1970 Annual Report on

PUBLIC LAW 480

THE WHITE HOUSE

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1970 annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480. In a year which saw more than its share of disasters around the world, Public Law 480 concessional sales programs and donations once again reflected the desire of the people of the United States to try to help others improve their own circumstances by improving the agricultural foundation of their economies.

The Public Law 480 program demonstrated its flexibility in 1970 both by responding quickly to the immediate needs of countries in distress, and by using food assistance to promote long-range development in developing countries. One important example of the program's scope and success was our aid to victims of the earthquake in Peru—much of which was channeled through voluntary relief agencies.

The Public Law 480 program also provided increasing benefits to the United States. Currencies generated by the program together with the increasing volume of payments received under past long term credit sales agreements, resulted in a contribution of more than $300 million to our balance of payments in 1970. In addition, this program has placed increasing emphasis on helping recipient nations develop their own economies and thus become better export markets for the United States.

Public Law 480 has now been extended through 1973. As our efforts move forward, we will continue to stress both trade development and food assistance through this highly esteemed program.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 28, 1971.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1970

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AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

Public Law 480–83d Congress

An Act *TO INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TO IMPROVE THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 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 "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

"SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to expand international trade; to develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; to use the abundant agricultural productivity of the United States to combat hunger and malnutrition 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."

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural exports under Public Law 480 reached a preliminary total of $958 million in calendar 1970, slightly below the previous year's level. Exports under the title I sales program declined from $764 million to $703 million, while shipments under the title II donations program were virtually unchanged.

The leveling off of Public Law 480 exports at around the $1 billion annual level—well below the totals of the early and middle 1960's—is in keeping with the concept of Public Law 480 as an instrument to help people of friendly nations help themselves to enjoy better diets in a world of expanding trade.

Reflecting the success of this approach is the fact that several traditional Public Law 480 importers, particularly India, are taking far smaller quantities of commodities under the program than in earlier years. This situation stems at least in part from agricultural self-help programs undertaken by Public Law 480 recipients under agreements signed since the law was amended in 1966.

Another factor is greater participation in food aid programs by other developed nations. Canada, Japan, Australia, the European Community, and others are all diverting more of their surpluses to the developing countries.

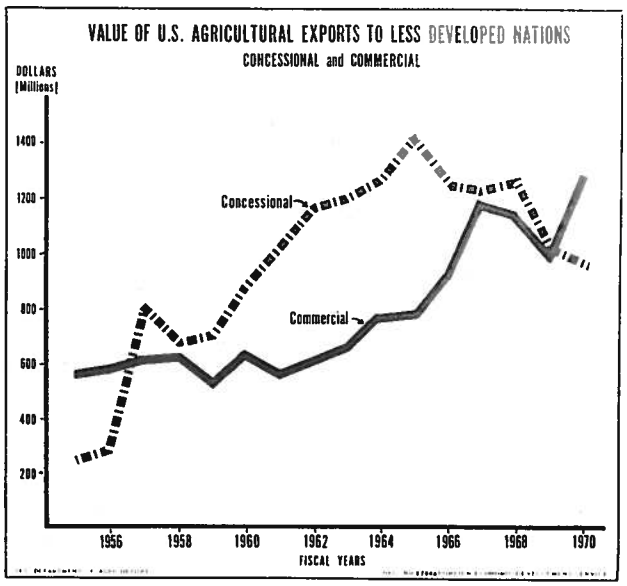
The year was marked by continued hardening in terms under the title I sales program directed by Congress.

Of the 21 agreements signed in 1970, only that with Vietnam calls for payment entirely in local currency. Three others provide for partial local currency payment. The law provides that the transition to long-term hard currency agreements be completed by the end of 1971.

At the same time, where urgent needs have developed because of natural disasters, we have moved

Extension Service, USDA

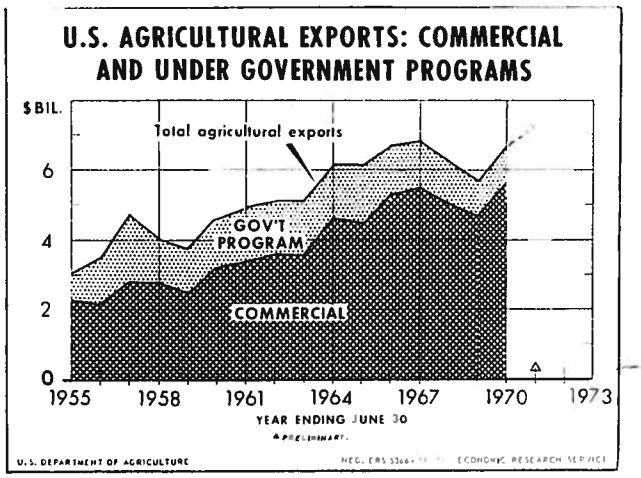
Wheat plays a major role in helping people of friendly nations help themselves through Public Law 480.



promptly to help meet them. The past year was unusual in the number of situations requiring such help. The most serious were the earthquake which struck Peru late in May and the cyclone which struck East Pakistan in November. In both cases, the United States made large food donations under the title II program of Public Law 480.

While Public Law 480 exports were declining slightly, the Nation's total agricultural exports advanced during calendar 1970 to an all-time high of $7.2 billion. A major factor in this situation was intensive export market development work financed by foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 exports.

These highlights are summarized in the pages that immediately follow and are documented in detail in the subsequent chapters of this report.



Sales Programs

During 1970, 36 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with 21 participating governments for a total export market value of about $638.4 million. This compares with 39 agreements with 22 countries in 1969 for a total export market value of $904.7 million.

In terms of dollar value, the countries receiving the largest values of commodities programed during the year were Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Korea. For the first time in many years, no agreement was signed with India in 1970, although shipments of commodities to that country continued under previous agreements and under advance procurement authorizations. A new Indian agreement was anticipated early in 1971.

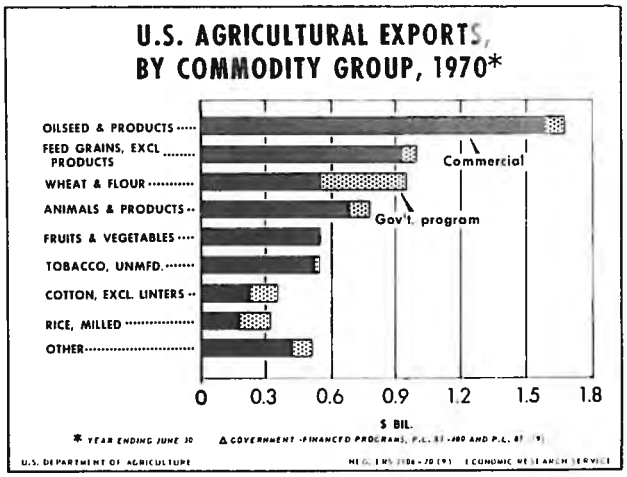
Transition to Dollar Sales

The transition from sales for local currency to sales under long-term credit payable in dollars or in local currency convertible to dollars continued in 1970. Only four 1970 agreements included even partial local currency financing, a reduction from six the year before. At the other end of the spectrum were nine countries which will pay entirely in dollars: Ceylon, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, and the Philippines.

Most agreements also provide for an initial payment of 5 percent in dollars and in many cases for an immediate payment in local currency under a long-term credit agreement. This currency is available for such uses as U.S. Government expenses within the country and loans to private business firms. These currency use payments, as they are called, ranged from 5 to 40 percent of commodity values in 1970 agreements.

Commodity Exports

The $703 million worth of title I commodities exported in 1970 brought the total from the beginning of the program in 1954 to $14.1 billion. Wheat was the major commodity exported in both quantity and value, although the share of total U.S. wheat exports shipped under Public Law 480 has dropped from as much as 80 percent a few years ago to only one-third currently. Other major commodities ex-



ported under the program in 1970 were feedgrains, rice, soybean oil, and cotton.

Balance of Payments

Public Law 480 yields substantial balance of payments benefits to the United States. These result from the use of foreign currencies for purposes that would otherwise require dollars, as well as interest and principal payments on dollar credit sales and, in a few cases, situations where countries elect to make payments in dollars, rather than local currencies. In fiscal year 1970, these balance of payments benefits totaled about a third of a billion dollars. Almost all installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1970 have been paid. Only two countries are in arrears on payments amounting to about $4.3 million.

Donation Programs

Improved child nutrition and employment-generating work programs in which food pays part of the wage cost, are the outstanding development uses to which food supplied under title II is put. In addition food was provided quickly under title II to victims of a number of natural disasters in 1970.

Title II commodity donations were extended to 102 countries in 1970, and to 79 million people: 14 million workers and their families employed and better fed through Food for Work projects; 35 million school children; 10 million preschool children and pregnant or nursing mothers; 2 million children in general feeding programs; 4 million refugees; 12 million disaster relief recipients; and 2 million general relief recipients, most of whom are confined in institutions.

Disaster Relief

A highlight of the donation program in 1970 was the varied and widespread number of natural disasters to which the United States responded. This included assistance on an emergency basis ranging from the chronic drought disaster in northeast Brazil to serious floods in Romania. Two of the most devastating disasters in 1970 were the earthquake which struck Peru in May and the cyclone which struck East Pakistan in November.

The major earthquake in the central coastal region and surrounding area of Peru, and the massive cyclone and floods in the island area of East Pakistan near the northern tip of the Bay of Bengal are illustrative of major disasters where the United States was asked to respond quickly to prevent disease and possible starvation. The Pakistan disaster

Children huddle under household remains following devastating drought and simultaneous floods in Northeast Brazil—one of the disaster areas aided by Public Law 480 in 1970.

which occurred in November 1970 has been described as the worst natural disaster in all recorded history. The United States provided nearly $32 million in food to meet the emergency needs of people in 25 countries struck by various natural disasters. It is estimated this humanitarian emergency assistance reached some 12 million people.

World Food Program

The United States contributes through the donations program commodities and ocean freight services to the multilateral World Food Program (WFP). Established in 1962, this program was supported by commodities and cash from 80 nations in 1970 and provided food at the request of governments of less developed countries to help carry out economic and social development projects and to help meet emergency needs.

The United States has pledged to contribute up to $125 million for the 2-year 1971–72 period, with no more than 42 percent of the total commodities to come from the United States. Resources available to the program since its inception, including pledges for 1971–72, through the first 9 months 1970, total $719 million: $513 million in commodities, and $206 million in cash and services. A further $42 million worth of food grains have been made available to the program by signatories of the Food Aid Convention.

Self-Help

In receiving title I commodities, all participating countries commit themselves to certain self-help measures designed to improve their agricultural production and their distribution facilities, and ultimately decrease their dependence on outside assistance. While progress varies from country to country, the record indicates that many nations have gone even beyond their commitments.

A major self-help accomplishment in 1970 was the reconstruction by Ghana of a total of 475 miles of feeder roads to link farms to urban marketing centers. India, partly through its adoption of self-help measures over the past 5 years, brought its foodgrain production to a record level of about 100 million metric tons in 1969–70. Brazil devoted to agricultural development nearly $50 million in local currencies generated by Public Law 480 sales, and financed additional agricultural development and research projects entirely from its own resources. Indonesia is concentrating on programs to alleviate its serious rice shortages of recent years, as is Vietnam.

These are typical of the many self-help programs that have been launched successfully in all quarters of the globe as a result of Public Law 480.

Use of Foreign Currencies

Market Development

Dollar sales of U.S. agricultural products to world markets have been stimulated through aggressive export promotion efforts made possible through funds generated under Public Law 480. Commercial export sales of American farm products have grown from $2.3 billion in fiscal 1955 to a record $6.2 billion in calendar 1970. At the same time, sales under Government programs have remained within the comparatively level range of $1.0 to $1.9 billion. The focus has been on increasing dollar sales. The effort has been made in cooperation with private U.S. industry.

Since the program began 15 years ago the Government has spent $124.2 million in funds generated under Public Law 480 and earmarked for U.S. agricultural export market development. During the same period, however, the private sector working jointly with the U.S. Government has contributed the equivalent of $102.6 million. In each of the past 3 fiscal years, private industry contributions have exceeded Government expenditures.

Market development activities include advertising, merchandising, trade-team missions, overseas exhibit participation, demonstrations, and other promotional campaigns. Promotional activities have reached into well over 100 countries around the globe since the program began. Currently, some 40 private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups are working under continuing project agreements with the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Nearly 30 others periodically participate. Virtually all U.S. farm products entering into world trade are included under the joint program.

New departures introduced in 1970 included the lanuching of a new experimental Export Incentive Program designed to extend participation to more private U.S. exporters. Another was the establishment of the Mid-America International Agricultural Trade Council (MIATCO) formed by 12 Midwestern State departments of agriculture. This was followed later in 1970 by the formation of the Atlantic International Marketing Committee (AIM) by four Mid-Atlantic State departments of agriculture. The purpose of each group is to stimulate increased exports of farm products from their respective areas.

Marketing Research

During fiscal year 1970, the Department of Agriculture issued nine grants for a total of about $512,000, dollar equivalent, for research performed abroad to improve marketability, quality, processing, and storage of agricultural products. One grant in India, two in Israel, one in Pakistan, and one in Poland were made to study problems of stored grain pests.

Utilization Research

This program is also administered by the Department of Agriculture, which in fiscal year 1970 issued nine grants totaling about $365,000, dollar equivalent, to institutions in India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia for research on improved uses of cereal grains, cotton, fruits and vegetables, and plant and animal products. This is an extension of the Department's program in the same field.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

About $10.5 million worth of the currencies was used in 1970 to finance educational and cultural exchange activities administered by the Department of State to help promote mutual understanding between citizens of our own and other countries. Cumulative expenditures since 1954 have reached $140.1 million.

Activities include exchanges of students, teachers, professors, leaders and other influential persons, area study in other countries, assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad, and cultural presentations abroad of performing artists and athletes from the United States.

Scientific and Educational Activities

Several agencies participate in programs utilizing foreign currencies for programs of scientific cooperation.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare supports a variety of research activities in cooperation with institutions in other countries. During fiscal 1970, over $5 million in foreign currency was obligated for projects which add to educational and scientific knowledge in the United States and cooperating countries, develop knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of disease and health problems, contribute to the advancement of rehabilitation, and develop valuable new knowledge about social welfare programs.

A typical project in 1970 was the sponsorship by the Public Health Service of the establishment of an Institute for Population Studies in Social and Biological Sciences in Yugoslavia. The principal objective of this institute is to foster, develop, and conduct multidisciplinary research and training programs in health services and related epidemiology.

The National Science Foundation coordinates and administers on behalf of 13 Federal departments and agencies science information programs in Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. In fiscal year 1970, the foreign currency equivalent of $2.7 million was obligated for this program.

The Department of Agriculture issued 59 grants totaling $3.8 million, dollar equivalent, for overseas research aimed at problems of farm and forest production and protection, human nutrition, and agricultural economics.

Buildings for U.S. Government

During 1970, the Department of State used $7.1 million to construct, maintain and operate buildings and related facilities employed in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs. The total expenditure since inception of the program has reached $34.7 million.

Dissemination of Foreign Publications

The Library of Congress uses Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, index, and disseminate foreign publications. In 1970, comprehensive sets of English and vernacular language publications were distributed to 41 American libraries. In addition, sets of selected English language publications were distributed to over 300 libraries in the United States. The 1.4 million pieces distributed in 1970 brought the total for the 10-year-old program to more than 13 million pieces.

Common Defense

The Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development (AID) administer funds, usually as grants, using foreign currencies to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for common defense.

In 1970, currencies worth about $98 million were allocated to Vietnam for personnel equipment (mostly clothing), construction and construction materials, and local services provided for the U.S. Military Assistance Command/Vietnam. The other country receiving funds under this program was Korea, which was granted $32.3 million to support its military budget.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

The Act permits currencies worth up to $5 million to be used in any fiscal year to provide emergency disaster relief other than supplies of agricultural commodities. The Office of Management and Budget approves in advance up to $100,000 per country as renewable emergency funds, should disasters occur in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, or Yugoslavia. During 1970, these funds were for flood relief in India and to aid victims of floods, cyclone, and fire in Pakistan.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Some title I sales proceeds are made available as loans to U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country, and to U.S. firms or firms of that country for facilities to increase the consumption and use of U.S. agricultural products.

Eleven foreign currency loans in two countries with a value of $17 million were made under this provision in 1970. Projects included a food plant, hotel construction, and refrigeration equipment manufacturing facilities in India, a liquefied petroleum facility, and a paper products facility.

Economic Development

Foreign currencies received under Public Law 480 can be lent and, in some cases, granted back to the purchasing countries to finance economic development projects.

In agreements signed during 1970, $7.9 million of foreign currency was allocated for economic development loans. Most of this was to Pakistan for continued aid to the Rural Public Works Program which is concentrated in East Pakistan.

Another $24 million in title I funds was allocated in 1970 for economic development grants. All of this was to Pakistan to stimulate the development of East Pakistan, chiefly through road construction, construction of community facilities, and broadening the availability of agricultural credit.

Family Planning

Congress requires that not less than 5 percent of the total sales proceeds received each year shall be made available at the request of the foreign country for voluntary programs dealing with control of population growth. Recipients of these funds to date are India, Pakistan, and Ghana.

The promising National Family Program of Ghana was officially inaugurated in May 1970, with important budgetary support from Public Law 480 funds. About $1.7 million was made available to Ghana for this and related purposes, including continued assistance to a maternal and child welfare program operated in conjunction with the medical school of the University of Ghana.

