-----
World Food Program.....	6,870	4,097	2,565	208	-----	-----	-----	-----
Disaster (total).....	636,406	352,740	230,541	26,381	4,911	7,230	14,873	(1)
India.....	184,943	103,943	69,000	7,000	-----	5,000	-----	-----
Korea.....	167,628	167,628	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Laos.....	2,577	851	1,596	130	-----	-----	-----	(1)
Mali.....	5,000	-----	5,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Niger.....	3,000	-----	3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Uruguay.....	5,000	-----	5,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	212,858	62,648	108,945	19,251	4,911	2,230	14,873	-----
World Food Program.....	55,400	17,400	38,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, emergency programs.....	778,995	487,601	233,106	31,274	4,911	7,230	14,873	-----

Economic development (total).....	728,922	544,083	161,226	8,219		15,374	20	
Brazil.....	13,377		12,500			877		
El Salvador.....	753	395	168	85		105		
Indonesia.....	1,430	574	769	67			20	
Iraq.....	6,949	6,479		470				
Korea.....	151,438	151,438						
Morocco.....	185,000	185,000						
Tunisia.....	19,095	19,095						
World Food Program.....	350,880	181,102	147,789	7,597		14,392		
Child feeding (total).....	130,281	80,681	32,189	7,348		8,918	1,145	
Brazil.....	59,733	34,476	22,346	2,911				
China, Republic of.....	14,821	12,301		720		1,800		
Costa Rica.....	363					363		
Jamaica.....	6,064	2,511	1,069	603		1,130	751	
Korea.....	19,205	13,915	3,816	474		606	394	
Peru.....	11,076	5,618	1,654	933		2,871		
Tunisia.....	11,307	7,628	1,622	969		1,088		
World Food Program.....	7,712	4,232	1,682	738		1,060		
Total, economic development and child feeding.....	859,203	624,764	193,415	15,567		24,292	1,165	
Grand total.....	1,638,198	1,112,365	426,521	46,841	4,911	31,522	16,038	(¹)

¹ 385,000 meters of cotton cloth.

TABLE 24.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Cost of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total)-----	189,986	86,726	55,506	29,504	8,441		9,809
Austria-----	28,145	2,278		25,867			
Czechoslovakia-----	1,995	1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic-----	3,365	1,087		1,284	994		
Germany, Soviet Occupied-----	758	758					
Hungary-----	13,210	13,210					
Italy-----	91,546	20,192	55,506	2,353	3,686		9,809
Spain-----	3,761				3,761		
Yugoslavia-----	47,206	47,206					
Africa (total)-----	504,033	229,094	22,229	28,993		223,717	
Algeria-----	83,870	66,647				17,223	
Burundi-----	263			263			
Central African Republic-----	541			528		13	
Chad-----	125	88				37	
Congo-----	16,277	16,277					
Dahomey-----	1,308	508				800	
Ethiopia-----	15,124	12,576				2,548	
Ghana-----	605	605					
Guinea-----	1,763	1,740				23	
Kenya-----	13,029	12,679				350	
Libya-----	27,457	27,457					
Malagasy Republic-----	29	29					
Mali-----	3,256	3,256					
Mauritania-----	105	105					
Morocco-----	138,707	20,990		10,054		107,663	
Niger-----	1,546	1,180	366				
Rwanda-----	2,005	2,005					
Ruanda-Urundi-----	2,619	2,619					
Senegal-----	4,470	4,470					
Somali Republic-----	6,527	6,412				115	

Sudan.....	10	10				
Tanzania.....	13,775	12,736		959		80
Togo.....	1,202	1,119		83		
Tunisia.....	166,445	32,971	21,863	16,746		94,865
Uganda.....	360			360		
Upper Volta.....	2,615	2,615				
Near East-South Asia (total).....	627,265	384,868	825	138,443	1,424	101,705
Afghanistan.....	114,057	20,084				93,973
Ceylon.....	9,289	9,289				
Cyprus.....	14,853	14,853				
Greece (Crete).....	3,526	3,526				
India.....	44,962	39,934		466	1,424	3,138
Iran.....	31,258	27,880				3,378
Iraq.....	4,968	3,752				1,216
Israel.....	825		825			
Jordan.....	55,816	55,816				
Lebanon.....	16,795	16,795				
Nepal.....	5,192	4,765		427		
Pakistan.....	101,322	101,322				
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,417	27,417				
Turkey.....	25,027	25,027				
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	24,348				
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	137,550			137,550		
Yemen.....	10,060	10,060				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	404,026	172,624	71,395	1,160	3,198	155,649
Cambodia.....	2,343	2,343				
China, Republic of.....	32,488	3,997	11,993		321	16,177
Hong Kong.....	3,857				957	2,900
Indonesia.....	658	163				495
Japan.....	36,992	245	36,747			
Korea.....	179,226	41,801	22,655		1,898	112,872
Laos.....	2,725	2,725				
Philippines.....	6,123	21				6,102
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	8,349				
Vietnam.....	131,265	112,980		1,160	22	17,103

Footnote on p. 140.