Sales to Private Citizens

Foreign currencies owned by the United States and determined by the Treasury to be in excess of U.S. needs may be sold to U.S. citizens and nonprofit

organizations for travel and other purposes. There were $3.8 million of such sales in 1970, bringing the cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1963 to $20.4 million. Countries in which such currencies are available are: Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Tunisia.

Extension of Public Law 480

In 1968 Public Law 480 was extended through December 31, 1970. The Agricultural Act of 1970, enacted November 30, 1970, extended the program essentially unchanged for another 3 years—through December 31, 1973.

TITLE I SALES PROGRAMS

All sales programs under Public Law 480 are carried out under title I of the act. Sales agreements under title I are generally negotiated under one or two of the following types of financing:

- ***Long-Term Credit Sales Agreements.***—Long-term credit sales agreements are of two types: dollar credit agreements and convertible local currency credit agreements. Under dollar credit agreements the importing country makes a specified down payment in dollars on commodity delivery, if such a payment is provided for in the agreement, and repays the balance in dollars in approximately equal installments over a period of up to 20 years. A grace period of up to 2 years may be provided, during which payments are not required. Interest rates during the grace period are a minimum of 2 percent, and 3 percent thereafter. All sales agreements negotiated with private trade entities are dollar credit agreements.

  Under convertible local currency credit agreements, credit installations are paid in dollars unless the U.S. Government elects to receive payment in foreign currencies under terms that permit conversion to dollars at agreed-upon rates of exchange. Repayments may be made for a period of up to 40 years, with a maximum grace period of 10 years. Minimum interest rates are the same as those for dollar credit agreements. A down payment may also be required in this type of agreement.
- ***Local Currency Sales Agreements.***—Under this type of agreement the importing country pays in its own currency on delivery of the commodity the full commodity value, deposited to a U.S. Government account in the importing country.

Office of Information, USDA

Indian workers in Calcutta transfer Public Law 480 grain to gunny bags to move to various distribution centers.

While the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) finances the sale and export of agricultural commodities, actual sales are made by private U.S. suppliers to foreign importers, government agencies, or private trade entities.

Section 401 of the act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must determine that commodities included in sales agreements are available for concessional exports. In determining availability the Secretary must consider U.S. productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, adequate carryover stocks, and anticipated exports for dollars.

Sales Agreements Signed in 1970

During calendar year 1970 36 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with participating governments for a total export market value of about $638.4 million. These agreements were entered into with 21 countries considered to be friendly to the United States at the time the agreements were signed, in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480.

Of the total dollar value of agreements signed the greatest portion of program value was in convertible local currency credit agreements, which accounted for 43.7 percent of the program. The value of local currency agreements represented 38.7 percent of the program, while dollar credit agreements were 17.6 percent.

These agreements compare with the 39 sales agreements signed with 22 countries in 1969, for a total export market value of $904.7 million. In 1969 local currency programing represented 34 percent of the value of sales agreements, with convertible local currency and dollar credit agreements accounting for 49 and 17 percent, respectively. The proportion of local currency programing increased in 1970 because: (1) the absence of a signed agreement with India substantially reduced the proportion of convertible local currency credit financing (see below); (2) programing with the Government of Vietnam was somewhat higher than in the previous year; and (3) economic conditions in Pakistan resulted in a higher proportion of local currency financing in its agreement than would have otherwise been the case.

In terms of dollar value, the four countries receiving the largest values of commodities programed during the year were Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Korea. Quantities programed for Vietnam represented about 23 percent ($148.9 million) of the value of 1970 programing, quantities for Pakistan about 20 percent ($127.5 million), and quantities for Indonesia and Korea about 15 percent each ($98.7 million and $94.3 million, respectively). Wheat and wheat products accounted for about 37 percent ($236.4 million) of the value of commodities in agreements, followed by rice, cotton and cotton products, fats and oils, and feed grains.

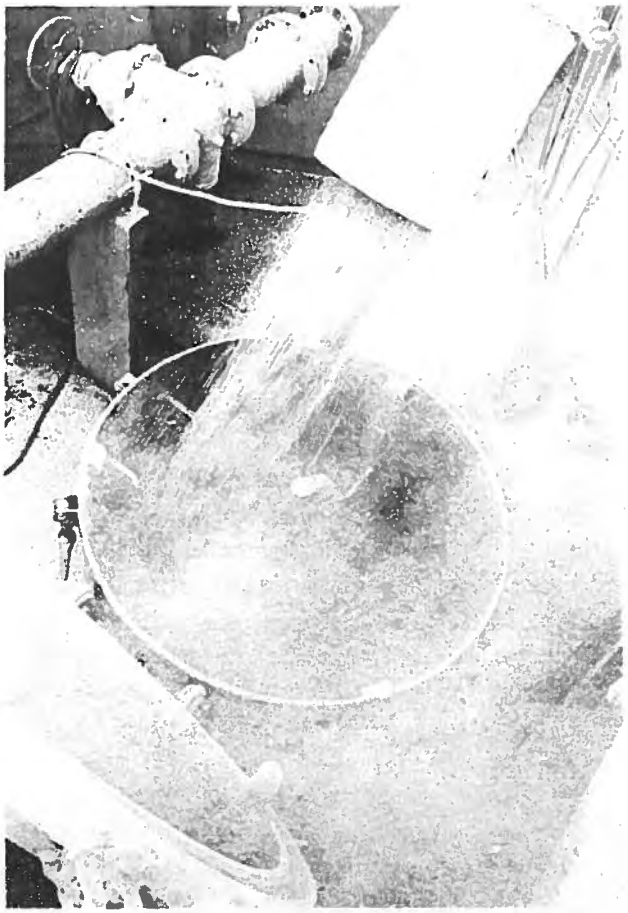
The year 1970 was unusual in that through a coincidence in the programing process, no title I agreement providing for additional commodity value was signed with the Government of India. This accounted in part for the smaller value programed in 1970 than in 1969. However, shipments of title I commodities to India did continue during 1970. Shipments were made in the first half of 1970 under agreements signed in 1969. Shipments during the second half were made primarily under advance procurement authorizations issued to the Government of India by the Department of Agriculture in anticipation of signing of new sales agreement early in 1971.

No private trade entity agreements were signed in 1970 under section 107 of Public Law 480. However, shipments did continue under the private trade entity program for active agreements.

Shipments

During 1970 export shipments made under title I of Public Law 480 totaled an estimated $703 million, bringing the total from the beginning of the program in 1954 to $14.1 billion. About 7.5 million metric tons of commodities were exported under title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total of approximately 162 million metric tons.

Wheat was again the major commodity to be exported in title I programs, both in quantity and value. About 5.3 million tons of wheat, flour and bulgur were shipped in 1970, for a total since 1954 of 123.7 million metric tons. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1970 were feed grains (800,000 metric tons), rice (978,000 metric tons), soybean oil (173,000 metric tons), and



Office of Information, USDA

U.S. grain flows into ship's hole for shipment under Public Law 480.

cotton (839,000 bales). Shipments are routinely checked for quality by the Department of Agriculture.

Private Trade Sales Agreements

The Public Law 480 private trade agreements with four Korean private trade entities illustrate the use of this long-term dollar credit sales authorization to carry out the basic program objective of increasing dollar sales of U.S. agricultural commodities and developing future commercial markets for such commodities. These four agreements provide for supply of 112,900 metric tons of corn and 1,700 metric tons of inedible tallow during the period July 1, 1967, through December 31, 1971. The commodity export market value of these agreements totaled $6.5 million. Another 30,000 metric tons of corn will be supplied under a fifth agreement, the terms of which were substantially negotiated in 1970.

The Korean currencies generated from the sale of the livestock feed produced from the Public Law 480 financed commodities have been used to finance construction and operation of modern poultry and other livestock feed manufacturing facilities and facilities for production, processing and marketing of poultry and poultry products.

Three of the Korean firms have completed construction of new feed manufacturing facilities with an annual capacity of 130,000 metric tons of feed. With completion of the fourth firm's new 40,000 metric ton feed mill in 1971, these plants will produce 20 to 25 percent of Korea's current annual consumption of mixed livestock feeds.

Legislative Requirements in Agreements

Transition to Dollar Sales

In accordance with section 103(b) of Public Law 480, financing of sales is being progressively shifted from sales for local currency to sales under long term credit agreements for dollars, or for local currencies convertible to dollars. The provisions of section 103 (b) specify that the transition to long term credit agreements be completed by December 31, 1971.

Of the 21 countries with which title I agreements were signed, only four had agreements which included local currency financing, a reduction from the six countries with local currency programing in 1969. The four were Vietnam, Pakistan, Korea, and Ghana, and of the four only the agreements with Vietnam provided that the total value of agreements be financed under the local currency arrangements. Agreements with the other three provided for a combination of local currency and convertible local currency credit financing.

Of the remaining 17 countries, seven signed agreements providing only for convertible local currency credit financing: Brazil, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Paraguay, Turkey, and Uruguay. One country, Morocco, signed an agreement for a combination of convertible local currency and dollar credit financing. Agreements for the remaining nine countries were all under dollar credit financing arrangements. They were Ceylon, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, and the Philippines.

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Initial Payment and Currency Use Payment

Under section 103(k) an "initial payment" in dollars or "the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted into dollars" is required whenever practicable. The act also provides for an initial payment of 5 percent of the value of commodities purchased, whenever practicable. Provision is also made for a "currency use payment" under section 103(b) of the act. That section provides that except where it would be inconsistent with the purposes of the act, local currency payments be made on commodity delivery under long term credit agreements. These payments are made in order for the U.S. Government to obtain local currencies needed for U.S. uses, for loans to private business firms, and for voluntary activities related to problems of population growth. They are considered as advance payment of the earliest installments under long term agreements.

Of the 21 countries signing agreements in 1970, the agreements of 12 provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. They were Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Paraguay, and Turkey. A 13th country, Ghana, signed an agreement which provided for an initial payment averaging about 4.4 percent over a 2-year supply period.

Of the remaining eight countries, although initial payments were not required, some form of immediate payment was included in the agreements of four. In the agreement with the Philippines a currency use payment was required, and in the agreements of Korea, Pakistan, and Vietnam convertibility of local currencies to hard currencies was required for market development and cultural use purposes in lieu of the initial payment. In four countries—Ceylon, Guinea, Indonesia, and Uruguay—the requirement for an immediate payment was waived because of the economic situation in those countries. Currency use payments ranged in size from 5 to 40 percent of commodity values in agreements, and were required in the agreements of eight countries: Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Iceland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, and the Philippines.

Identification and Publicity

Section 103(1) of the act requires commitments from importing countries that local currency sales agreements under Public Law 480 be publicized widely in the importing country, and that, whenever possible, commodities be marked or identified as being provided on a concessional basis by the people of the United States. Although the law requires commitments of this nature only for foreign currency sales, it has generally been the policy to require publicity and identification of commodities, wherever possible, for all title I sales. Often, however, commodities cannot be marked at the point of distribution or sale since most title I commodities are shipped in bulk and are either processed before sale, or mixed with similar domestically produced or commercially imported commodities.

Governments of importing countries regularly inform the U.S. Government of progress made toward fulfilling publicity and marking requirements. Purchase or arrival of Public Law 480 commodities is frequently publicized by the importing countries through the issuance of press releases. Steps taken vary among countries, depending upon the specific requirements agreed upon during negotiations. For instance, in Colombia the arrival of a shipload of wheat from Galveston in April 1970 was greeted with press and television coverage by the Colombian Government, with both Colombian and U.S. Embassy officials on hand. In Lebanon an American vessel with a Public Law 480 wheat cargo was also met by U.S. and local government officials, and press coverage of the event appeared in Beirut newspapers. In India bulk grains which are bagged after arrival from the United States are tagged "Grain From the United States Under Food for Peace Program."

Safeguards

A number of provisions under section 103 of Public Law 480 incorporate safeguards to insure that sales under the act do not interfere with the normal commercial marketing of agricultural commodities. As stipulated in the act, development of title I agreements includes precautions taken to see that commodities purchased do not displace usual commercial markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, or unduly disrupt normal patterns of commercial trade with countries friendly to the United States.

To implement these provisions usual marketing requirements are generally incorporated in agreements, and are based on historical import levels.

Commercial imports may be required from global (i.e., free world) sources, from the United States, or from a combination of both, and must be accomplished within the supply period of the agreement. Provisions are also included in agreements to prevent resale, diversion, or transshipment of Public Law 480 commodities. Reports are submitted quarterly to the Department of Agriculture by the importing governments providing information on fulfillment of usual marketing requirements, and giving assurances of domestic utilization of title I commodities.

Balance of Payments Benefits

Sales agreements under title I of Public Law 480 yield a direct benefit to the balance of payments in the United States. New local currency agreements provide a direct generation of foreign currencies, and repayments of local currencies from loans for economic development made under previous title I agreements provide a second source of currencies. These currencies are used by a number of U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses, thereby saving dollar expenditures for those activities.

As agencies use these foreign currencies they reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation an equivalent amount from their own appropriations. Program costs recovered by CCC in fiscal year 1970 as a result of use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to about $231.9 million. A detailed discussion of the uses of foreign currencies is found in the last chapter of this report.

In addition to the benefits derived from foreign currency uses, interest and principal installment payments were received from 39 countries and 10 private trade entities on prior years' credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal year 1970 totaled approximately $77.1 million, an increase of $26.5 million over the previous fiscal year. An additional $13 million was received as repayment in dollars under loans made in foreign currencies. Thus total balance of payments benefits for fiscal year 1970 were about $322 million.

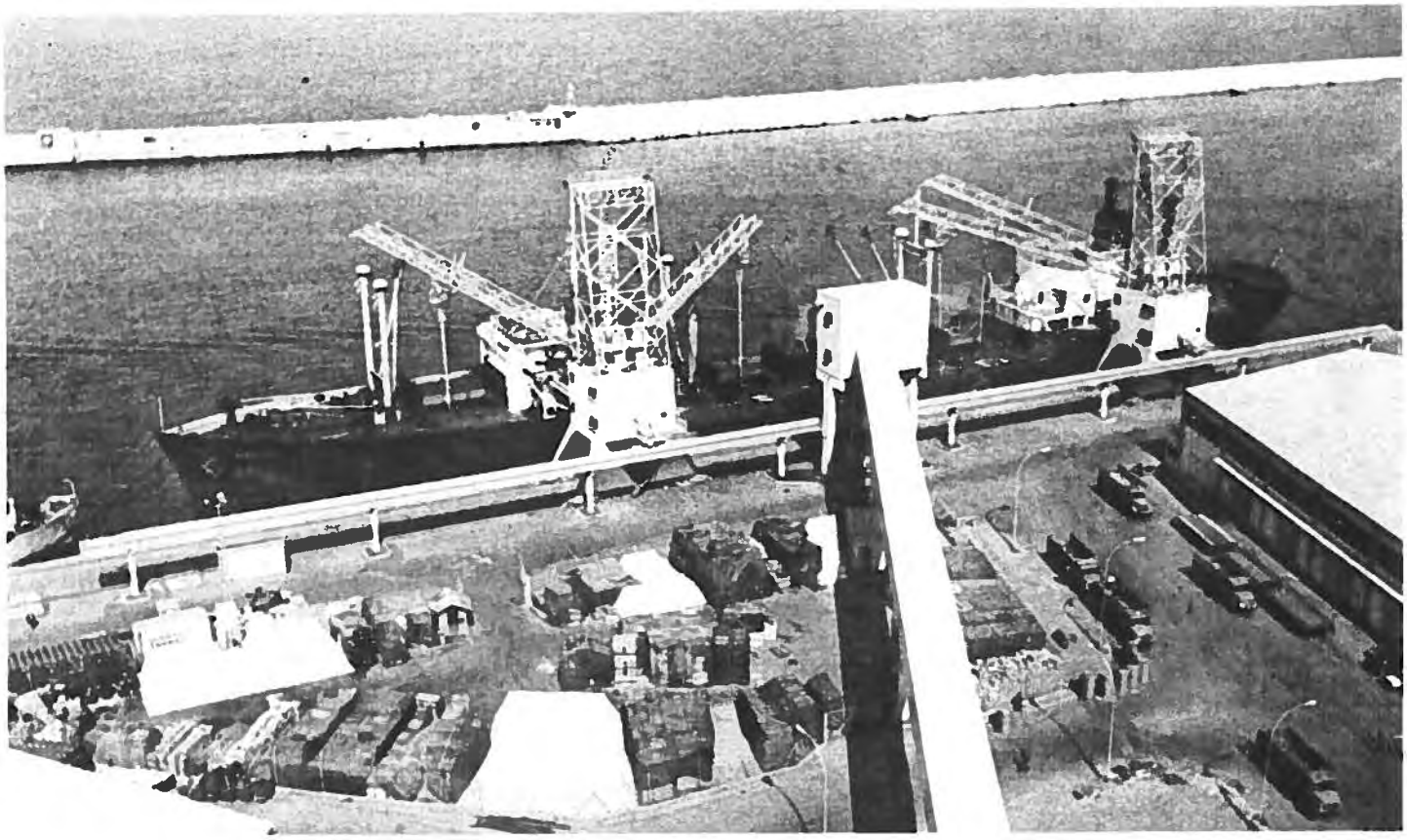
Almost all installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1970 have been paid. Two countries are in arrears on payments amounting to about $4.3 million.