TABLE 24.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Cost of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Latin America (total)-----	183,657	51,407	98,519			33,731	
Bolivia-----	19,036	17,461	91			1,484	
Brazil-----	97,941	4,958	69,260			23,723	
British Guiana-----	1,071		948			123	
British Honduras-----	273	273					
Chile-----	7,233	686	6,547				
Colombia-----	11					11	
Costa Rica-----	4,127	1,677	2,450				
Dominican Republic-----	5,716	3,075				2,641	
Ecuador-----	785	185				600	
El Salvador-----	965	572				393	
Guatemala-----	3,238	3,238					
Haiti-----	3,476	3,476					
Honduras-----	534	211				323	
Jamaica-----	2,126	40	1,545			541	
Mexico-----	2,942	216				2,726	
Peru-----	33,373	14,559	17,678			1,136	
St. Lucia-----	30					30	
Uruguay-----	780	780					
World Food Program (total)-----	170,296	33,515	14,661	1,087		121,031	
Afghanistan-----	4,139		1,875			2,264	
Algeria-----	12,591	2,474	109			10,008	
Barbados-----	159		159				
Botswana (Bechuanaland)-----	16,632	4,487	4,411			7,734	
Bolivia-----	1,679					1,679	
Brazil-----	3,901		3,901				
Burundi-----	1,391	28				1,363	
Cambodia-----	135					135	
Central African Republic-----	229			229			

Chad	2,380		100		2,280
Chile	1,917	65			1,852
China, Republic of	4,472				4,472
Colombia	4,359		784		3,575
Congo (Brazzaville)	278	13		28	237
Costa Rica	866				866
Cyprus	1,112				1,112
Dahomey	212				212
Ecuador	625				625
Gabon	193		193		
Ghana	3,359				3,359
Greece	195				195
Guinea	249				249
India	44,683	21,203			23,480
Indonesia	2,324	947			1,377
Iran	281	281			
Iraq	1,078				1,078
Jamaica	539				539
Jordan	3,385			343	3,042
Korea	4,550				4,550
Laos	95				95
Lebanon	2,804				2,804
Lesotho (Basutoland)	1,319		991		328
Malawi	118				118
Mali	846				846
Malta	785				785
Mauritania	440		440		
Mauritius	724				724
Morocco	5,213	3,521	1,148		814
Nepal	222				222
Paraguay	104				104
Peru	2,631	558			2,073
Philippines	986				986
Rwanda	118				118
Sarawak	32	32			
Senegal	667				667
Sudan	2,497				2,497
Surinam	117				117
Syria	8,780				8,780
Tanzania	1,686			392	1,294
Thailand	177				177
Togo	389		142		247

Footnotes on p. 140.

TABLE 24.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Cost of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World Food Program—Continued							
Trinidad and Tobago.....	176	176					
Tunisia.....	3,629					3,629	
Turkey.....	10,323					10,323	
Uganda.....	1,022			95		927	
United Arab Republic.....	5,362					5,362	
Upper Volta.....	838		408			430	
Vietnam.....	138					138	
Zambia.....	145			2		143	
Christmas holiday.....	16,688						16,688
Other.....	² 9,554				9,554		
Total.....	2,105,505	958,234	263,135	199,189	22,617	635,833	26,497
Percent of total.....	100	45.5	12.5	9.5	1.1	30.2	1.2
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	460,251						460,251
Purchase title I currencies.....	3,698						3,698
Grand total.....	2,569,454	958,234	263,135	199,189	22,617	635,833	490,446

¹ Transfer authorizations issued at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.

² Includes emergency supplies of nonfat dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1960.

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Quantities of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

[In metric tons]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total).....	1,154,602	600,277	256,883	226,159	11,305	-----	59,978
Austria.....	231,211	25,000	-----	206,211	-----	-----	-----
Czechoslovakia.....	20,000	20,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Germany, Federal Republic.....	12,687	9,383	-----	2,001	1,303	-----	-----
Germany, Soviet Occupied.....	5,699	5,699	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hungary.....	62,408	62,408	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Italy.....	422,104	82,843	256,883	17,947	4,453	-----	59,978
Spain.....	5,549	-----	-----	-----	5,549	-----	-----
Yugoslavia.....	394,944	394,944	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Africa (total).....	3,108,078	1,480,609	91,323	159,491	-----	1,376,655	-----
Algeria.....	462,233	367,499	-----	-----	-----	94,734	-----
Burundi.....	1,755	-----	-----	1,755	-----	-----	-----
Central African Republic.....	2,314	-----	-----	2,291	-----	23	-----
Chad.....	735	500	-----	-----	-----	235	-----
Congo.....	93,052	93,052	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dahomey.....	10,829	5,688	-----	-----	-----	5,141	-----
Ethiopia.....	105,557	85,087	-----	-----	-----	20,470	-----
Ghana.....	5,000	5,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guinea.....	9,365	9,166	-----	-----	-----	-----	199
Kenya.....	75,231	73,957	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,274
Libya.....	216,293	216,293	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Malagasy Republic.....	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mali.....	20,000	20,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mauritania.....	614	614	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	915,374	161,804	-----	54,603	-----	698,967	-----
Niger.....	6,658	6,000	658	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rwanda.....	8,044	8,044	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ruanda-Urundi.....	12,969	12,969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Senegal.....	35,200	35,200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Somali Republic.....	44,013	43,278	-----	-----	-----	735	-----

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Quantities of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Continued

[In metric tons]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Africa—Continued							
Sudan.....	25	25					
Tanzania.....	94,670	87,591		6,629		450	
Togo.....	11,273	10,544		739			
Tunisia.....	959,014	223,198	90,665	90,724		554,427	
Uganda.....	2,750			2,750			
Upper Volta.....	15,000	15,000					
Near East-South Asia (total).....	4,089,149	2,457,929	1,874	1,096,724	5,442	527,180	
Afghanistan.....	608,630	128,754				479,876	
Ceylon.....	49,068	49,068					
Cyprus.....	89,947	89,947					
Greece (Crete).....	19,682	19,682					
India.....	284,345	260,484		1,019	5,442	17,400	
Iran.....	214,735	191,780				22,955	
Iraq.....	27,342	20,393				6,949	
Israel.....	1,874		1,874				
Jordan.....	383,425	383,425					
Lebanon.....	105,937	105,937					
Nepal.....	28,567	26,903		1,664			
Pakistan.....	547,149	547,149					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	257,717	257,717					
Turkey.....	128,329	128,329					
United Arab Republic.....	185,903	185,903					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	1,094,041			1,094,041			
Yemen.....	62,458	62,458					

Far East and Pacific (total)	2,523,978	985,782	473,267	7,377	26,988	1,030,564	.....
Cambodia	10,000	10,000					.....
China, Republic of	168,720	22,447	53,223		490	92,560	.....
Hong Kong	23,689				3,689	20,000	.....
Indonesia	3,455	729				2,726	.....
Japan	295,742	2,510	293,232				.....
Korea	1,247,247	341,626	126,812		22,777	756,032	.....
Laos	15,924	15,924					.....
Philippines	35,678	203				35,475	.....
Ryukyu Islands	33,923	33,923					.....
Vietnam	689,600	558,420		7,377	32	123,771	.....
Latin America (total)	827,768	337,162	279,828			210,778	.....
Bolivia	112,611	104,449	246			7,916	.....
Brazil	366,066	23,172	194,720			148,174	.....
British Guiana	3,692		3,076			616	.....
British Honduras	910	910					.....
Chile	14,518	3,958	10,560				.....
Colombia	53					53	.....
Costa Rica	15,916	12,908	3,008				.....
Dominican Republic	32,885	16,845				16,040	.....
Ecuador	5,210	2,000				3,210	.....
El Salvador	5,463	3,831				1,632	.....
Guatemala	32,518	32,518					.....
Haiti	17,029	17,029					.....
Honduras	2,781	1,249				1,532	.....
Jamaica	10,535	371	6,064			4,100	.....
Mexico	24,386	2,134				22,252	.....
Peru	177,876	110,700	62,154			5,022	.....
St. Lucia	231					231	.....
Uruguay	5,088	5,088					.....

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480, Government-to-Government and World Food Program—Quantities of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Continued

[In metric tons]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World Food Program (total).....	1,014,440	206,689	50,134	10,275		747,342	
Afghanistan.....	16,146		6,844			9,302	
Algeria.....	67,672	19,130	180			48,362	
Barbados.....	875		875				
Basutoland (Lesotho).....	4,509		1,600			2,909	
Bolivia.....	7,320					7,320	
Botswana (Bechuanaland).....	122,464	33,813	7,110			81,541	
Brazil.....	19,401		19,401				
Burundi.....	10,922	198				10,724	
Cambodia.....	165					165	
Central African Republic.....	1,305			1,305			
Chad.....	12,880		550			12,330	
Chile.....	14,499	163				14,336	
China, Republic of.....	20,664					20,664	
Colombia.....	21,746		1,329			20,417	
Congo (Brazzaville).....	1,675	90		168		1,417	
Costa Rica.....	4,952					4,952	
Cyprus.....	7,000					7,000	
Dahomey.....	1,500					1,500	
Ecuador.....	4,045					4,045	
Gabon.....	1,197		1,197				
Ghana.....	22,597					22,597	
Greece.....	1,407					1,407	
Guinea.....	1,706					1,706	
India.....	255,538	116,700				138,838	
Indonesia.....	18,820	8,026				10,794	
Iran.....	1,500	1,500					
Iraq.....	6,419					6,419	
Jamaica.....	2,351					2,351	
Jordan.....	23,202			4,210		18,992	
Korea.....	36,488					36,488	

Laos.....	632					632	
Lebanon.....	14,354					14,354	
Malawi.....	706					706	
Mali.....	6,847					6,847	
Malta.....	5,150					5,150	
Mauritania.....	2,529		2,529				
Mauritius.....	4,500					4,500	
Morocco.....	30,818	21,545	4,965			4,308	
Nepal.....	1,495					1,495	
Paraguay.....	447					447	
Peru.....	16,394	4,000				12,394	
Philippines.....	8,813					8,813	
Rwanda.....	439					439	
Sarawak.....	63	63					
Senegal.....	6,236					6,236	
Sudan.....	14,034					14,034	
Surinam.....	542					542	
Syria.....	44,911					44,911	
Tanzania.....	9,885			2,720		7,165	
Thailand.....	1,209					1,209	
Togo.....	2,279		1,076			1,203	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,461	1,461					
Tunisia.....	27,983					27,983	
Turkey.....	47,120					47,120	
Uganda.....	6,187			1,867		4,320	
United Arab Republic.....	41,109					41,109	
Upper Volta.....	5,478		2,478			3,000	
Vietnam.....	864					864	
Zambia.....	990			5		985	
Christmas holiday.....	42,162						42,162
Other.....	¹ 26,791				26,791		
Total.....	12,786,968	6,068,448	1,153,309	1,500,026	70,526	3,892,519	102,140

¹ Includes emergency supplies of nonfat dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1960.