Accounting for Title I Costs

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Foreign Currencies

The gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from

Public Law 480 wheat arrives in Lebanon.



July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1970 totaled $17,720 million—$16,293 million commodity and other costs, $1,180 million ocean transportation costs (including $664 million ocean freight differential), and $247 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1970, CCC has been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to $15,335 million and 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 $2,294 million and $91 million, respectively.

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Dollars on Credit Terms

The gross cost to CCC of financing long term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1970 totaled $2,510 million—$2,266 million commodity and other costs, $240 million ocean transportation costs (including $137 million ocean freight differential), and $4 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1970, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of $342 million, and by appropriations in the amount of $2,168 million.

Development of Sales Agreements

Each sales agreement under title I begins with a request from a foreign government or private trade entity for commodities. The request is generally submitted to the American Embassy in the country, and is then transmitted directly to Washington, accompanied by recommendations of U.S. Embassy officials. These officials work with the host government to develop supporting evidence of need for commodities in excess of likely domestic production and normal commercial imports. They consider such factors as production and consumption patterns, export of similar commodities, and the supply position of the participating country.

In Washington the request is forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, which analyzes the submission. From that analysis USDA develops a program which provides for suitable commodity quantities, establishes levels of required commercial imports from the United States and friendly countries (usual marketing requirements), and includes self-help measures suitable to the needs of the requesting country. The program proposal also specifies uses of currencies to be generated by the proposed agreement, and incorporates all other necessary details.

The Department of Agriculture submits its proposed program to the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) on Public Law 480. This Committee includes representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, State/AID, Defense, Commerce, and the Office of Management and Budget. The Committee considers factors bearing on the program, such as:

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

Once committee approval is reached, negotiating instructions are prepared, cleared with interested agencies, and transmitted to the American Embassy. Negotiations are carried on by the Ambassador or his designees with officials of the host government. They communicate with Washington agencies for clarification and supplementary instructions as needed. Private trade entity agreements follow the same procedure, but are generally negotiated in Washington by officials of the Department of Agriculture and the requesting organization.

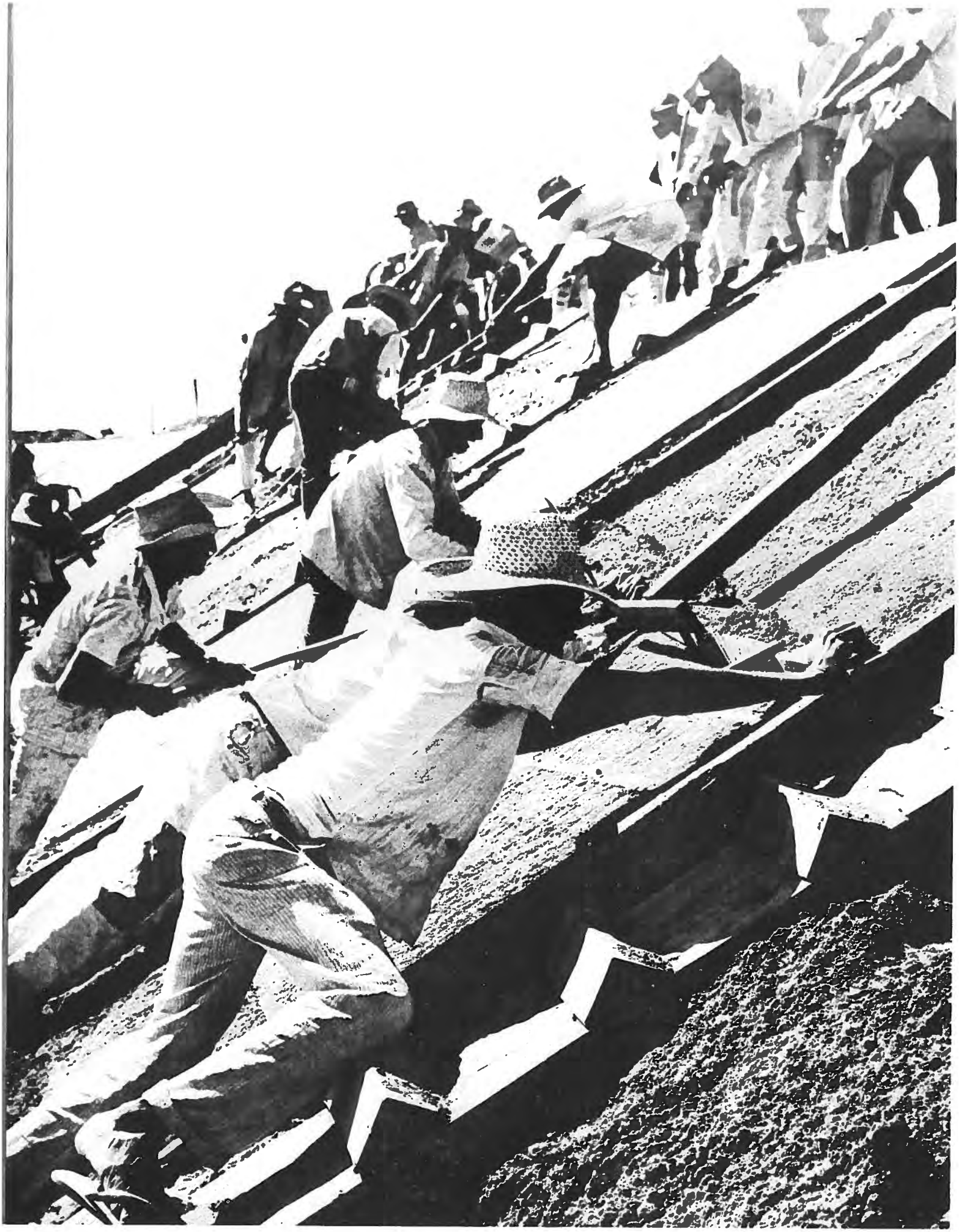
Financing of Sales Agreements

Once a title I sales agreement is negotiated and signed, purchase authorizations are issued by the Department of Agriculture. The purchase authorizations provide for financing of specific commodity sales, and specify conditions under which financing will be made available. Where the applicable sales agreement provides for a relatively small amount

of commodity, a purchase authorization may be issued for the full amount in the agreement; where agreement amounts are large, authorizations are generally spaced over the supply period, which is usually either a calendar year or a U.S. Government fiscal year. For private trade entity agreements, purchase authorizations are timed to coincide with the requirements of the private trade entity. During 1970 some 202 purchase authorizations were issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Concurrent with the issuance of a purchase authorization, the importing country or private trade entity generally applies to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a "letter of commitment." The letter of commitment is a document from CCC to the importing country's designated American bank, promising to reimburse the bank for any payments made to American suppliers for approved sales made under the purchase authorization. When an agreement requires an initial payment, CCC's letter of commitment provides financing only for the balance of a purchase authorization's value after initial payment has been deducted. For example, when a title I sales agreement provides for an initial payment of 5 percent, all purchase authorizations issued under that agreement will indicate CCC financing of 95 percent, and CCC will not issue letters of commitment in excess of 95 percent of the value of the authorization. The remainder must be paid by the importing country, usually through a letter of credit.

Seven days after issuance of the purchase authorization, a contract may be signed between an importer and a U.S. commodity supplier. All sales contracts are subject to review and approval by the Department of Agriculture to insure that they meet requirements of purchase authorizations and fall within a prevailing range of market prices. The supplier then delivers the commodity to a vessel specified by the importing country, and obtains documents such as an on-board bill of lading, inspection and weight certificates, USDA Notice of Vessel Approval, etc., which must be presented to the importing country's designated American bank for payment. The bank pays the supplier and forwards the required documents, including commodity title documents, to the "approved applicant," usually a bank located in the importing country. The American bank is reimbursed by CCC through the Federal Reserve bank, and CCC notifies the American Embassy in the importing country of the disbursement.



TITLE II FOREIGN DONATIONS

Title II enables the United States to share on a people-to-people basis its food abundance with underfed, malnourished, unemployed, and disaster stricken populations of developing nations around the world. The "have nots," as the developing world is often referred to, is growing—in population, food requirements, unemployment and underemployment, social unrest, and poverty. Considering their great development needs, many of the less developed countries are making substantial strides into the 20th century. However, much remains to be done. This development effort will require the developing nations to do all they can to help themselves. It also requires the richer developed countries to give tangible support to their efforts. The contributions made through Public Law 480—titles I and II—are a positive expression of U.S. support.

The legislation authorizes title II donations up to $600 million annually, plus carryover from previous years' authorizations. Of this amount, up to $7.5 million may be used each year to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I, to finance activities designed to ensure more effective use of the donated food, or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for such assistance.

Programs are carried out by "cooperating sponsors," which include friendly governments operating under bilateral agreements with the United States; and nonprofit U.S. voluntary agencies such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Services, Lutheran World Relief, and the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee. In addition, food is contributed for refugees and disaster relief through the United Nations' Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), UNICEF, and other intergovernmental and multilateral organizations. The U.S. commodity pledge to the World Food Program

Man power idled by devastating drought in Northeast Brazil is productively harnessed in large public work programs such as this irrigation project. Workers receive wages and Title II supplements for themselves and families.

(WFP) of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization is contributed through title II.

Administration of the title II program is shared by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). AID is responsible for actual program operations. The Department of Agriculture determines the types, quantities, and value of commodities available.

The focal point within AID for title II operations is the Office of Food for Peace. In addition to representing State/AID in the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC), this office provides technical support and policy guidance within AID and to AID missions abroad. This includes responsibility for training Food for Peace officers for duty overseas where they assist the missions in providing guidance and assist cooperating sponsors, and program management support to insure effective coordination of field operations. In 1970 there were Food for Peace officers assigned abroad in more than 20 countries. A representative of the office is also assigned to Rome as liaison between WFP and AID. The World Food Program maintains an overseas staff to manage its development and emergency assistance operations in the field.

The Programing Process

Program proposals are originated by cooperating sponsors and are based on the specific food needs of the people and the support of activities (e.g., food for work, maternal child feeding, school feeding, emergency assistance) which will ultimately help alleviate the need for food assistance. Proposals are submitted to the USAID mission for review and recommendation. The mission considers the feasibility of the proposed plan of operation, its socioeconomic impact as related to the total country assistance program, and the capabilities of the sponsor for successful implementation. The U.S. mission transmits the proposal with its recommendation to AID/Washington for consideration.

AID takes the lead in coordinating a preliminary review of the proposals with USDA and the Office of Management and Budget. The purpose of the review is to insure that the proposals are in line with legislative intent, policy directives, funding, and commodity availability. If approved, the proposals are submitted to the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) for its review and concurrence. Following ISC concurrence, AID authorizes project implementation, and the commodities are made available to the cooperating sponsor or other recipients.

During project implementation, U.S. missions and cooperating sponsors monitor operations to insure effective handling of the commodities. The missions and sponsors also verify that the commodities are appropriately identified in the language of the recipients as being furnished by the people of the United States of America. The projects are subject both to end use accountability during commodity distribution and to full audit by the sponsor or the U.S. mission during or following the life of the program.

Major U.S. Nonprofit Voluntary Organizations Participating with U.S. Government in Programing Title II Commodities, 1970

- American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, Inc. (AJJDC)
- American National Red Cross (ANRC)
- Church World Services (CWS)
- Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)
- Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
- HADASSAH
- Lutheran World Relief, Inc. (LWR)
- Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)
- Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc. (SAWS)
- World Relief Commission of the National Association of Evangelicals (WRC)

Multilateral Organizations Participating with U.S. Government in Programing Title II Commodities, 1970

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

Title II Shipments—1970

During fiscal year 1970, 1.8 million metric tons of American agricultural commodities were shipped abroad to over 100 countries. The Commodity Credit Corporation value of the commodities, including ocean transportation costs, amounted to $349 million; $263 million in commodities and $86 million for ocean freight. Commodity shipments by major geographic region were as follows:

	Million dollars
Africa	61.5
East Asia	61.4
Latin America	57.3
Near East and South Asia	79.4
Europe	3.4

From the inception of the program in 1954 through 1970, the value of all commodities exported under the foreign donation program totaled nearly $5.3 billion based on costs to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Major commodities shipped in 1970 included wheat, wheat flour, bulgur, cornmeal, corn, grain sorghum, rolled oats, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil. Two high-protein blended foods, CSM (corn-soya-milk) and WSB (wheat-soya-blend) were also shipped. These two blended foods, especially developed several years ago for overseas use, are used in a variety of ways to combat widespread protein deficiency, particularly among young children.

Of the total about $3.4 billion has been distributed by the voluntary agencies; $1.7 billion was made available under bilateral government-to-government programs; and $137 million through the World Food Program. Cumulative donations on an export market value basis amount to $3.9 billion.

Two new products were test shipped for the first time in 1970—one an instant CSM and the other lysine-fortified bulgur. Both products, including some packaging innovations, are discussed in the following highlights.

Program Highlights—1970

Food for Peace title II programs in 1970 helped feed, and thereby, substantially raised the level of nutrition of approximately 35 million school children and 10 million preschool children and pregnant and nursing mothers. Another 2 million children benefited under other child feeding programs. The programs provided food as partial payment of wages to approximately 14 million workers and their families engaged in self-help projects that contribute to overall economic, community and social development. In addition, title II programs provided emergency food assistance to over 12 million victims of natural and other disasters and 4 million refugees. An additional 2 million people were reached through general food relief assistance.

Of the above total of 79 million recipients, about 8 million received food assistance through the World Food Program. About 46 million through American voluntary agencies, and 25 million through bilateral government programs. Food-for-work and economic development programs received major program emphasis, including combating hunger and malnutrition, developing community projects to provide employment for large numbers of people, and improving the health of children. Providing food to undernourished children and offsetting dietary deficiencies by the use of high-protein foods is given high priority. Educating mothers in child nutrition, family planning, and prenatal and postnatal care is an important part of child feeding programs.

Food-for-work and economic development projects were a significant part of the program in 1970. These projects achieve essential economic and community improvements by utilizing needy and otherwise unemployed manpower. In this way worthwhile improvements are made while the underprivileged enjoy the pride of accomplishment. These programs are an important catalyst to motivate underpriviledged people to help themselves. As the population explosion gains momentum, the challenge of providing employment for unemployed adults heightens. Increased attention will have to be given to creating employment opportunities. Programs such as food-for-work can help provide an answer to the problem.

Title II food assistance is increasingly used as a resource to strike at the roots of malnutrition and underdevelopment by helping national leaders recognize the relationship between child nutrition, employment, and national development. Government officials in developing countries are more aware that malnutrition not only stunts a child's physical development, but also retards the growth of a child's mental capabilities, thereby resulting in incalculable detriment to the economic and hu-

man development of a poor nation. The recognition of this correlation between malnutrition and economic and human development has significant and far-reaching revelations for development. Among other things, it suggests that providing an adequate diet for a nation's people is an essential part of development. Some nations are already undertaking ambitious child feeding programs as one element of their development strategy.

Highlights of the past year also must include recent innovations on product development and packaging. Several developments during 1970 are worthy of note.

New Products

In 1970, a new-protein food, instant CSM (corn-soya-milk), proved highly effective in emergency treatment of infants and children suffering from kwashiorkor in Nigeria, where it was also known as PKFM (Post-Kwashiorkor-Feeding-Mixture). The formulation is similar to that of CSM except that it is fully precooked; it is highly acceptable because of the addition of sucrose, and fairly concentrated preparations can be fed because as little as one-half volume of water may be added to one volume of product.

Following product development and laboratory testing at USDA's regional research center in Peoria, UNICEF purchased 110 metric tons in early 1970 for preliminary acceptability testing in Nigeria. Fed to infants and children in clinically supervised feeding programs the product proved highly effective in the treatment of kwashiorkor. UNICEF followed with purchases of 500 metric tons for delivery in August and 750 metric tons in September.

During 1970, a total of 4.9 million pounds of lysine-fortified bulgur was shipped to Nigeria to help meet the need for high-protein foods in combating the widespread malnutrition prevalent at the end of the war. Reports indicated that the product was highly acceptable and effective.

Following the success with lysine-fortified bulgur in Nigeria, the product was approved for shipment to India for use in *bal ahar,* a food specifically designed for child-feeding programs in India. The *bal ahar* will be made from 70 percent lysine-fortified bulgur, 15 percent peanut meal, and 15 percent soy flour. The Government of India plans to produce 150,000 tons of *bal ahar* over a 3-year period in a joint venture with the United States.

Packaging Improvements

Polyethylene Liners in Multiwall Bags.—Insect-resistant treated (IRT) multiwall paper bags have been used for packaging CSM in title II programs since the fall of 1966. While this bag proved effective in protecting the product against infestation, there was still a problem of breakage where the bags were subjected to rough handling, and tears in bags that permitted entry of insects. In May 1969 a test shipment of CSM was made to Madras, India, in an IRT multiwall bag to which a polyethylene liner had been added. Conventional IRT multiwall bags were included in the shipment as a control. The evaluation made after the CSM was unloaded indicated that breakage would be reduced by about one-third by using the bag with the polyethylene liner. Consequently the specifications for CSM were changed to provide for the polyethylene liner. A few months later this same bag was also approved for packaging cornmeal and WSB (wheat-soya-blend). Since early in 1970 shipments of these three commodities have been made in the improved bag.