TABLE 26.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and value of shipments, fiscal years 1966 and 1967, July through December 1967, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967

Country	Fiscal year 1966		Fiscal year 1967		July-December 1967		Cumulative July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	
	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	305,182	27,217	150,913	13,587	37,143	3,500	6,611,567	876,747
Austria.....							86,403	22,670
Belgium.....							586	194
England.....							293	123
Finland.....							3,200	2,160
France.....							25,921	10,576
Germany.....							405,989	97,334
Italy.....	76,744	4,800	23,068	1,415			2,592,569	250,331
Malta.....	3,226	386	1,031	99	847	88	27,373	5,092
Netherlands.....							4	(²)
Poland.....	73,294	6,696	50,940	5,017	15,865	1,371	537,548	58,603
Portugal.....	36,635	3,023	28,364	1,514	12,069	816	441,940	48,827
Spain.....	60,419	7,591	23,981	3,247	5,789	1,136	963,672	185,360
Trieste.....	1,894	127						
Yugoslavia.....	52,970	4,594	23,529	2,295	2,573	89	1,526,063	195,477
Africa (total).....	450,084	26,138	531,082	31,931	120,805	8,651	3,322,184	246,796
Algeria.....	131,719	5,118	230,666	11,375			1,126,618	73,120
Basutoland (Lesotho).....	1,521	62	6,120	362	2,678	298	12,328	1,043
Belgian Congo.....							890	165
Burundi.....	53	8	48	8	405	41	9,775	1,458
Cameroons.....	23	4	163	29			4,535	391
Canary Islands.....							480	18
Central African Republic.....	51	8	15	3			333	40
Chad.....	158	25	83	15	73	14	1,121	186

Congo.....	42,920	2,941	40,856	2,682	23,689	1,696	211,078	16,949
Dahomey.....	1,965	89	2,274	122	1,014	61	38,008	2,446
Ethiopia.....	5,292	345	6,608	403	416	96	37,929	3,445
French Equatorial Africa.....							80	6
French West Africa.....							1,180	239
Gabon.....	42	7	20	5			496	78
Gambia.....	1,407	151	1,346	106	309	37	5,201	676
Ghana.....	7,747	713	11,089	1,057	6,458	501	66,421	7,199
Guinea.....	25	4	49	5	12	2	128	22
Ivory Coast.....	152	24	224	41	117	20	1,133	186
Kenya.....	11,915	894	5,670	804	1,889	230	32,149	3,639
Liberia.....	3,076	273	3,658	381	750	74	25,787	2,539
Libya.....							78,358	7,779
Malagasy Republic.....	9,243	793	4,522	475	34	5	35,456	3,294
Malgache Republic.....							180	21
Malawi.....	188	29	322	47	72	7	771	112
Mali.....	64	10	190	41	88	7	443	74
Mauritania.....	58	9	648	32			5,977	752
Morocco.....	120,839	7,123	90,859	5,434	38,101	2,171	1,028,957	76,077
Niger.....							26	5
Nigeria.....	7,780	622	7,526	661	1,184	97	41,069	3,784
Nyasaland.....							234	43
Rwanda.....	1,776	181	4,044	291	1,815	94	8,619	636
Rwanda Urundi.....							23,025	1,592
St. Helena.....	39	6	43	6	22	4	441	78
Senegal.....	23,916	937	44,203	1,705	10,583	648	118,047	5,867
Seychelles.....	522	53	450	46	185	26	1,712	205
Sierra Leone.....	10,807	1,165	9,770	892	3,322	339	50,804	5,234
Somalia.....	3,573	230	1,130	129			8,510	663
Somaliland, French.....	1,353	78	671	35	39	3	5,955	581
Sudan.....	184	29	270	51	65	11	1,081	185
Swaziland.....	213	33	163	25			694	109
Tanzania.....	35,057	2,596	17,475	1,927	12,577	1,140	105,516	8,774
Togo.....	2,243	164	3,969	220	612	63	26,072	2,261
Tunisia.....	18,499	1,025	29,310	2,000	11,456	776	164,802	11,586
Uganda.....	459	72	955	122	95	8	6,029	954
Upper Volta.....	5,205	317	5,673	395	2,745	182	33,580	2,259
Zanzibar.....							156	26

Footnotes on p. 151.

TABLE 26.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and value of shipments, fiscal years 1966 and 1967, July through December 1967, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Continued

Country	Fiscal year 1966		Fiscal year 1967		July-December 1967		Cumulative July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	
	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Near East-South Asia (total)-----	849,975	59,661	754,404	55,624	248,372	21,653	7,464,523	806,292
Aden-----	149	23	135	26	61	13	982	168
Afghanistan-----	1,358	212					13,123	1,698
Ceylon-----	46,347	2,908	32,145	2,724	25,184	952	555,931	43,721
Cyprus-----	1,600	102					5,918	706
Egypt-----	154,684	9,656	124,782	7,596			1,680,035	156,703
Gaza-----	1,345	216	1,129	191	2,923	192	61,804	7,080
Goa-----							1,349	601
Greece-----	44,732	3,526	9,904	1,673	4,298	675	1,098,275	131,738
India-----	428,019	29,477	515,715	26,024	177,972	15,865	2,728,900	310,497
Iran-----	33,844	2,518	3,432	522	4,087	320	226,701	22,239
Iraq-----	790	123	350	73	201	35	28,963	4,444
Israel-----	8,399	573	5,834	423	2,945	173	120,673	14,306
Israel (W/B Jordan)-----					3,654	132	3,654	132
Jordan-----	25,118	1,473	12,864	904	4,523	295	217,363	18,638
Lebanon-----	702	109	903	156	211	34	19,048	2,519
Mauritius-----	397	62	777	120			3,129	503
Nepal-----					11	2	11	2
Pakistan-----	28,735	2,080	3,379	611	960	201	373,344	53,441
Syria-----	3,712	379	671	93			14,740	2,119
Turkey-----	70,010	6,219	40,661	4,379	21,342	2,764	308,359	34,908
Yemen-----	34	5	1,723	91			2,221	129