Polypropylene Bags.—In the spring of 1970 a test shipment was arranged of Public Law 480 title I rice to Indonesia in polypropylene bags. The report made at time of loading indicated that the polypropylene bags performed better (there was less breakage and therefore less loss of product) than jute bags in the same shipment. Effective November 17, 1970, the use of polypropylene bags was made optional in title II grain shipments. Acceptance of bag bids on either jute or woven polypropylene can now be based upon the lowest cost to the Government.

Food for Development

Child Feeding

Nearly three-fifths of all recipients benefiting from the foreign donations program are children, primarily through school lunch programs and maternal/child clinics. About 47 million children received commodities valued at $145 million in 1970. The bulk of the food was distributed by American nonprofit voluntary agencies.

Volunteers at a self-help housing project in Brazil take a break in activities to receive a lunch of title II commodities.

India.—In 1967, in conjunction with title II food assistance to the Bishar famine victims, $5 million worth of commodities were furnished under title II to help in the production of an indigenous children's food in India. This food, *bal ahar* (meaning "nutritious child food" in Hindi) is being produced under the supervision of the Government of India and is being distributed to needy children by CARE. It is planned that, over the 3-year period 1970–73, 150,000 metric tons of *bal ahar* will be produced for distribution to approximately 2 million needy children.

The Government of India's commitment to produce *bal ahar* is strengthened by a "Children's Charter," issued early in 1970. The charter will, if fully implemented, guarantee that about half a billion dollars a year will be earmarked for feeding needy children. Increased production of *bal ahar* over the next several years should help make it possible for India to achieve the goals set forth in the Children's Charter of substantially reducing the incidence of malnutrition among India's children.

Food-for-Work

The phase-out of most "dole" or welfare feeding of able-bodied adults was completed in 1970. Nearly all able-bodied adults now receiving food assistance under title II are engaged in self-help programs such as road construction, land reclamation, reforestation, and other specific rural or community development programs where labor is channeled into development activities. Recipients both gain employment and receive food as partial payment-in-kind. In 1970 the value of commodities shipped to support food-for-work projects accounted for 26 percent of the total title II program. This is in contrast to 17 percent in 1969.

El Salvador.—In 1965 a title II food-for-work program was begun in El Salvador to spur farmers to participate in economic and community development projects. The program is administered by the Institute of Rural Colonization (ICR), an agency of the Government of El Salvador, in connection with the development and distribution of State-owned land to small farmers.

The IRC has been distributing small parcels of Government-owned land to farmers for some years, and there are now several land settlements in which food-for-work and nutritional activities are being undertaken. Although the total program is small in terms of numbers of people and quantities of food, it has proved to be highly successful over the years.

The objectives of the food-for-work program have been to develop community leaders among the small farmers who will be able to instill a sense of the necessity for growth and change among rural communities and to improve rural economic and social conditions through self-help activities. Among the projects have been soil conservation, road building, swamp drainage, construction of potable water systems, tree planting, and construction of schools and other community buildings.

Another facet of this program involves the efforts of the Government of El Salvador to raise levels of nutrition. Nutritional clinics are operated in several of the land settlements where title II food is given to preschool children.

Guatemala.—Food-for-work projects include 280 miles or more of access roads, which for the first time have brought numerous isolated Indian villages into close contact with commercial and social activities of rural Guatemala. These, with various other projects such as water systems, housing, and maternal/child welfare programs are outstanding examples of utilizing food as a catalyst to help stimulate "grass roots" interest which extends and strengthens other development programs.

Cooperation is excellent. For example, near the village of Camotan approximately 100 Indian farmers formed a workers' cooperative and constructed a relatively complex irrigation canal. Catholic Relief Services provided food; the Guatemalan Extension Service handled the necessary engineering studies and plans. The Public Works Office of the Guatemalan Government gave supplies and technical assistance, and AID advised on types and varieties of crops to be grown. Increased production, a better spirit of working together, and appreciation of the real meaning of self-help have resulted. These farmers have recently requested assistance in building a road and bridge in order to transport their increased production to market and to become an integral part of the community of Camotan. Surveys are now being made to comply with the request, using title II commodities as a key factor in this cooperative effort.

India.—Food-for-work projects in India are characterized by people digging wells, building fences, leveling land, and working on a wide variety of other projects to help themselves, their communities, and the country. As partial payment for their labor the workers and their families are provided, through title II, with what they need most—food.

Because workers and their families receive food while the projects are being carried out, they do not have to scratch a living from marginal land, fight for already scarce employment in other fields, move to the over-crowded cities, or attempt to qualify for welfare. The projects are designed to create new and improved job opportunities and enhance living conditions to the extent that make future assistance unnecessary. Mention of two projects will illustrate the point:

In a typical food-for-work land leveling program in Southern Bihar, area residents turned near useless rocky land into productive ricelands and constructed a new well to irrigate the land. Hand dug to a depth of 30 feet, the well was lined with stone purchased under the authority of section 204 of Public Law 480, by AID, with local currency generated under title I. They were so successful that residents of neighboring areas worked to carry out duplicate projects without the aid of food-for-work commodities. Thousands of similar irrigation wells have been completed or are under construction throughout the country.

In other sites simple mud walls are being constructed to protect crops from wandering cattle. The walls are extremely hard when the mud dries in the sun, and once a protective covering of tile is placed on the top they will last for years—even through the monsoons.

The projects in India are administered by Catholic Relief Services, and jointly by Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief through their Indian counterpart, the Christian Agency for Social Action. In most cases, in addition to title II food input, cash, tools, and equipment are donated by local communities and other organizations.

Among the accomplishments of these programs in 1970 can be listed over 12,000 wells dug or repaired and over 19,000 acres of land cleared. Dams, reservoirs, roads, and various kinds of buildings were constructed using food to promote the spirit of self-help and interest in community welfare. Approximately 1.5 million people were involved in food-for-work activities in India during 1970, rep-

resenting about 300,000 families. In the rural areas in which they are being operated these projects have been highly significant in their influence on agricultural and community development.

Feedgrain Projects

Brazil.—Since 1964 the United States has been assisting Brazil under title II of Public Law 480 in its efforts to increase the production and consumption of animal protein foods, with particular emphasis in the developing north and northeast areas. Food consumption levels in those areas are critically below the minimum requirements for an adequate diet, and the rural economy is still primitive. The broad purpose of such cooperative efforts with Brazil aims at increasing the production of animal protein foods in particular areas that are adapted to livestock production, and where such production can make a meaningful development contribution and improve the supply of animal protein for the rural population. Objectives of the projects are: (a) to improve and increase livestock production; (b) to demonstrate the value of feeding balanced rations; (c) to provide incentive for growing feed grains by developing a ready market; (d) to provide equipment and facilities to be owned by cooperatives for use in assisting their members in production and marketing of livestock; (e) to provide loan funds to selected participants to carry out improved production and marketing practices under technical supervision; and (f) to provide demonstrations and assist in training participants in improved methods of livestock husbandry. The Government of Brazil matches the United States contribution with locally produced corn.

Korea.—Catholic Relief Services, in cooperation with the Government of Korea, is conducting a livestock production, marketing, and resettlement program for farmers in Korea. This program was initiated in 1963 and there has been a substantial increase in livestock production by the 230 farmers who have been settled in the project area. In May 1970 the U.S. Government agreed to provide an additional 13,610 metric tons of corn to enable 130 additional farm families to be resettled on their own land.

The corn provided through title II is used to make balanced rations available for sale to the settlers, most of whom raise swine. A nonprofit Korean agricultural development organization manages a central feeding and production operation, and provides both marketing and cooperative farmer resettlement services for the project.

Emergency and Refugee Relief

Brazil.—As a result of a progressively worsening and widespread drought which began in April in the State of Piaui in Northeast Brazil, the President of Brazil decreed on June 16, 1970 a state of public calamity for the several States affected. Reportedly, the drought for the first time in 50 years damaged areas outside of the dry "sertao", extending even into the western edges of the sugar zone. To help meet the emergency food needs of an estimated 300,000 families, the United States authorized a grant of 9,954 metric tons of commodities for delivery over a 60-day period. The food was distributed as partial payment of wages to victims employed on work relief projects designed to rehabilitate the disaster area and to alleviate the severity of future droughts. The program is being administered and implemented by SUDENE, a development entity of the Government of Brazil for the Northeast, which has provided 60 million cruzeiros (about $12.4 million equivalent) for wages, equipment, transportation, and related expenses for work relief projects in the drought area.

Peru.—The United States responded promptly to the devastating earthquake that struck Peru on May 31, 1970 by providing 20,000 metric tons of Public Law 480 title II food for the relief of an estimated 300,000 victims. Distribution of the commodities was under the supervision and control of Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, and Seventh Day Adventists. Specific zones for food distribution in the hard-hit Coastal area were assigned to the respective U.S. voluntary agencies and all activities were carried out in coordination with Peruvian civil and military authorities in charge of the total emergency program.

After the initial shock of the disaster when food was distributed for feeding purposes only, the U.S. voluntary agencies started food-for-work projects and thus provided a major effort in the reconstruction and rehabilitation programs being carried out in the earthquake disaster zone. Projects accomplished include construction or repair of schools; reconstruction and maintenance of roads; repairing

Victims of the devastating Peruvian earthquake promptly received food from the United States via title II, Public Law 480 programs.

irrigation canals and reservoirs; construction or repair of child feeding centers, civic centers, and latrines; and assistance in the construction of houses.

Pakistan.—During 1970, Pakistan suffered two major disasters, in the aftermath of which food aid under title II totaling 123,000 metric tons was provided for the relief of the victims. In August 1970, severe flooding occurred in East Pakistan affecting an estimated 10 million persons through damage to dwellings and crops. To help alleviate the suffering caused by the floods, the U.S. Government donated 51,000 metric tons of food under title II. Of this total 40,000 metric tones of wheat and 1,000 metric tons of vegetable oil were provided on a bilateral basis, and 10,000 metric tons of wheat were furnished through the World Food Program.

Again in November 1970 in East Pakistan, an even greater disaster occurred when a severe cyclone and tidal wave struck in the island area along the southern coast of East Pakistan. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed, villages were wiped out. scores of livestock were killed, and virtually all crops in the area were destroyed. Reports indicated perhaps as many as 300,000 persons died and another 2.5 million lost all their possessions. An estimated 500,000 metric tons of grain were destroyed.

In response to an urgent request from the Government of Pakistan, the United States immediately provided 50,000 metric tons of wheat under title II for relief of the survivors. Diversions of title II food already on the high seas and in neighboring countries were offered. Subsequently the United States

also agreed to furnish 20,000 metric tons of wheat and 2,000 metric tons of vegetable oil through the World Food Program.

Romania.—In May 1970, Romania experienced heavy floods which resulted in a disaster of considerable proportions—affecting a total of 750,000 hectares of agricultural land of which 562,000 hectares were in crops; damaging or destroying homes, roads, and other infrastructure; and inflicting heavy losses on the country's livestock, feed and seed supplies. Loss of life was also reported.

In response to a request from Romania, the United States quickly authorized a grant of up to $6 million worth of title II commodities to be used for emergency relief purposes. Since much of the flood damage involved destruction of feedgrains it was appropriate to make this assistance available in the form of 30,000 metric tons of oats and 70,000 metric tons of barley. The donation of feedgrains was part of the overall emergency assistance program which had a total value of approximately $8.5 million.

Yemen.—For several years rainfall in the Yemen Arab Republic has been very low, particularly in one area, the Tihama. As a result, in the summer of 1970 severe famine conditions existed. Reports from Yemen indicated that people were being forced to eat bark and twigs, and that deaths from starvation were occurring.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) requested that the United States provide emergency food assistance for the famine victims under title II. Between July 1970 and December 1970 over 11,000 metric tons of grains and high-protein foods were furnished CRS for distribution in Yemen to the famine victims. Assistance to mothers and children was given particular emphasis. The World Food Program also participated in the effort to relieve the hunger in Yemen. The United States provided 5,000 metric tons of wheat under title II for distribution by WFP.

World Food Program

The World Food Program, a joint undertaking by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was established experimentally in 1962 and placed on a continuing basis in 1965. The first commodity shipments under the program occurred in 1963. The WFP is headquartered in Rome. This multilateral food assistance program, now in its eighth year, is supported by contributions of commodities, services and cash from 80 member nations. United States participation is funded under title II, Public Law 480 except for administrative expenses, currently $1.5 million per year, which are funded from AID appropriations.

The legislation which amended title II of Public Law 480 in 1966 expressed the sense of Congress that other advanced nations should be encouraged to make increased contributions to combat world hunger and malnutrition; and that to achieve this objective the United States should work to expand the World Food Program. The WFP provides food at the request of governments of less developed countries to help carry out economic and social development projects and to meet emergency/disaster situations. Special emphasis is given to projects related to preschool and school feeding activities, and to labor intensive and rural development projects.

The global operations of the World Food Program have increased nearly five times since its beginning rising from an annual level of slightly over $30 million in 1963–65 to $100 million in 1970, and to a projected $150 million annually for 1971–72. By the middle of this decade, the program targets rise to about $300 million annually. The United States has played a major role in encouraging WFP to assume greater responsibility and larger program operations in the multilateral food assistance effort.

Resources available to the program since its inception, including pledges for 1971–72, through 1970, totaled $721 million. Of this amount $516 million were in commodities and $205 million in cash and services. A further $42 million worth of food grains was made available to the program by the signatories of the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement.

From the beginning of the program through October 1970, a total of 467 economic development projects have been approved in 83 countries at a cost of $940 million. Most development projects cover a period of from 3 to 5 years. Following is a breakdown of development projects by regions:

Latin America—72 projects in 19 countries.

Near East and North Africa—106 projects in 11 countries.

West Africa—86 projects in 22 countries.

East Africa and Mediterranean Europe—80 projects in 17 countries.

Asia and Far East—123 projects in 14 countries.

In addition, 118 emergency operations have been undertaken in 66 countries at a cost of $92 million.

In January 1970 the United States pledged to contribute up to $125 million toward the WFP goal of $300 million for the 1971–72 biennium. The pledge includes up to $85 million in commodities, plus an estimated $37 million in ocean freight required to ship the commodities, and $3 million in cash for administrative support of the program. The U.S. commodity contribution is subject to the condition that it does not exceed 50 percent of the total contributions from all governments in commodities and cash used for the purchase of commodities. The U.S. food and ocean freight contributions have grown with the program, although the share of the program which the United States supports is declining as other nations take on an increasing share of program contributions.

U.S. contributions to the World Food Program as a share of title II food shipments have increased markedly in recent years. For example, in fiscal year 1969 U.S. shipments to WFP amounted to $15 million, or 5 percent of title II shipments. In fiscal year 1970 these shipments rose to $38 million, and may total over $60 million in 1971, perhaps nearing 20 percent of total title II shipments. This trend is consistent with U.S. policy to emphasize the role of multilateral institutions.

The World Food Program has become widely accepted around the world. With the greatly increased tempo in the activities of the program in recent years, the point has now been reached where requests for assistance exceed available resources.

Following are some of the more significant development projects approved in 1970 which include U.S. contributions of title II commodities. Many of these projects are, of course, multiyear projects.

Korea—Agricultural development ($14 million)
Lebanon—Agricultural development ($10 million)
Malaysia—Land settlement ($11 million)
Mauritius—School feeding and vulnerable groups ($18 million)
Pakistan—Mother and child feeding ($14 million)
Tunisia—Assistance to cooperatives ($27 million)
Turkey—Forestry ($15 million)
Colombia—Child feeding ($42 million)

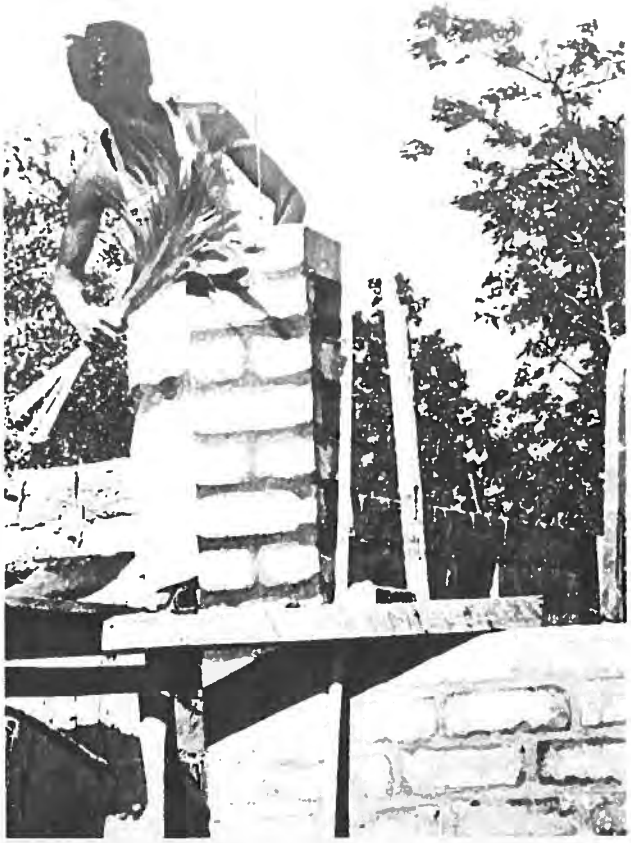
Perhaps the purpose, aims, or objectives of WFP can best be illustrated by a story—the story of one WFP project in one village in northern Turkey. The project—WFP 099—is primarily watershed management, and its implementation took place in a small village named Kizilcahamam. The story, written by a World Food Program staff member, appears in appendix A of this report.

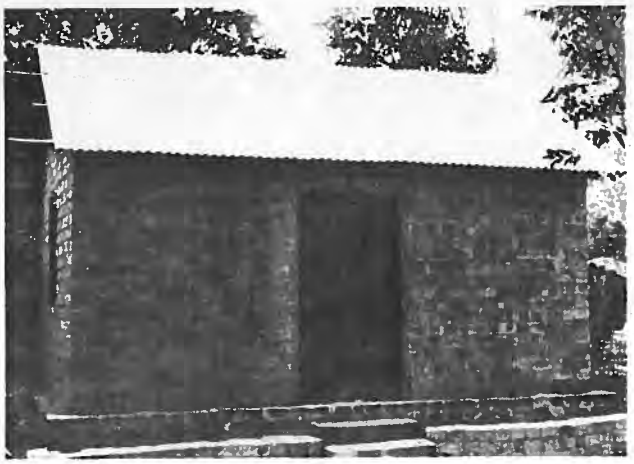
The Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement

The United States shipped 1.9 million metric tons of foodgrains—mostly wheat and wheat flour—to meet its obligation under the second year of the Food Aid Convention (FAC). Except for 300,000 metric tons granted under title I, all shipments were made under title II. The FAC brings together a number of producing and importing developed nations in a multinational food assistance effort. In addition to the United States, which contributes 42 percent of the total 4.5 million metric tons agreed to in the convention, other major contributors are the European Economic Community, Canada, Japan, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Most of the Nordic countries are also participants in the convention.

The bulk of U.S. foodgrain shipments which meet the U.S. obligations under the FAC are title II grant commodity assistance. However, foodgrains are in certain cases made available on a grant basis under title I, and these grants are counted toward FAC obligations of the United States. In 1970 the United States made a grant of rupees equivalent to nearly 300,000 metric tons of wheat under title I to support an integrated rural development program in East Pakistan. Also, as the year ended the United States made known its intention to provide a grant of wheat to Pakistan under title I as the U.S. contribution to the United Nation's multilateral relief effort aimed at providing assistance to the area in East Pakistan which was severely damaged by a cyclone and flooding which struck near the Bay of Bengal in November 1970.

A new 3-year wheat agreement to go into effect July 1, 1971 was negotiated at the UN Wheat Conference which took place in Geneva January 18 through February 20. The new agreement will succeed the International Grains Arrangement of 1967





An example of the use of section 204 funds is the construction of low-cost housing in Pakistan. Top left, the making of bricks for a house. Lower left, the stacking of bricks. Top right, actual construction of a house. Lower right, the final result a completed house for a Pakistani family.

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which expires on June 30, 1971. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, will have a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The United States agreed to continue to provide 1.9 million metric tons of foodgrains to needy countries over the 3-year life of the agreement (1971–73). The new agreement was open for signature March 29–May 3 in Washington.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

The Congress authorized under section 204 of title II: "an amount not exceeding $7,500,000 annually to purchase foreign currencies under title I * * *"

These funds are used to insure more effective utilization of donated commodities as well as to promote community development and self-help activities.

Through 1970, a total of $15 million has been obligated for the purchase of title I currencies. Purchases were first authorized in 1966. In 1970, new obligations under section 204 totaled $5.3 million: $3.6 million for India and $1.7 million for Pakistan. The following illustrate the primary uses of the funds:

- Purchase of materials for construction of school kitchens and commodity warehouses.
- Purchase of pumps and well boring equipment to support land reclamation, farmland improvement, and irrigation facilities.
- Purchase of vehicles for transporting commodities.
- Construction of ponds, wells, and drainage canals.
- Purchase of construction material to support rural housing construction.

Section 204 foreign currencies can be used in a variety of ways to effect economic development and to insure the title II program objectives are met. Following are examples of the uses of local currencies authorized under this section in 1970.

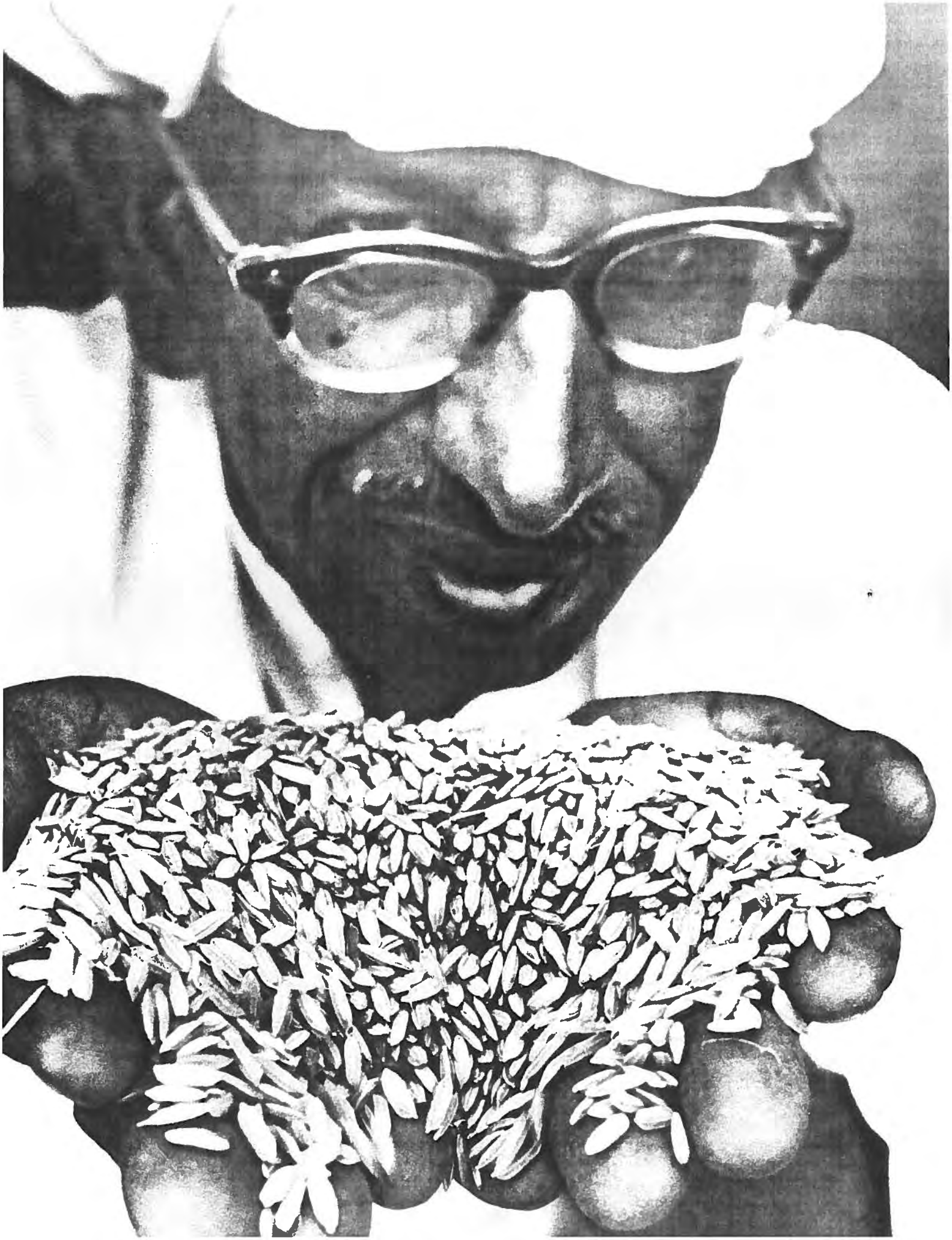
India.—During 1970, 26 projects were approved in India under the authority of section 204. Of these, 12 projects were in direct support of voluntary agency title II feeding programs. Such projects included nutrition activities, school kitchen construction, storage facilities, and acquisition of units for transporting food.

Nutrition education activities received special emphasis in 1970. For example, over a million nutrition booklets especially designed for children were prepared and distributed by CARE in the State of Kerala; a nutrition and health education program in a Bihar hospital was undertaken by CRS; and a 2-year project utilizing a team of nutritionists to train local educators and leaders throughout India in the principles of nutrition was initiated by CRS.

The remaining 14 projects were directed toward agricultural improvement. Among the projects approved during 1970 were several which should serve as groundbreakers for replication throughout India. Among these were the purchase in Gujarat State of 1,000 draught bullocks, and stables and silos to help farmers increase their agricultural production; the establishment of a revolving fund to expedite electrification of tubewells in Uttar Pradesh, thereby improving agriculture in that area; and a project to promote soybean production.

Pakistan.—An innovative use of local currency under the authority of section 204 is being made in Pakistan where CARE and the Government of Pakistan are engaged in a 5-year program constructing low-cost permanent homes. After severe flooding in East Pakistan in 1968 CARE, USAID, the Government of East Pakistan, and a consortium of private individuals and organizations undertook to help victims build homes designed to withstand future flooding. Over 3,000 houses were completed under this program. The success achieved stimulated further demand, which resulted in the present 5-year program. Designed to help alleviate the causes of the need for food assistance the project is operating under a newly created Government of East Pakistan Rural Housing Organization and CARE. It is estimated that, over the 5-year period, approximately 24,000 houses can be built. The actual construction is being done by the individual farmer (homeowner), with the Government of Pakistan contributing over 14.5 million rupees ($3 million) for foundation blocks, administrative expenses, and other costs. CARE is providing over 4.2 million rupees ($892 thousand) for machines and building materials, and the United States is providing almost 8 million rupees ($1.7 million) under section 204. It is hoped that this project will serve as a catalyst for various community development activities by demonstrating to the villagers, through

visible improvement in housing, that changes for the better can be achieved through combining self-help with local government and outside assistance. It is worthy of note that, during the recent cyclone and ensuing floods in East Pakistan, those houses which had been constructed after the 1968 floods substantially withstood the ravages of the storm and its aftermath, while many of the traditional shelters were either entirely destroyed or very severely damaged.



SELF-HELP

Beginning in 1967 all Public Law 480 title I agreements have included certain "self-help" measures to which recipient countries commit themselves. These measures are designed to bring about increases in per capita production, improvements in storage capabilities, and development of greater marketing and distribution capacity.

The self-help provisions fall into 10 general categories:

1. Devoting land resources to production of needed food rather than to the production of nonfood crops—especially nonfood crops in world surplus;
2. Development of the agricultural chemical, farm machinery and equipment, transportation, and other necessary industries through private enterprise;
3. Training and instructing farmers in agricultural methods and techniques;
4. Constructing adequate storage facilities;
5. Improving marketing and distribution systems;
6. Creating a favorable environment for private enterprise and investment, both domestic and foreign, and utilizing available technical know-how;
7. Establishing and maintaining government policies to insure adequate incentives to producers;
8. Establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive agricultural research;
9. Allocating for these purposes sufficient national budgetary and foreign exchange resources (including those supplied by bilateral, multilateral and consortium aid programs) and local currency resources (resulting from loans or grants to recipient governments of the proceeds of local currency sales);

Asian farmer holds grains of new rice.

10. Carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth.

Some measures included in the agreement are specific, such as requiring attainment of a certain grain storage capacity or planted acreage with high yield variety grains; or they may be broad, and relate more generally to development objectives, such as implementing fiscal measures aimed at encouraging agricultural production. The purpose of each case, however, is to prompt developing nations to place an appropriate emphasis on agricultural development, consistent with the country's needs and its own development strategy.

By focusing attention on measures a country must undertake to improve its own agriculture and food production, self-help provisions in sales agreements help insure that a country does not rely unduly on concessional food imports and neglect its own agricultural development. While progress varies from country to country, the record indicates that many countries have given more attention to agricultural development as a result of self-help provisions included in sales agreements.

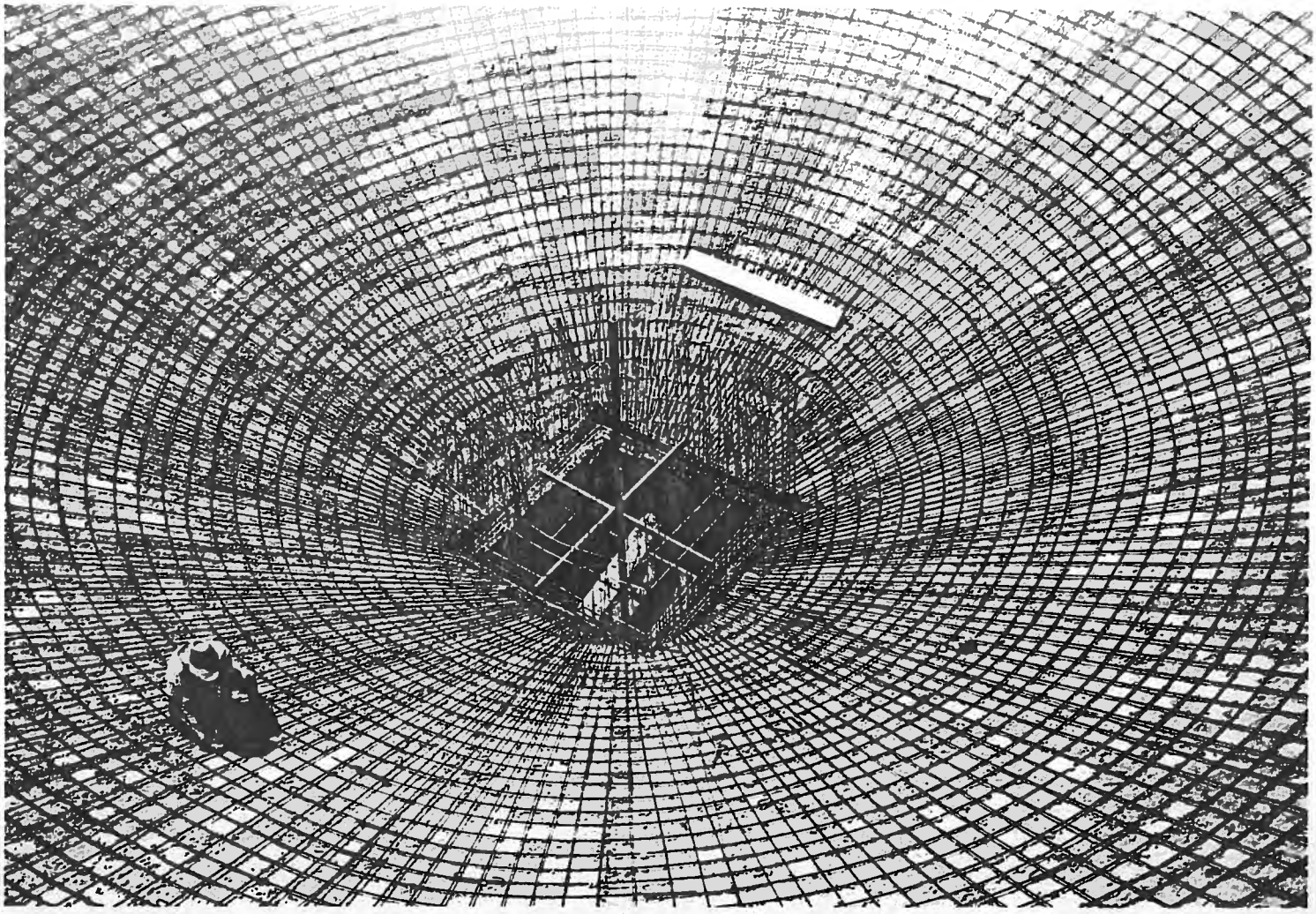
The following country reports illustrate how a number of important food aid recipient nations are solving problems, exploiting opportunities, and improving agricultural development through self-help. Self-help provisions of title I sales agreements signed in calendar year 1970 are listed in appendix B.

Brazil

The year 1970 was one of high investment in the agricultural sector. In spite of the major drought in the Northeast, crops in the rest of Brazil were generally good. Crop output increased an estimated 8.2 percent. Livestock production also rose by 8 percent. Local currencies from Public Law 480 sales amounting to $49.6 million were devoted to agricultural development. Of that, substantial amounts provided 50 percent support for self-help projects, while other development projects were entirely financed from Government and other sources. Of this amount the equivalent of $4.3 million went into agricultural research.

The Government of Brazil has made extensive use of fiscal and credit incentives to stimulate agricultural development, including the following.

1. Taxpayers could deduct from their income tax investments of up to 80 percent made on agriculture.
2. Taxes were eliminated from the sale of tractors, agricultural implements, fertilizers, and other traditional imports.
3. A special fund for agricultural development (FUNDAG) was created by the Monetary Council to promote exports of nontraditional agricultural commodities.
4. In addition to the requirement that 10 percent of the legal reserves of commercial banks be used to finance loans in agriculture and agro-industries, the new rural credit policy lowered interest rates. Rural credit in 1969 reached an alltime high of the equivalent of $1.4 billion. This is a 14-percent increase over 1968; preliminary figures for 1970 indicate an increase of 15 percent over 1969.
5. The National Cooperative Bank increased the number of cooperative loans made from 249 in 1963 to 1,032 in 1969 with the number of cooperative members who benefit from these loans increasing from 180,000 to over 1 million. One important indication of progress in rural credit development came to light when it was reported that investment credit (medium and long-term loans) which was practically nonexistent in 1963, accounted for 27.9 percent of the credit loans in 1969.
6. A new minimum price policy for agricultural products is to be set in accordance with international prices of potential agricultural export commodities.
7. There is currently under study a provision for special incentives through the law, and the use of rural insurance as a guarantee of rural credit.
8. Several projects have been devised to accelerate livestock growth for both domestic and export purposes. They are:
   a. Development of beef cattle in Central South and Central Eastern regions.
   b. Modernization of urban milksheds.
9. The food supply systems are being enhanced through the construction of supply centers and terminal markets at major cities, with storage programs covering farm to market or port.
10. Policies geared to maintaining world prices for coffee, sugar, and cacao will guarantee both exchange earnings and farm income tied to these products.
11. There is now a national program to increase



Concrete and reinforcing rods for a silo spin a web-like pattern for progress in Northeast Brazil.

the total irrigated area, the rural electrification expansion, and the construction of an integrated rural road system linking production areas to the highway systems.