Far East-Pacific (total) -----	527,987	35,078	179,135	14,159	87,642	6,372	5,859,710	550,719
British Solomon Islands -----	1,168	83	1,925	119	642	34	6,239	527
Burma -----	1,799	281	2,303	432	576	97	24,057	4,203
Cambodia -----	60	9	39	8	11	1	482	85
China (Taiwan) -----	39,989	2,848	11,341	990	9,875	560	939,119	86,315
Fiji -----	113	17	68	14	36	6	371	62
Hong Kong -----	16,045	1,289	8,335	720	3,267	180	404,328	38,777
Indonesia -----	46,618	2,670	25,647	1,311	11,425	646	211,668	21,152
Japan -----							194,879	25,308
Java -----							60	11
Korea -----	209,102	11,227	48,835	2,487	22,570	991	2,070,309	167,643
Laos -----	6,823	356	1,399	134	497	19	27,170	3,366
Macao -----	5,997	400	1,010	45	1,054	39	54,709	4,711
Malaysia -----	11,536	895	7,065	668	5,013	362	35,103	2,835
Malaya -----							29,627	4,795
New Guinea -----							1,544	267
North Borneo -----							3,111	478
Philippine Islands -----	64,201	6,229	40,124	4,501	19,841	2,390	680,306	79,670
Ryukyu Islands -----	32,737	2,111	21,962	1,692	9,416	619	264,404	21,724
Sarawak -----							9,144	1,365
Singapore -----	1,164	70	1,121	119	656	76	17,065	1,924
Thailand -----	1,024	160	1,431	257	694	120	8,204	1,394
Tongo Island -----	3,861	269	2,916	235	1,589	124	9,139	690
Vietnam -----	85,750	6,164	3,614	427	480	108	868,672	83,417
Latin America (total) -----	543,114	49,399	449,275	42,185	183,109	15,978	4 989,509	558,583
Antigua -----	126	20	199	34			3,251	567
Bahama Islands -----	16	2					921	294
Bolivia -----	10,079	799	8,070	943			111,694	18,110
Brazil -----	151,633	16,511	132,253	12,281	66,475	5,897	945,264	122,669
British Guiana (Guyana) -----	1,068	85	1,329	123	359	35	12,962	1,680
British Honduras -----	1,311	106	1,098	123	4	1	17,656	1,982
Chile -----	61,313	4,691	44,183	3,828	25,168	1,939	835,725	85,004
Colombia -----	52,798	4,898	50,346	5,174	25,181	2,691	671,378	79,012
Costa Rica -----	6,964	520	5,157	474	1,384	145	25,034	2,925
Cuba -----							42,674	6,753
Dominica -----	694	90	811	47	103	10	7,174	892
Dominican Republic -----	65,566	5,375	45,199	4,330	9,947	974	293,367	29,369
Ecuador -----	16,341	1,163	19,513	1,829	8,083	646	158,643	16,887

Footnotes on p. 151.

TABLE 26.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and value of shipments, fiscal years 1966 and 1967, July through December 1967, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967—Continued

Country	Fiscal year 1966		Fiscal year 1967		July-December 1967		Cumulative July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	
	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Latin America—Continued								
El Salvador.....	20,404	1,615	15,535	1,654	2,871	152	107,939	12,898
French Guiana.....							482	93
French West Indies.....							514	74
Grenada.....	635	58	456	54			4,035	517
Guadeloupe.....	420	30	766	74	321	31	5,162	528
Guatemala.....	10,586	889	16,244	1,924	8,148	724	98,234	11,160
Haiti.....	9,981	717	9,966	694	5,634	343	129,148	11,658
Honduras.....	11,833	669	5,472	583	1,080	122	46,734	5,626
Jamaica.....	16,974	1,559	8,762	855	2,251	132	125,859	15,230
Martinique.....	324	28	604	79	184	24	4,527	516
Mexico.....	1,324	57					646,748	50,235

Montserrat.....	77	12	78	12			1,038	180
Nicaragua.....	13,239	1,179	4,485	789	1,705	111	67,121	7,455
Panama.....	4,508	468	4,304	638	833	123	50,071	9,371
Paraguay.....	6,534	580	6,669	642	2,589	205	75,760	7,953
Peru.....	24,535	2,564	18,989	1,845	16,375	1,244	236,320	28,534
St. Kitts.....	285	44	282	47			3,376	592
St. Lucia.....	257	40	207	33			1,948	324
St. Vincent.....	190	30	230	40			2,553	448
Surinam.....	808	126					5,829	993
Trinidad & Tobago.....	399	62	496	103			3,990	710
Turks & Calcos Islands.....	38	6	46	7			455	57
Uruguay.....	6,090	530	6,137	644	2,643	282	44,813	4,574
Venezuela.....	45,764	3,876	32,389	2,282	1,771	147	200,855	22,665
Virgin Islands.....							255	48
Grand total.....	2,676,342	197,493	2,055,809	157,486	677,071	56,154	28,247,487	3,039,137
Thousand metric tons.....	1,21.40		932.5		307.1		12,813.0	

¹ Estimated CCC cost.

² Less than \$500.

TABLE 27.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations—Quantities and value of commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, calendar year 1967

	Europe	Africa	Near East and South Asia	Far East and Pacific	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost
	Million pounds						Million dollars
Beans.....	0.3	5.2	5.1	0.5	19.0	30.2	2.0
Blended food.....	15.4	10.4	161.2	18.7	66.8	272.5	25.8
Bulgur.....		24.6	173.3	31.7	51.0	280.6	11.7
Butter.....					.1	.1	⁽¹⁾
Corn.....		2.0		10.8	7.2	20.0	.6
Cornmeal.....	7.2	96.0	71.7	31.7	92.6	299.2	12.8
Flour.....	65.9	84.8	143.7	67.2	65.3	426.9	16.6
Grain sorghum.....	2.6	32.0	22.7			57.3	1.4
Nonfat dry milk.....	27.2	34.5	85.8	34.2	86.8	268.5	57.2
Oats, rolled.....	.2	18.7	.8	3.5	11.3	34.5	2.3
Vegetable oil.....	26.6	41.2	83.3	12.2	70.5	233.8	38.9
Wheat.....		92.8	93.2			186.0	6.0
Wheat, rolled.....	1.0	6.6	41.0	2.2	43.6	94.4	4.2
Total.....	146.5	448.8	881.8	212.7	514.2	2,204.0	179.5
Thousands of metric tons.....	66.5	203.6	400.0	96.5	233.2	999.8	-----

¹ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE 28.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients in fiscal year 1968, voluntary agency foreign donation programs approved as of Dec. 31, 1967

Category	CARE	Catholic Relief Service	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
Maternal/child care.....	2,171,230	3,018,141	198,067	1,283,832	43,800	49,703	6,764,773
Schools.....	21,538,403	5,605,804	866,367	276,530	113,050	203,042	28,603,196
Other child feeding.....	1,099,203	407,454	109,750	10,000	10,000	8,625	1,645,032
Economic development.....	78,262	701,415	25,200		900	15,000	820,777
Community development.....	50,000	1,152,504	580,700		186,900	38,026	2,008,130
Educational development.....		61,306	5,300		1,800		68,406
Health development.....	3,700						3,700
Refugees.....	600	130,332	15,200		27,100	364,225	537,457
Institutions.....	245,756	1,059,729	166,049		52,950	34,332	1,558,816
Health cases.....	64,901	1,167,079	58,500	1,520	13,800	17,821	1,323,621
Other ¹	853,745	2,479,805	164,774		88,200	54,855	3,641,379
Total recipients.....	26,105,800	15,783,569	2,189,907	1,571,882	538,500	785,629	46,975,287

¹ Family individuals and feeding centers.

TABLE 29.—Title III, Public Law 480—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1966	Calendar year 1967	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1967
		Thousand units		
Wheat ¹	Bu.....	466,503	84,309	550,812
Wheat flour ²	Cwt.....	18	1,825	1,843
Corn.....	Bu.....	267,112	15,339	282,451
Barley.....	Bu.....	95,490	-----	95,490
Oats.....	Bu.....	41,961	-----	41,961
Grain sorghums.....	Cwt.....	79,067	2,370	81,437
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	401,837	85,988	487,825
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	164,559	37,640	202,199
Cotton.....	Bale.....	3,335.3	346.4	3,681.7
Dry milk.....	Lb.....	179,958	-----	179,958
Butter.....	Lb.....	34,181	-----	34,181
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	338,015	91,437	429,452
Cigarettes.....	No.....	435,011	-----	435,011
Other ³	MT.....	792.64	-----	792.64
Total quantity (thousand metric tons).....	-----	27,813.15	3,050.60	30,863.75
		Million dollars		
Total value.....	-----	2,234.1	314.2	2,548.3

¹ Includes 17,809 million bushels of wheat acquired from CCC shipped as wheat flour during the years 1957-66.

² Wheat flour acquired from U.S. private stocks.

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

TABLE 30.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967¹

[By country of destination. In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
Europe (total).....	71,326	1,261,846	Africa—Continued		
Austria.....		59,000	South Africa, Republic of.....	52	13,367
Azores.....	559	1,422	Sudan.....	643	4,370
Belgium.....		118,758	Togo.....		82
Denmark.....		11,750	Tunisia.....	2,690	6,186
Finland.....	5,192	21,902	Zambia.....		91
France.....		63,453			
Germany, West.....	17,023	182,518	Near East-South Asia (total)....	45,263	264,573
Iceland.....	99	120	Aden.....		128
Ireland.....	4,909	54,345	Afghanistan.....		37
Italy.....	1,455	37,294	Bahrein.....		22
Luxembourg.....		1,828	Ceylon.....		1,315
Malta.....		624	Cyprus.....	120	2,124
Netherlands.....	2,493	148,994	Greece.....		20,004
Norway.....	662	30,060	India.....	25,500	94,532
Poland.....	1,038	29,696	Iran.....	449	1,359
Portugal.....	9,318	33,165	Iraq.....		3,604
Romania.....		27	Israel.....	10,325	73,768
Spain.....	3,483	51,710	Jordan.....		1,744
Sweden.....		17,654	Kuwait.....		148
Switzerland.....		3,434	Lebanon.....	1,156	5,777
Trieste.....		1,371	Mauritius.....		15
United Kingdom.....	24,690	358,061	Pakistan.....	344	2,831
Yugoslavia.....	405	34,660	Qatar.....		10
			Saudi Arabia.....		802
Africa (total).....	11,941	100,723	Syria Arab Republic.....	182	7,882
Algeria.....	81	1,852	Turkey.....		20,095
Angola.....	194	243	United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	7,187	28,376
Burundi/Rwanda.....		91			
Cameroon.....		58	Far East and Pacific (total)....	80,737	459,971
Canary Islands.....	5,019	29,316	Australia.....	875	11,010
Cape Verde Islands.....		36	Burma.....		17,870
Congo (Brazzaville).....	57	100	Cambodia.....		38
Congo (Kinshasa).....	382	3,976	Goa.....		54
Ethiopia.....	580	2,199	Guam.....		56
Ghana.....	277	5,150	Hong Kong.....	112	15,671
Kenya.....		1,504	Indonesia.....		7,684
Liberia.....		291	Japan.....	2,343	217,049
Libya.....		256	Korea.....	31,140	52,201
Madeira.....		160	Laos.....	126	200
Morocco.....	1,253	15,949	Malaysia.....	5,541	10,668
Mozambique.....		4,627	New Zealand.....	175	1,411
Nigeria.....		2,963	Philippines.....	8,500	45,189
Rhodesia.....		582	Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....	707	1,684
Sao Tome.....		46			
Senegal.....	68	6,281			
Sierre Leone.....	645	764			
Somali Republic.....		183			