12. Colonization programs are being started on Government lands in such areas as the humid valleys of the north, the northeast and selected areas of the Amazon and "Cerrados", or "closed", areas.

There are distinguishable results, as a result of these policies. Production has increased; the volume of rural credit has increased 15 percent; and fertilizer consumption in Brazil during 1970 will reach 2.5 million tons, compared to 1.9 million tons in 1967, an increase of over 30 percent. The market for agricultural tractors reached 14,000 units, an increase of 3,500 over 1969. The sale of agricultural chemicals is also rising rapidly. Three market supply centers are under construction, and there is substantial increase in warehouse space. Market news service has expanded to nine major market centers.

Ghana

The Government of Ghana has recognized the critical importance of increasing domestic production of agricultural food crops and has announced actions (1) to improve the availability of production inputs (seeds, fertilizers, agricultural credit, and machinery); (2) to improve distribution facilities through the feeder road system; and (3) to provide incentives for the private farmer.

The most significant impediments to agricultural development in Ghana are not in such traditional technical areas as lack of farm management, extension, or production technology, but rather in the urban bias toward agricultural policy, and the import policies which have made domestic production economically unattractive. The Government took significant steps in its 1970–71 budget message to make the price of imported food reflect the true cost of foreign exchange and to allow private farmers greater access to imported agricultural equipment.

The Ghanaian Government, for example, has placed agricultural equipment and machinery under open general licenses. Grain milling machinery is therefore now available for import by private farmers and marketers. Previously it was virtually impossible to obtain an import license for such machinery despite the existing limited milling capacity which acted as a significant bottleneck to increased consumption of the domestically produced rice.

In addition to the announced reforms and liberalization of the import licensing procedures, the Ghanaian Government initiated additional policy reforms to facilitate growth of the agricultural sector including abolition of export licenses, expanded availability of agricultural credit, and tax and tariff reforms.

Regarding specific self-help measures the Ministry of Agriculture is proposing a concentrated program to boost rice production. The success of such a program will rest on the Ministry's attention to the needed research and financial reserves for such a program. The private sector in Ghana is being encouraged to support increased rice production. Indications are that rice production in the upper and northern regions of Ghana has taken hold as a cash crop.

During 1970 a total of 475 miles of feeder roads were reconstructed under the National Feeder Road Program. These roads are those which directly serve the needs of the farming communities. The feeder road program is designed to link farms to urban marketing centers. It should also be noted that the quality of the construction on these projects has improved greatly. While maintenance of these roads has been a problem in the past, steps have been taken to improve the capability of the Public Works Department to maintain these and other roads in Ghana.

The Government of Ghana has had no trouble insuring that 20 percent of local currencies generated by the Public Law 480 program is expended on agriculture-related products. However, maintaining a reasonable degree of priorities regarding that expenditure has been difficult. This difficulty should be lessened by the Government's efforts to draw together the functions of planning, implementing and assessing the results of development expenditure.

The Government has also taken steps to limit the increase in recurrent expenditures while maintaining a high level of development expenditures in order to insure continuing economic development in Ghana. Government development expenditures, as a whole, have increased, and it is expected that this favorable trend will be maintained.

India

Overall Indian foodgrain production in 1969–70 reached a new record high of about 100 million metric tons, up 5.8 percent. This was partly due to increases in yield, and partly to increases in production area. Production of all cereals increased by 5 percent, and wheat production was up more than 7 percent. Production was substantially aided in 1969–70 by generally favorable weather conditions throughout the year.

An Indian field worker winnows wheat on the plains near Chawdigarh—part of India's record foodgrain production in 1969/70.

Introduction of high-yielding seed varieties continues as an important factor in India's self-help program. The 1969–70 target of 27 million acres under high yielding varieties, up from 21 million in 1968–69, appears to have been exceeded. The most marked advance again occurred in wheat, with good but less impressive progress in rice and millets.

In the area of agricultural information and extension, 60 farmer training and education centers have been established, and 20 more are scheduled to be set up by the end of March 1971. The centers are established in districts where high-yielding varieties programs have been carried out, in order to provide short term specialized training, demonstrations, and study tours. These programs teach farmers modern methods of farming and proper use of inputs, and improve the technical competence of personnel. Apart from the work of the centers, a wide variety of other specialized farmers' training programs, seminars, and educational and study tours, all dealing with improved modern methods of farming, are being arranged and supported throughout India by governmental bodies, agricultural universities, and private organizations.

Fertilizer production and expanison of production capacity continued to receive widespread attention in 1969–70, but production still fell short of both the requirement and the target. The shortfall was again, as last year, met by imports. In recognition of the need for increased domestic production construction is currently underway at nine fertilizer plants (both new plants and expansions of older facilities), five of which are expected to be in operation by the end of 1971. Applications for the construction of eight new plants and the extension of six existing plants are in various stages of consideration within the government. Fertilizer consumption (total nutrients) showed a 14-percent increase over 1968–69.

The increased and balanced use of chemical fertilizers—particularly in connection with the cultivation of high-yielding varieties—continues to be a major element in India's agricultural development strategy. To supplement the publicity schemes and demonstrations of proper fertilizer use currently being conducted by State governments and fertilizer manufacturers, the Government of India is considering the establishment of a fertilizer promotion council as a joint venture of the central Government, the fertilizer industry, State governments, and agricultural universities.

Development of minor irrigation facilities and ground water exploration continued to receive priority attention, and substantial progress continued to be made during 1969–70. Growers' demand for tube wells, surface wells and pump sets continued high, and the Government of India's 1969–70 target of an additional 1.4 million hectares benefitted by minor irrigation facilities was more than met. On the administrative side the Central Groundwater Board, the agency primarily responsible for ground water investigations, has assumed additional responsibility for quantitative assessment of ground water and exploration in hard rock areas, and steps are being taken to assist the States in dealing with and implementing ground water surveys, formulating and processing compact area development schemes, and providing drilling facilities and technical guidance to cultivators.

Crop protection programs were accorded increased emphasis in 1969–70. Part of the reason is the increased possibility of crop disease and pest attacks believed likely as a result of the increases in use of high-yielding varieties, chemical fertilizers, and expanded irrigation, as well as from new patterns of cropping. Programs for research in plant protection are being extended and intensified, with special attention being given to identifying safe pesticides. The fourth plan target is to extend plant protection measures to 80 million hectares: spraying of 34 million hectares; seed treatment to cover 26 million hectares; antirat operations on 10 million hectares; and weed control and other measures of pest control to cover another 10 million hectares. Total area treated during 1969–70 is estimated at 34 million hectares. In addition, a crop surveillance service has been undertaken on a pilot basis in four States—the objective being to keep a continuous watch for the appearance of pests and diseases, and to take immediate control measures.

The Government of India follows a policy of procuring foodgrains internally for supply through public distribution channels for current consumption, of building buffer stocks, and of providing support at prices remunerative to the farmers. To carry out this policy the Government undertakes to purchase whatever quantity of grain is available from producers, at procurement or incentive prices which are higher than fixed minimum support prices, and which are announced at the beginning

of each harvest. These procurement prices have helped to insure an extremely high return to farmers who adopt the new high-yielding variety technology.

As a result of the improvements in foodgrain production over the past few years, the open market availability of foodgrains has increased, and pressure on public distribution has declined. With the improvement in the food situation, the relaxation of restrictions on the movement of wheat, substantially accomplished last year, has now carried over to almost all of the major producing areas. In addition, statutory rationing has been withdrawn in all but a few critical locations, although some informal rationing continues.

Food grain storage capacity controlled (owned and leased) by the Food Corporation of India increased to 5.9 million tons as of the end of August 1970, up slightly from 5.7 million tons in 1969 and predominantly rat and moisture proof. As in 1968–69, to minimize foodgrain loss and wastage the Food Department's Grain Storage Research and Training Center at Hapur held classes in storage of foodgrains and pest control, and conducted a wide range of research on grain storage, including improved types of storage structures and the screening of pesticides. Legislative sanctions have been introduced to insure attention to loss prevention by flour and rice millers and foodgrain dealers in most States. Technical advice and training is being provided to inspection staffs charged with enforcing these provisions, and a separate scheme is under consideration to provide credit facilities to farmers to buy improved storage structures.

A large-scale and intensified "save the grain campaign" has recently begun. The campaign is managed by the Central Food Department, and is designed both to educate the various agencies handling and storing foodgrains and to popularize effective techniques of storage and pest control. To date, initial supplies of pesticides, disinfestation equipment, and publicity material have been procured. Field staffs have been assigned to substations of the Indian Grain Storage Institute and are expected to start functioning before the close of the year. Special training courses at Hapur have also been arranged for selected groups of farmers, traders, and staffs of cooperatives who will assist in the campaign.

The supply of cooperative credit for farmers was reported increased to about 6.6 billion rupees in 1969–70 (4.7 billion rupees in short-term credit, 450 million in medium-term, and 1.4 billion in long-term credit for agricultural purposes). Significant support of cooperative credit institutions has been provided by the Reserve Bank of India and by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, which has also been providing support for minor irrigation, land reclamation, and compact areas development. The State Bank of India and other banks have stepped up provision of credit for agricultural purposes, particularly for minor irrigation, land development, fertilizer marketing, and other crop-production-related requirements. Branches of the Agro-Industries Corporation, which makes available tractors and agricultural machinery and equipment, have now been established in nearly all of the States. Finally, under the fourth 5-year plan, additional programs have been designed which will particularly benefit small farmers and agricultural laborers. Specifically, the plan calls for the establishment of small farmers development agencies in 46 districts, whose function will be to identify and meet the special needs of the small farmers, including provision of credit.

Lastly, in the area of family planning the Government of India continued during 1969/70 to improve and expand program activities. The program has made huge strides in absolute terms each year since 1966, but will continue to require substantial resources and the best professional attention India can offer over a good many years if India is to succeed in its objective of reducing its birthrate to 25 per thousand population by 1980. In 1969–70, particular attention was paid to strengthening the infrastructure of the program: provision of incentives to attract and retain the services of medical and paramedical staff; exploration of the integration of family-planning programs with health, medical care, and maternal-child health programs to increase the efficiency and attractiveness of the program; improvements in fiscal policies and procedures as well as program planning and evaluation; coordination of program research; and facilitating increased involvement in the family planning program by Indian nongovernmental organizations.

Indonesia

The main concentration of Indonesia's 5 year development plan is increased rice production. During 1970, the second year of the plan, the Indonesian Government implemented several important pro-

grams which, if successful, should help alleviate the serious rice shortages of recent years.

Efforts to increase rice production have recently centered around Government-initiated programs aimed at increasing both farmer income and rice yields. In 1970, for the first time a sound rice policy was instituted which helped farmers to obtain a minimum price of Rp. 13.2/kilogram for drystalk paddy at the village level. Domestic procurement of rice by the Government logistics agency (BUL) more than doubled last year's level, helping make the incentive price policy effective. In addition, retail prices in urban areas stayed within the Rp. 50 per kilo ceiling-price level and wide seasonal fluctuations were eliminated. Important fatcors contributing to the improved procurement results include a larger wet season crop, more effective administration and management of the program, and more flexible contract procedures. As a result, rice imports have declined somewhat to about 700,000 metric tons compared with over 800,000 in 1969.

The incentive program has been accompanied by an increase in acreage and number of farmers in the intensification program. Production during 1969–70 is estimated at 11.4 million metric tons of milled rice, an increase of about 5½ percent over the previous year. Production for 1970–71 is expected to increase further—rising perhaps to near 12½ million metric tons. This has been achieved despite the inability to fully reach the ambitious targets set by the 5-year plan for total acreage under the intensification program.

Official rice intensification efforts are now concentrated in the BIMAS (mass guidance) national scheme. This has replaced several earlier forms of BIMAS which proved less successful than anticipated. The current BIMAS program emphasizes the importance of the village unit, which is the operational base for the distribution to farmers of improved seed varieties, fertilizers, insecticides and other imputs to an area of 600 to 1,000 hectares. These village units include one agricultural extension worker, retail outlets for fertilizer and insecticides, and a branch of the Peoples Bank (Bank Rakjat). Some units are also being provided rice milling and warehouse facilities.

Fertilizer distribution and marketing is now receiving priority attention from the Government. In the past, a state company has had a near monopoly on distribution of fertilizers and pesticides, but, in 1970–71, several private firms were given permission to compete.

Rehabilitation and extension of irrigation systems and improvements to transportation facilities are already underway as are several important studies that will provide the basis for substantial investment on new rice storage, handling, and marketing facilities. The producer price reporting system is gradually being established and will eventually help the rice procurement agency as it seeks to strengthen implementation of the rice price support policy and assure that Indonesia moves as quickly as possible toward a single rice market.

Korea

Korea's agricultural progress ranks high among Asian countries. Agricultural production has grown at about 5 percent per year since 1960. In 1968, a demonstration program showed that rice yields could be increased substantially with the proper combination of factors. This program has been expanded, and rice yields are now close to those of Japan, though total production in 1970 remained near the level of a year earlier.

Substantial amounts of credit were available to farmers in 1970. Short-term credit has risen from 8 billion won in 1968 to 10.5 billion won in 1969 and 10.9 billion won in 1970. Medium- and long-term farm credit made available nearly doubled from 1968 to 1969 increasing from 22 to 42 billion won. It rose further to 61 billion won in 1970. Most of the short-term credit was extended for procurement of livestock, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. A large part of the medium and longer term loans was for irrigation. Large portions were also for fertilizer, and for production loans. It is estimated that the increase in fertilizer application was 4 percent in 1970, short of the target of 15 percent. Limestone application, because of delayed appropriation of funds, was 62,000 metric tons below the target of 500,000 metric tons. However, it was about twice the average of the past 3 years.

Korean farmers harvested a 1970 rice crop of 4.1 million metric tons, about the same level as in 1969. Typhoons interferred with plans for an increase. Large imports of rice will still be needed to build up stocks and stabilize rice prices.

In line with self-help provisions of title I sales agreements, the Koreans have continued to expand and improve seed research and dissemination of

new seed varieties. Three kinds of new seed varieties—two rice and one bean variety—were developed in 1970. During 1970, projects were developed to disseminate over 16,000 metric tons of superior grain seeds.

The Government, in accordance with self-help provisions, has been reviewing grain prices to provide incentives for farmers to increase their crops. The Government procurement price for the 1970 rice harvest is 36 percent above last year's.

The Koreans have also been concerned with improving economic analysis of land and water development projects. The first phase of analysis of the agricultural sector for the third 5-year plan was completed in 1970. It is expected that the new plan will be announced in the fall of 1971.

Due to a rapid increase in rats large amounts of grain were being damaged. Two nationwide rodent eradication campaigns were mounted in 1970. It is estimated that about 75 million rats were eliminated.

Vietnam

After 3 years of operation, the Accelerated Rice Production Program is still on target, and the program objective of self-sufficiency continues. For the first 2 years, planting goals of the high-yielding-varieties (HYV) were met with 44,000 and 202,000 hectares respectively and prospects of reaching the 1970–71 target of 500,000 hectares appear good. The Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture has established a 1971–72 crop year goal of 75,000 hectares of the HYV's. In order to improve paddy quality an effort will be made to plant one-third of the total acreage to IR–20 and IR–22. These varieties—products of the breeding program being carried on by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)—were distributed in Vietnam in 1969 and 1970 respectively, and it is estimated that ample quantities of IR–20 and IR–22 seed will be available to meet the Government's 1971–72 goal for the planting of 250,000 hectares of IR–20 and IR–22.

The Accelerated Rice Production Program, started in December 1967, has been eminently successful in reversing a downward production trend and bringing the country toward self-sufficiency levels in production. Once self-sufficiency is reached a production increase of 2 to 5 percent per year must be achieved just to keep pace with Vietnam's rapidly increasing population. In addition, as new rice strains are developed which will further expand the HYV's into increasingly diverse environments, and as more land is returned to active agricultural production, alternative crops and cropping systems must be developed to diversify Vietnam's agriculture. To accomplish this, problem-solving adaptive research will be greatly emphasized during the next few years. The My Tho Rice Experiment Station, destroyed during TET 1968, is being rehabilitated to serve as a base of operations for USAID—funded contract research workers.

The level of title I imports has an important effect on the prices of rice and paddy. The rice deficit in Central Vietnam and Saigon is about 70,000 metric tons a month. In recent years, this deficit has been met by the delivery of 25,000 to 30,000 metric tons of rice a month from the delta; the remainder comes from imports. With very high stock levels in the beginning of 1968, imports were considerably reduced during 1969 to draw down stock levels. Imports for the entire year totaled 336,000 metric tons. When supplies of domestic rice in late 1969 proved to be inadequate to maintain minimum research stock requirements, imports were stepped up again in 1970. The final 1970 figure is expected to be over 550,000 metric tons.