TABLE 30.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967 ¹—Continued

[By country of destination. In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
Far East and Pacific—Con.			Latin America—Continued		
Singapore.....	2,191	4,051	Cuba.....		5,526
Taiwan.....	29,027	70,553	Dominican Republic.....	3,412	9,680
Thailand.....		4,536	Ecuador.....	4,959	8,432
Vietnam.....		82	El Salvador.....		831
			Guatemala.....	3,980	12,328
			Guyana.....		106
North America (total).....		3,823	Haiti.....	1,620	11,287
			Honduras.....	923	2,152
Canada.....		3,684	Jamaica.....	3,104	8,515
Greenland.....		36	Mexico.....		26,760
St. Pierre/Miquelon.....		103	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
			Nicaragua.....	1,418	2,475
Latin America (total).....	104,958	457,331	Panama.....	1,390	3,917
			Paraguay.....		10
Antigua.....		28	Peru.....	15,837	74,876
Argentina.....		5,084	Surinam.....	18	34
Bahamas.....		42	Trinidad.....		111
Bermuda.....		70	Uruguay.....	348	2,473
Bolivia.....	7,319	17,153	Venezuela.....	2,039	5,711
Brazil.....	45,471	174,029	Virgin Islands.....		77
British Honduras.....		64			
British West Indies.....		21	Others ²		14
Canal Zone.....		144			
Chile.....	5,715	28,917			
Colombia.....	5,312	53,199	Grand total.....	314,225	2,548,281
Costa Rica.....	2,093	3,242			

¹ Commodity values at export market prices.

² Includes small amounts to Barbados, British West Africa, Masqat and Oman, Portuguese Guinea, and Puerto Rico.

TABLE 31.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967¹

[In millions of dollars]

Type	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1966		Calendar year 1967		Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1967	
	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements
Strategic materials for stockpile: ²						
Strategic stockpile.....	151.5	151.5	-----	-----	151.5	151.5
Supplemental stockpile.....	1,419.2	1,389.8	0.8	28.9	1,420.0	1,418.7
Total.....	1,570.7	1,541.3	.8	28.9	1,571.5	1,570.2
Procurement for other Government agencies: ²						
AID.....	157.5	138.4	73.5	60.9	231.0	199.3
AEC.....	41.2	37.7	-----	2.2	41.2	39.9
DOD.....	484.2	363.0	240.9	226.1	725.1	589.1
Total.....	682.9	539.1	314.4	289.2	997.3	828.3
Grand total ³	2,253.6	2,080.4	315.2	318.1	2,568.8	2,398.5

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

² The figures have been adjusted to reflect transfers to the supplemental stockpile of material valued at \$258.6 million acquired for the strategic stockpile. Adjustments have also been made to reflect transfers to supplemental stockpile of \$8.8 million acquired for AEC and \$4.1 million acquired for Defense.

³ Because barter contracts generally run for periods between 1 and 2 years, the total value of signed contracts and the total value of strategic and other materials delivered and reimbursements received will not be equal at any given date.

TABLE 32.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967¹

[By country. In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
Europe (total).....	189,095	770,489	Europe—Con.		
Austria.....	-----	6,185	Netherlands.....	18,798	53,938
Belgium.....	1,491	31,073	Norway.....	2,452	16,315
Denmark.....	-----	2,513	Spain.....	-----	21,390
Finland.....	475	2,816	Sweden.....	1,046	6,597
France.....	91	97,078	Trieste.....	-----	584
Germany, West.....	15,501	72,731	United Kingdom.....	662	71,682
Italy.....	7,286	37,753	Yugoslavia.....	4,502	60,058
Luxembourg.....	-----	73	Unspecified European countries ²	136,791	289,703

TABLE 32.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967, including calendar year 1967.¹—Continued

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1967	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967
Africa (total).....	18,968	496,010	Far East and Pacific—Con.		
Algeria.....		1,490	New Caledonia.....		3,418
Angola.....		125	Philippines.....	3,875	33,162
Botswana.....		884	Singapore.....	2,239	2,776
Congo (Kinshasa).....	16,731	53,829	Taiwan.....	12,078	45,430
Ghana.....		20,220	Thailand.....	1,626	11,821
Libya.....		3,026	Unspecified Far Eastern and Pacific countries ²	43,969	43,969
Malagasy Republic.....		3,404			
Malawi.....		34			
Morocco.....		14,502	North America (total).....	3,711	169,679
Mozambique.....		21,783	Canada.....	3,711	157,188
Nigeria.....		552	United States ⁴		12,491
Rhodesia.....		35,218			
Senegal.....		654	Latin America (total).....	1,370	354,467
South Africa, Republic of.....	2,237	212,753	Argentina.....		8,824
Tanzania.....		152	Bolivia.....		1,923
Uganda.....		44	Brazil.....		85,405
Unspecified African countries ³		127,340	Chile.....		9,142
			Colombia.....		2,631
Near East and South Asia (total).....	21,048	251,430	Cuba.....		952
Ceylon.....		303	Dominican Republic.....		1,165
Greece.....		11,123	Guyana.....		19,245
India.....	10,431	122,318	Haiti.....		6,350
Iran.....	740	4,120	Jamaica.....		94,773
Iraq.....		1,277	Mexico.....		70,778
Israel.....		275	Netherlands Antilles.....	1,370	3,407
Kuwait.....	2,186	3,542	Peru.....		18,448
Pakistan.....		2,393	Surinam.....		30,931
Saudi Arabia.....		6,168	Venezuela.....		493
Turkey.....	7,691	99,911			
			Unspecified source ²	5,081	43,354
Far East and Pacific (total).....	78,867	313,103			
Australia.....		33,858	Grand total.....	318,140	2,398,532
Indonesia.....		800			
Japan.....	13,964	128,246			
Korea.....	1,116	8,754			
Malaysia.....		869			

¹ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for the Department of Defense, the Agency for International Development, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

² Includes shipments from friendly foreign countries under arrangements which permit more than one source of supply.