Training of technicians and farmers continues to be emphasized. Long-term courses are now offered at the National Crops Production Training Center, formerly the National Rice Production Training Center. These graduates have upgraded rice production training in the provinces, and it is estimated that very close to 30,000 of Vietnam's rice farmers have been through provincial training programs during the past 3 years.

Steps have been taken to improve the system for distributing imported rice by establishing centralized port warehousing systems at Saigon, DaNang, Tha-Trang, BaNgoi, and QuiNhon under direct control of the Ministry of Economy. In addition, a control system to account for the amount and condition of rice discharged at the ports has been established. Vietnam Assurance and Reassurance (VAR) employs a qualified tally firm to account for rice as it is discharged, and the plant protection and quarantine service in Vietnam inspects the rice for condition and performs fumigation as required.

Storage facilities for rice have improved substantially since 1968 and 1969, so that "recondition-

ing of damaged rice stocks" is no longer a relevant self-help measure. While there has been some improvement in stock reporting and in estimating requirements, further improvement is still required and the Government has indicated a renewed willingness to attack these problems. Prohibitions on imports of small rice mills have been removed and imports have begun, but it is too early to assess how imports of farm inputs (small rice mills, rice dryers, water pumps, tillers, etc.) will fare under the new import policies.

Calendar year 1970 saw swine numbers reach approximately 4.3 million head, an increase of about 550,000 over 1964, the previous highest year. The increased pork production program is based primarily on (1) control of diseases, (2) the introduction of balanced rations and modern management practices, and (3) the upgrading of swine by importing and establishing purebred swine herds. Fifty purebred Duroc and China swine herds were established in Vietnam during 1970, and indications are that between 25 to 35 farmers intend to stay in the purebred business and produce purebred animals for sale in their communities. These farms are also used extensively for demonstration farms where modern swine management can be shown.

The goals established by the Government in the last quarter of 1968 for the 3-year accelerated poultry production program have been exceeded. At present there are 57 commercial poultry hatcheries utilizing modern methods and imported parent stock. These hatcheries accounted for more than 11.8 million of the approximately 12 million chicks produced in 1970. Incubator capacity of the commercial hatcheries has reached 1.7 million eggs, giving the industry the capacity to produce, under ideal conditions, approximately 1.8 million chicks

South Vietnamese swine numbers have increased greatly in recent years due to a concerted self-help effort.

per month. The average weekly production of broilers in 1970 was 220,000. Layer flocks have increased faster than broiler producers, with present production over 10 million eggs per week. At the start of this program in the fall of 1968, Vietnam was producing approximately eight eggs per person per year; in 1970, Vietnam produced 38 eggs per person per year.

The Government of Vietnam was encouraged to continue efforts to produce, store, distribute, and use animal health products and veterinary biologicals; and to train in correct vaccination procedures and handling of all animal health products. As a result, the vaccine production facility at the National Institute of Bacteriology is capable of producing all the animal vaccines and biological items needed in Vietnam. The Animal Protection Service has established regional, provincial, and some district vaccine banks. These banks, with their distribution systems, are providing vaccines and biological supplies to all rural areas of Vietnam. Two major policy changes have greatly accelerated this overall program: (1) The Government has allowed the National Institute of Bacteriology (NIB) to charge for the vaccines, and (2) the Government now allows vaccinators to be trained in the field by the four mobile vaccination training teams. Those vaccinators who pass are certified by the Government and permitted to charge farmers for their services. Eight hundred and fifty vaccinators were trained and certified in 1970, and it is expected that this program will train approximately 1,000 vaccinators per year in the future.

In order to continue the improvement of animal

Simple but effective mechanical devices, such as this motor pump, are helping to liberate labor and increase productivity of individual farmers in South Vietnam.

slaughtering and meat processing procedures, and to develop a grading system to allow improved domestic supply of meats, the Government of Vietnam has signed a contract with West Germany for the construction of a large slaughterhouse to serve the Saigon area.

To support the rapidly growing livestock and poultry industries, Vietnam was encouraged to provide increased availability of mixed feeds and feed processing and mixing equipment, and to develop the domestic feed grain production program. In the fall of 1968, in-country feed grain processing capacity was approximately 60,000 metric tons per year. The present feed mills in operation have a total capacity of over 200,000 metric tons annually. The total consumption of corn in 1970 was approximately 140,000 metric tons and the livestock industry used considerable quantities of rice and rice byproducts.

To encourage diversification and increase domestic livestock feed production, a Feed Grain Production Program has been launched. The private sector is being encouraged to participate in seed production, processing, and distribution and feed grain marketing. Sorghum is presently being emphasized, with somewhat lesser emphasis on corn. This program is closely associated with the feed grains adaptive research effort which will include work on sorghum, corn, and eventually soybeans. Domestic production from feed grain crops in 1970 exceeded 10,000 tons. When the research station at My Tho is rebuilt, it will be the center for adaptive research trials in agronomy throughout Vietnam, as well as the training center for Vietnamese Government technicians who will carry out the production programs. The ultimate goal is the expansion of domestic production of corn and grain sorghum to self-sufficiency levels. There is only one area in which little progress can be reported; i.e., in developing facilities for bulk handling and storage of grain at ports. Efforts toward this end will continue in 1971.

PLANTERS
barbe

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 are used for a variety of purposes beneficial to the United States and other countries. Foreign currencies received under the program remain the largest single source of currencies which have accrued to the U.S. Government without being commercially purchased for dollars. However, new local currency sales are being phased out in accordance with section 103 of the act. The decrease in currency receipts from new local currency sales agreements will partially be offset by increases in receipts from the second source of Public Law 480 local currencies: principal and interest in payments on both loans to private enterprise, and economic development loans made with currencies generated under earlier agreements.

Title I sales agreements for foreign currencies include the terms for the deposit and use of currencies. Section 104 of Public Law 480 provides for 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), (h), and (k); for loans to private business under section 104(e); and for U.S. uses authorized by section 104 of the act. Details are shown in appendix tables 13 through 16.

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 and for accommodation exchange sales for dollars

Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

A Saudi Arabian inspects one of the many U.S. Agricultural items found throughout the world.

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to U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Repayments of local currency loans made under earlier agreements are similarly available for U.S. uses.

In 10 countries the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is in excess of our requirements. In such countries "U.S. use" proceeds are available for use under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs," which are limited to excess currency countries, for purposes authorized by sections 104 (a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, under section 104(j) currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes with dollar receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Yugoslavia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1971 and 1972.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed; the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value; and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases agencies must await the crediting of currencies to their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 16 shows agencies responsible for each foreign currency use program.

Excess currencies are used for other purposes set forth in section 104 under the terms and conditions of the final provisos of that section. The U.S.-use excess currencies are transferred to appropriate accounts through an allocation by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, made at the request of a Government agency, normally AID. The allocations for 1970 are described in subsequent parts of the chapter.

The penultimate proviso of section 104 requires that after December 31, 1964, at least 20 percent of the currencies of each agreement must be set aside for uses subject to appropriation unless the President waives this requirement. The final proviso of section 104, however, permits a lower percentage to be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries. The agreement of January 10, 1970, with the Government of Pakistan, was the only agreement signed during the year which made use of this final proviso. In that agreement 11 percent of local currencies generated was set aside for U.S. uses. Described below are programs of economic and military 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.

Payment of U.S. Obligations

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.

Sales agreements signed during 1970 provided that foreign currencies equivalent to $55.1 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligation under section 104(a) and for other "U.S. uses" under section 104 of the act.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1970, CCC was reimbursed to the extent of $2 billion from this source.

Agricultural Export Market Development

Total exports of American farm products increased in value from $3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955—the first full year of the joint Government-industry foreign market development program—to a record level of $7.2 billion in calendar 1970.

Commercial sales have accounted for almost 85 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in recent years. Dollar sales—reaching a record $6.2 billion level in calendar 1970—have increased at a much faster pace than Government-assisted agricultural

sales since the export market development program began 15 years ago.

This expansion of dollar sales has been sparked by aggressive worldwide market development efforts spearheaded by the Government in cooperation with numerous private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups. The Government contribution to this program has been financed wholly with foreign currencies generated by title I sales of U.S. agricultural products, either used as local currency or converted to hard currencies. Section 104(b)(1) of Public Law 480 provides that not less than 5 percent of these currencies may be used to maintain, expand, or develop foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Since the beginning of the export promotion program in fiscal year 1956, Public Law 480 funds totaling about $124 million have been spent on foreign market development activities. At the same time, private U.S. agricultural trade and producer associations together with third-party (foreign) cooperators have contributed about $103 million toward promoting U.S. agricultural commodities overseas.

In 1970, expenditures for agricultural export market development totaled an estimated $29.3 million—roughly $13.5 million in Government funds and $15.8 million from private U.S. and third-party cooperators. In each of the past 3 years, private contributions have exceeded Government expenditures.

In addition to cooperative projects with industry, Government funds are used to finance trade fair, trade center, and point-of-purchase promotions; marketing research; and market development operating expenses at American Embassies.

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

1. Cooperative government-industry programs.
2. International trade fairs and trade centers.
3. Marketing research.
4. Utilization research.

Cooperative Government-Industry Programs

Joint Government/private industry efforts to expand overseas markets for American farm products were continued in 1970 by the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in cooperation with some 40 U.S. agricultural trade and producer organizations working under established long-term project agreements. Nearly 30 other such groups cooperate periodically through short-term arrangements. Scores of private U.S. firms have increased export sales of their food and agricultural products either through direct participation in the Department's international food exhibits program or by placing their product lines on display at these events.

Virtually all U.S. farm products entering into world trade are included under the joint program. Activities have reached into well over 100 countries around the globe since the program began 15 years ago. Currently, U.S. market development cooperators maintain 39 permanently staffed offices in 16 key countries from which activities are carried out in more than 70 potential foreign markets for American food and agricultural products. Activities and achievements during 1970 illustrate the diverse nature of the program.

Highlights of 1970 Programs

Soybeans and Products.—Sales of the number one farm export dollar earner topped all previous records with an export value in fiscal 1970 exceeding $1.5 billion. Substantially increased volume shipments of beans and meal to countries striving to expand their own livestock feeding industries accounted for the bulk of the $395 million value gain over the previous year. These results clearly illustrate both the effectiveness of lower 1969–70 prices and the tremendous potential world demand for U.S. soybeans and products at competitive prices.

Promotional work being carried out by the American Soybean Association in cooperation with the Department has played a major role in stimulating worldwide demand and pushing exports of U.S. soybeans and products to alltime highs.

Wheat.—Western Wheat Associates and the Department of Agriculture worked successfully to restore confidence and regain a larger U.S. share of wheat sales to Japan in 1970 following a slight setback and reduced exports of U.S. wheat to Japan in 1969.

Citrus juices.—Sales of Florida citrus juices, both chilled and frozen concentrate, to Western Europe have increased each year since the Florida Citrus Commission started its promotional program in the spring of 1966. Promotional costs are shared three ways—by the Commission, by USDA, and by a foreign third-party cooperator. Measured in terms of

single strength equivalent, sales to program countries in Western Europe have climbed from 2.6 million gallons in 1966–67, to 6.2 million gallons in 1967–68, to 8.4 million gallons in 1968–69, and to 11.2 million gallons in 1969–70. Thus sales of citrus juices in 1970 were 33 percent higher than in the previous year, and more than four times the level recorded in the first year of the program.

Turkeys.—The Japanese market for whole U.S. turkeys was penetrated in 1970 through joint efforts by USDA, the Institute of American Poultry Industries, the South Carolina State Department of Agriculture, and a private U.S. poultry processing firm. A 40,000-pound carlot sale—the largest single purchase of U.S. whole turkeys by Japan—was made in time for a major Japanese supermarket chain to move the product through its network of outlets in 10 cities during July and August. Later in 1970, the same Japanese importer placed an additional order amounting to nearly a million pounds of U.S. turkey meat. This major breakthrough could lead the way toward a major new market for U.S. poultry exports.

Vigorous promotional efforts were continued also for feed grains, rice, dry beans and peas, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, beef, livestock, tallow and other animal byproducts, cotton, and many other U.S. food and agricultural products.

New directions were taken by the Department in its constant search for ways to develop new and expanded overseas markets and to meet the changing challenges being laid down by competitive-minded exporters and protectionist-minded importers.

The Department launched a new experimental "Export Incentive Program" with U.S. exporters of almonds to Japan and prunes to Western Europe. A unique feature of this program is that Government financial assistance is tied directly to the volume of product sales in the designated country where promotional activities are being carried out. Results thus far are encouraging.

Early in 1970 the Department sponsored a "point-of-purchase" workshop in Washington, D.C. for the benefit of export market development cooperators and other key people using instore promotions as a means of promoting their products abroad. The intensive 3-day workshop was aimed at sharpening the skills and uses of this highly effective marketing tool. Experts in the field—from both private industry and the government—presented their views from all sides.

Closer relations with private industry have been generated by the new departures discussed above and through more aggressive efforts to engage State Departments of Agriculture in USDA's export expansion work. A prime example is the establishment of the "Mid-America Agri-Trade Council" (MIATCO)—comprised of 12 midwestern States—and the staffing of an office headquartered in Chicago. This was followed later in the year by the formation of the "Atlantic International Marketing Committee" (AIM)—comprised of 4 Mid-Atlantic States.

International Trade Fair and Trade Center Activities

In its international trade fairs program, the Department continued to stress participation in smaller scale "trade only" shows. Experience has demonstrated the greater effectiveness of this type of show in terms of increased sales. In addition to sharpening its aim within specific established market areas, the Department has extended activities into new areas—notably the Middle East.

During 1970, 15 exhibits were held to promote the sale of U.S. processed foods. The countries involved were the United Kingdom, Germany, The Netherlands, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, France, and Thailand. On-the-spot sales exceeded $3 million.

During the same year, 11 exhibits were held to promote U.S. feed grains and livestock. These promotions were held in Italy, Iran, Spain, Mozambique, Angola, Greece, Mexico, and Thailand. Cotton was also featured in the Thailand show.

These 1970 events bring the total number of exhibits since the beginning of the program in 1955 to 283 in 50 countries.

A total of 35 point-of-purchase promotions for U.S. processed foods were held in seven countries during 1970. The cooperating stores held special sales in nearly 28,360 outlets. Promotions were held in Germany (five), the United Kingdom (five), Sweden (11), Finland (one), Switzerland (one), Austria (one) and Japan (11).

Two new types of programs were started: the use of the Trade Relations Specialist (TRS) and the Trade Opportunity Referral System (TORS).

The TRS is a contract specialist locally hired to assist the agricultural attache and the Washington-based Trade Development and Evaluation Officer with overseas trade liaison work in connection with U.S. exhibits and other promotional events. The duties of this specialist include calling on the trade prior to an exhibit and inviting food handlers to the exhibit, attending the exhibit and servicing the attending trade, and following up on trade inquiries after the promotional event closes.

TORS is a computerized system whereby overseas trade inquiries for U.S. foods and other agricultural products are matched with U.S. suppliers, thereby expediting the servicing of the overseas trader. Accurate and up-to-date trade lists are being developed for insertion of names of overseas traders and U.S. suppliers into the computerized system. In the United States, supplier sources are being developed by Foreign Agricultural Service cooperators and State marketing officials.

The Department of Agriculture cooperates with the Department of Commerce in export promotional activities through trade centers in Milan, London, and Tokyo.

Highlights of 1970 at the Milan Center were a series of seminars and demonstrations to assist Italian livestock interests to produce more meat and sponsorship of an exhibit of U.S. swine at an international swine show in Reggio-Emilia, Italy, reportedly the oldest swine exhibit in Europe. These two activities are typical of the activities included in the on-going market development program aimed at increasing Itlay's purchase of U.S. feedgrains and other feed ingredients.

The London Trade Center was used for two seminar sessions devoted to new foods available to the catering industry and problems of catering in the jumbo jet age. At the Tokyo Center, a U.S. frozen and convenience foods display featured the products of 24 top U.S. food companies.

Special Promotional Events

Promotions in Japan.—Major promotional efforts were continued in Japan—the first country ever to buy over $1 billion worth of food and agricultural products from the United States in a single year. Activities there included aggressive participation in Osaka's Expo '70. "American-style" restaurants featured, served, and sold a variety of U.S. food products including chicken, turkey, beef-steaks, almonds, peaches, grapefruit and other palate-pleasing products. Sales during Expo '70 far exceeded expectations and greatly enhanced the quality image of U.S. food products. In addition, the 1969 Grand Champion Steer of the Chicago International Livestock Exposition was sent to Expo '70 and exhibited as a representative of U.S. quality beef.

A total of 30 private American agricultural trade and producer organizations have cooperated with the Department since the market development program began in Japan 15 years ago. Their efforts have contributed considerably to the current record-breaking dollar export sales of U.S. farm products to that country.

Hong-Kong.—The Foreign Agricultural Service and the Institute of American Poultry Industries co-sponsored a reception-demonstration featuring poultry and beef. The event included a carving demonstration and talk by a prominent U.S. chef. It was aimed at the institutional handlers, users and buyers of poultry and beef.