³ Materials (mainly industrial diamonds) from unspecified African countries.

⁴ Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.

TABLE 33.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967¹

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ²	Stockpile materials ³
Europe:		
Austria.....	Dairy products, lumber.....	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), diamond (stones).
Belgium.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE AND/OR MODIFICATION REHABILITATION OF EXCESS PROPERTY, Sugar, Supplies and Services, WALL LOCKERS.	Cadmium, cobalt metal, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, lead, selenium, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Denmark.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, dairy products, supplies and services.	
Finland.....	NEWSPRINT.....	Copper billets.
France.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, French housing, lumber, sugar, fertilizer.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), chromium metal (exothermic), DIAMOND DIES, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West.....	Carribbean cable, COAL HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICES, fertilizer, lumber, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, fluorspar, lead, selenium, zinc.
Italy.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, dairy products, FERTILIZER, supplies and services.	Cadmium, ferrochromium, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Luxembourg.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification.	
Netherlands.....	Barge movement, dairy products, FERTILIZER, manganese ore (battery grade), ORDNANCE, stevedoring, services, supplies, and services.	Chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway.....	Fertilizer.....	Ferrochromium, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, communication operation services, fertilizer, supplies and services.	Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden.....	Fertilizer, lumber.....	Ferrochromium, lead, selenium.
Trieste.....	Fertilizer.	
United Kingdom.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, fertilizer, microwave system and related equipment, service and repair of motor vehicles, telephone equipment installation, PABX.	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pig).
Yugoslavia.....	Supplies and services.....	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Africa:		
Algeria.....	Petroleum and products.	
Angola.....	.....	Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Botswana.....	.....	Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Congo, Kinshasa.....	.....	Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin (pig), zinc.
Ghana.....	.....	Diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Libya.....	Petroleum and products.	

Footnotes on p. 160.

TABLE 33.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967 ¹—Continued

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ²	Stockpile materials ³
Africa—Continued		
Malagasy Republic.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco.....	-----	Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique.....	-----	Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria.....	-----	Columbite.
Rhodesia.....	-----	Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, mica, zinc.
Senegal.....	Petroleum and products.	
South Africa Republic.....	URANIUM OXIDE IN CONCENTRATES.	Antimony, asbestos (amosite), asbestos (chrysotile), asbestos (crocidolite), beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, rare earths, thorium nitrate.
Tanzania.....	-----	Mica.
Uganda.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Unspecified African countries.	-----	Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.
Near East and South Asia:		
Ceylon.....	-----	Graphite.
Greece.....	Base maintenance.....	Manganese ore (battery grade).
India.....	Jute and jute products sugar.....	BERYL CONCENTRATES, beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), BERYLLIUM METAL BILLETS, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, FERROMANGANESE, MANGANESE METAL (ELECTROLYTIC), manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, thorium nitrate.
Iran.....	Petroleum and products, ROAD BUILDING MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.	
Iraq.....	Petroleum and products.	
Israel.....	-----	Diamond (stones).
Kuwait.....	FERTILIZER, petroleum and products.	
Pakistan.....	Jute and jute products.....	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Saudi Arabia.....	Petroleum and products.	
Turkey.....	Base maintenance, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.	Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic), chromite (metallurgical), FERROCHROMIUM, ferrochromium-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia.....	-----	Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Indonesia.....	Petroleum and products.	
Japan.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, CEMENT, cotton yarn, FERTILIZER, raw silk, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES, zinc, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, IODINE (CRUDE), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.

Footnotes on p. 160.

TABLE 33.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967 ¹—Continued

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ²	Stockpile materials ³
Far East and Pacific—Con.		
Korea.....	Cement, FERTILIZER, ordnance, raw silk, rehabilitation of excess property.	Tungsten carbide powder.
Malaysia.....	Petroleum and products.	
New Caledonia.....		Ferrochromium.
Philippines.....	Abaca, stevedoring services, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.	Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Singapore.....	PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS.	
Taiwan.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, CEMENT, CLINKER, FERTILIZER, sugar.	Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, cement, sugar, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.	Tin (pig).
North America:		
Canada.....	Aircraft maintenance and/or modification, ASBESTOS, CHRYSOTILE FIBER, fertilizer.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States.....	Fertilizer, soybeans.	
Latin America:		
Argentina.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia.....		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....	Sugar.....	Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile.....		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia.....	Fertilizer.....	Platinum.
Cuba.....		Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Dominican Republic.....	Sugar.	
Guyana.....		Bauxite.
Haiti.....		Do.
Jamaica.....		Do.
Mexico.....		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Netherlands Antilles.....	Fertilizer, petroleum and products.	
Peru.....		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam.....		Bauxite.
Venezuela.....		Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources.....	Newsprint, petroleum and products, stevedoring services, supplies and services.	Beryllium metal billets.

¹ Materials listed in caps were received during CY 1967.

² Materials, goods, equipment and services for other Government agencies.

³ Materials acquired for the National and Supplemental Stockpiles.