Singapore.—As a continuation of an initial promotional effort in Singapore in the fall of 1968 a half-day reception and demonstration was held in 1970. This event featured U.S. beef cuts and was oriented toward the institutional users, buyers, and handlers of beef. As a result of this effort a month-long menu promotion was scheduled, with a leading hotel in Singapore featuring U.S. beef and turkey during the December 9, 1970–January 7, 1971 period.

Houston, Texas.—The Foreign Agricultural Service sponsored an Executive Overseas Food Buyers Conference in cooperation with the Super Market Institute at the SMI convention in Houston. Its purpose was to invite overseas food executives to the convention, where they could see the largest display of American foods and related equipment and supplies ever assembled at one place at one time. More than 300 overseas representatives from 150 companies in 29 countries attended the event.

Agricultural Marketing and Utilization Research

Agricultural marketing and utilization research financed under section 104(b)(1) is aimed at in-

creasing the volume and quality of American agricultural exports by solving technical problems and discovering new ways in which American products may be used.

Marketing Research

During fiscal year 1970 the Department of Agriculture issued nine grants for a total of about $512,000, dollar equivalent, for research to improve marketability, quality, processing and storing agricultural products. One grant in India, two in Israel, one in Pakistan, and one in Poland were made to study problems of stored grain pests. One grant in Israel and one in Yugoslavia dealt with food storage ploblems; while one in India dealt with aflatoxins in grain, and another with wool processing.

Through fiscal year 1970, 77 grants for a total of about $4.2 million have been made. An example of progress in this research follows.

Germination Inhibitors in Seeds.—Israeli workers have shown that some of the phenolic aldehydes formed in seeds of the grass family are potent germination inhibitors, and have thus advanced man's knowledge in solving the riddle of seed dormancy. A better understanding of the causes of dormancy in seeds is important because the labor and cost of determining the germination capacity and/or viability of dormant seeds in the laboratory are significantly greater than for nondormant seeds, and frequently there is little correlation between the test results and field planting value of dormant seed lots. The planting of dormant seeds often results in nonuniform field stands.

Utilization Research

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

During fiscal year 1970 the Department of Agriculture issued nine grants totaling about $365,000, dollar equivalent, to institutions in India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia, for research on improved uses of cereal grains, cotton, fruits and vegetables, and plant and animal products. Through fiscal year 1970, 310 grants for a total of $18.4 million have been made.

Examples of accomplishments in this research are:

Minimizing the Color Reversion of Soybean Oil.—Darkening of soybean oil during storage is a problem in Japan, where consumers prefer edible oils lighter in color than those sold in the United States and Europe. Tocored, the oxidation product of gamma tocopherol, is suspected of being the main cause of color reversion in soybean oil. Japanese scientists found that a maximum amount of tocored occurs in crude oil extracted from high-moisture beans (15–18 percent). Most of the tocored is removed from the oil during refining, but about 30 percent of tocored remains in the oil in a colorless form. This colorless form (or derivative) undergoes reoxidation by air to form tocored upon storage, and the oil assumes the brown color of color-reverted oil. This study should benefit American agriculture through increased exports of soybeans to Japan for processing into oil and meal.

Fluidized Bed Techniques for Drying and Curing Resin-Treated Cotton Textiles.—The high heat transfer rate inherent in the fluidized bed principle has resulted in its wide application in many industrial processes. Researchers in India have investigated factors that affect the application of the fluid bed technique to the drying and curing of resin-treated cotton textiles. Inherent shortcomings in the concurrent fluid bed as applied in textile processing were overcome by the use of countercurrent techniques in which the fluid bed particle flow is downward under the force of gravity against upward movement of the heated air. The countercurrent process yields substantially improved processing efficiency in drying and curing of resin-treated textiles, while at least retaining the quality characteristics of fabrics processed by the conventional pad-dry-cure methods.

Lemon Fruit Metabolism.—Basic information on respiration and accumulation of citric acid in lemon fruit has been developed by Indian scientists. Biochemical studies have shown that lemons utilize sugars to produce citric acid, and use proteins as the main energy source for respiration. The information about the various enzyme systems involved will be useful in devising treatments which will permit control of the biochemical reactions to assure lemons with desirable levels of acidity.

USIS (India)

Members of the joint National Council of Associations for International Studies—Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education 1970 Summer Faculty Seminar in India.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

The educational and cultural exchange activities administered by the Department of State help promote mutual understanding between peoples of the United States and those of other countries. The programs have become an important and continuing aspect of America's foreign relations.

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

1. Exchange of persons program involving students, teachers, professors and the visits and interchanges of leaders, and other influential persons; the establishment of area study in other countries, promotion of American studies abroad, and other overseas projects.
2. Assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad.
3. Cultural presentations abroad of performing artists and athletes from the United States.

The estimated title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency expenditure for educational and cultural programs administered by the Department of State in fiscal year 1970 is $10.5 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is $140.1 million.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Several agencies participate in activities using foreign currencies provided in specific appropriations under section 104(b)(3). These activities are pro-

A clump of test bamboo growing in experimental plots at the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun, India.

grams and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, and include the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications. The participating agencies are the Department of Agriculture, for development of research programs in foreign scientific institutions; the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Bureau of Standards, for programs of fisheries, atmospheric, and other scientific research; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the field of medicine, welfare, education, and vocational rehabilitation; the National Science Foundation, for translation and related programs; and the Smithsonian Institution for research in the natural sciences and cultural history.

Agricultural Research

Under section 104(b)(3), The Department of Agriculture made 59 grants during fiscal year 1970 for a total of $3.8 million dollar equivalent. These were distributed among six excess-currency countries in the following fields of research:

Farm.—Including crop research and plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, animal disease and parasites, soil and water conservation, and agricultural engineering.

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

Human Nutrition.—Including food composition, experimental nutrition, human metabolism, and food quality research.

Agricultural Economics.—Including farm and market economics and foreign trade analysis.

Through fiscal year 1970, 835 grants totaling about $50.6 million, dollar equivalent have been made. Examples of research accomplishments in this grant program follow.

Manganese Increases Salt Tolerance.—Studies in Israel showed that manganese was a critical factor for increasing the salt tolerance of tomatoes and millet. The results are significant in that they suggest procedures for increasing yields on saline soils.

Resistance to Potato Cyst Nematode.—This pest of potatoes, which is widespread in Europe, recently

spread from Long Island to central New York. It is a serious economic threat. Polish investigators have isolated several chemical extracts from plants which appear to be related to resistance to the nematodes. An understanding of the nature of resistance can help potato breeders in developing resistant varieties.

New Germ Plasm for Pulse Breeding.—About 7,000 samples of seeds of mungbeans, urdbeans, pigeonpeas, chickpeas, and common beans were collected throughout India. These, with other species already in collections in India, are available to U.S. agricultural scientists. The collections represent a very important source of germ plasm for breeding for pest resistance, nutrient quality, etc.

New Sources of Wheat Rust Resistance.—A number of genetic factors for resistance to wheat rusts have been discovered by Indian scientists. These factors, and the germ plasm carrying the factors, are highly significant for the continuing struggle by U.S. wheat breeders against wheat rusts.

New Corn Germ Plasm.—Yugoslav agronomists collected nearly 1,000 samples of corn in Yugoslavia and classified the collections. Corn grown in Yugoslavia came originally from both South and North America and represents a great range of variability. This genetic variation is extremely useful to corn breeders in the United States, and some lines are now being used in U.S. breeding programs. Of particular importance is a source of resistance to the European corn borer, to which the Yugoslav lines have been exposed for years.

Better Understanding of Mycoplasma Organisms.—In a unique research effort, Israeli scientists have characterized some of the components of the membrane of the *Mycoplasma* cell. The studies may lead to an understanding of the resistance of the organism to drugs and eventually to the production of vaccines and to the prevention of disease caused by *Mycoplasma*.

Biological Control of Cereal Leaf Beetle.—Parasites obtained from a Yugoslav project and from an ARS project in France for the control of the cereal leaf beetle now are spread over an 8,000 square mile area in Michigan. In June 1970, 38 percent of the eggs of the beetle were found to be parasitized. Other parasites of different species have also been supplied by the Yugoslavs for use against

Experiments in the treatment of the gypsy moth, a serious pest in the northeastern United States, are underway to find biological control methods.

Israeli scientists are studying the khapra bettle in hope of finding a better way to control this destructive insect.

the beetle and have been released. Results so far give hope that biological control will be effective.

Biological Control of the Sugar Cane Borer.—One species of a parasite of the sugar cane borer, obtained in an Indian project, has become established in Florida. By 1968, the parasite had caused a 10-percent mortality of the borers in a large area of Florida where sugar cane is grown.

Low-Cost Sewage Treatment.—An Indian study showed that the lagoon process of sewage treatment was a low cost, effective system for small and medium-sized communities. In this system, there was a high reduction of intestinal fora and almost complete disappearance of salmonella group and intraviruses. An eight-stage lagoon system provided water equal in quality to normal river flow.

Biological Control of Nursery Diseases.—Yugoslav pathologists have isolated a number of soil micro-organisms which are antagonistic to species of *Fusarium*. These fungi often cause serious losses of young tree seedlings in forest nurseries. The development of biological control procedures will avoid the use of chemicals for control of these disease pests.

Refractive Woods Seasoned.—For the first time, Indian wood technologists have successfully dried some Indian hardwoods. Development of seasoning techniques for tropical hardwoods is important to the U.S. furniture industry because increasing amounts of these woods are being imported.

Production of Pine Resins.—Projects in Chile, Israel, and Spain have contributed basic information towards a better understanding of resin production in pine trees. The production of resin, or gum naval stores, is an important forest industry in the Southeastern United States. Foresters know little about increasing the flow of resin from the trees. Three separate but related studies showed that there was a heritable tendency for gum production; outlined the morphological development of the resin producing cells; and identified some of the enzymes active in resin metabolism. These findings will be useful to forest scientists here in their research.

Fisheries Research Program

Under authority of section 104(b)(3), the Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service (formerly the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior) carries out fisheries research projects in cooperation with institutions in excess foreign currency countries. During fiscal year 1970 research was continued on two projects in India, and foreign scientific publications of interest to Service scientists were translated under the program. The Service obligated the equivalent of $1,500 during fiscal year 1970. A total of $1.6 million equivalent has been obligated since the beginning of the fisheries research program in 1962.

Biological Research

In fiscal year 1970, project scientists at the University of Delhi published eight scientific reports and submitted four additional papers for publication on various aspects of research dealing with the physiology of reproduction of catfish. One project scientist was awarded a Ph. D. degree during the year.

Scientists at the University of Calcutta shipped a number of specimens of fish taken in the rivers of West Bengal to the Service's National Center for Systematics. Some of the species are rare and unusual and represent a significant addition to collections of the U.S. National Museum. During the year a manuscript was submitted for publication describing two previously unreported species of fish.

A final report was received from the Hebrew University on a project dealing with genetics research of carp. Researchers found no positive response in growth of carp after four generations of selection for faster growth rate. Similar selection for slower growth rate resulted in a sharp decline in growth for the first two generations, a leveling off in the third generation and a partial recovery in the fourth generation.

Translations

Foreign fishery and oceanography publications are being translated for the National Marine Fisheries Service Translation Program in Israel, Poland, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, and India. The program provides these translations to industry, Government, and academic circles. During 1970, 19,200 pages consisting of 1,100 books, articles, and scientific papers were translated. Since the beginning (1967) of the Translation Program, 5,920 such items have been translated and over 43,000 items distributed. Demand for fishery and oceanography translations

is increasing substantially every year. Through timely translations of material, savings in funds and research effort have been accomplished and duplication of research and translations often has been avoided.

Health, Education, and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare supports a variety of research and research-related activities, in cooperation with institutions of other countries, under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480.

These cooperative activities, aimed at solving common problems and fostering an interchange of information and ideas, complement the Department's domestic programs in education, health, social welfare, maternal and child health, and rehabilitation services.

The Department first received special foreign currency appropriations in 1961. Since then, over $103 million has been obligated in support of these programs in the excess foreign currency countries. During fiscal year 1970 over $5 million was obligated for projects which add to educational and scientific knowledge in the United States and cooperating countries; increase the body of knowledge about the prevention, control, and treatment of disease and health problems; contribute to the advancement of rehabilitation; and develop valuable new knowledge about social welfare programs. Three of the Department's constituent agencies—the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service—are actively engaged in cooperative programs under Public Law 480.

Educational Research and Training

Benefits derived from American agricultural abundance were shared with the victims of hunger and pestilence abroad under Public Law 480 and continued to serve the needs of American Education and scholarship as well. Financial resources under section 104(b)(3) were "joined" to the requirements of American teachers, scholars and school administrators and "interwoven" with the experiences, knowledge, and perspectives which can only be found through direct contact with other societies and the people who live in them, contending with many of the same problems faced by their American counterparts.

The equivalent of about $1.2 million in U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies was obligated in fiscal year 1970 by the Office of Education for educational activities abroad. Proposals for such activities, received from all parts of the United States, were accompanied by requests for financial support which exceeded by more than three times the equivalent of the Public Law 480 funds appropriated to the Office of Education.

Key elements of this program include assistance to specialized institutions and consortia for research and training in languages, area studies, and world affairs; research for the production of new knowledge and the improvement of instruction; development of curricula and instructional materials; and comparative and cross-cultural studies of educational problems, processes, and procedures of direct value in serving such current Office of Education priorities as early childhood and bilingual education.

To encourage innovative uses of available foreign currencies, the Office of Education's guidelines for group projects permit maximum flexibility in project design. All projects, however, must be related to on-campus development of foreign language and area studies, and must contain appropriate provisions for preparatory as well as follow up activities. In 1970 the Office of Education provided group-project grants to help support the development of educational materials, summer seminars for elementary and secondary school teachers and university college faculty, internships, research and study for graduate students, and training for undergraduate students planning to teach foreign languages and area courses.

A total of 470 selected individuals participated in projects supported by Public Law 480 funds in fiscal year 1970. The vast majority (433) were participants in group projects; 32 were recipients of project-related fellowships. The remaining individual unit uses supported foreign language and area materials, the preparation of bibliographies and translations, and the external travel costs of two curriculum consultants from excess foreign currency countries.

The equivalent of $982,221 supported 20 group projects conducted by three State departments of education, two 4-year colleges, 10 universities, three nonprofit organizations, and two consortia of higher education institutions. Twelve of these projects were

carried out in India, three in Poland, three in Yugoslavia, one in the United Arab Republic, and one in Tunisia and eastern Africa.

Summer training programs in foreign currency countries enlarge and sharpen the perspectives of American educators and students through professionally designed programs in a non-Western culture, which include opportunities for language training, research, or curriculum materials development. Ninety-five college faculty, in addition to 130 secondary and elementary school teachers and curriculum supervisors, took part in such programs in India, Yugoslavia, and Poland during the summer of 1970.

In fiscal year 1970 for the first time a significant amount of Public Law 480 funds were used for fellowships for foreign language and area studies overseas. About $42,000 in foreign currencies was obligated for 11 faculty research fellowships in India, Morocco, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic. The equivalent of $83,000 was obligated to assist 21 graduate students in undertaking research abroad for their doctoral dissertations.

Foreign currencies were also used to help fund the travel of two foreign educators who spent 10 months in the United States to provide professional assistance in the development of curricula and programs on India and Yugoslavia in American school systems. The equivalent of $2,629 in excess foreign currency was also applied to the preparation of a Tamil language reader and a political-historical gazeteer of Afghanistan.

Public Law 480 funds also provide assistance for the overseas portions of domestic programs in foreign language and area studies. In 1970, this assistance was rendered through nine training projects for 89 graduate and 108 advanced undergraduate students.

The Office of Education also used Public Law 480 funds to continue its support of several types of foreign educational activities designed to promote a deeper understanding of general educational problems confronted by the United States and other nations, and to meet a national need for information on foreign education systems. These activities included research on specific educational problem areas of concern to both the United States and certain countries where excess foreign currencies are available, and the compilation of annotated bibliographies in English of foreign educational materials. Also, the results of a study conducted in Israel on the relationship of physiological maturation to the development of formal thought at adolescence were added to the Office of Education's Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), and were thus made available to interested scholars and researchers.

Medical Health Related Research

The Special Foreign Currency Program of the Public Health Service (PHS) is administered by the Office of International Health, a staff office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs. The program has been developed for the purpose of bringing resources of excess currency countries to bear upon those health and health-related problems for which the four agencies of the Public Health Service—Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Institutes of Health, Food and Drug Administration, and Environmental Health Service—have a domestic responsibility. Activities are focused on problems of nutrition, population and family planning, disease prevention and control, improving the organization and delivery of health services, development of health manpower, and environmental health. Projects are collaborative in nature and only those subjects which are of mutual interest to the United States as well as to the foreign country are supported under the program.

Nutrition studies have represented a major aspect of the PHS program in Burma, India, Pakistan, and Egypt. Two associated Indian nutritional research projects have been especially productive. In Mysore a series of protein concentrates have been developed from indigenous plants. In Vellore these concentrates are evaluated by clinicians, who feed them to patients hospitalized for kwashiorkor. In the first conclusive study of its kind in humans it has been found at Vellore that adding lysine to dietary wheat can significantly improve the growth, height, and nutritional status of preschool children. This offers the promise of a method for enhancing the nutritional quality of commonly used cereals and vegetable proteins which lack the high biological value of animal proteins. It has also been found in Vellore that single large injections of vitamin A in oil, generally recommended as a prophylactic measure for children threatened with endemic vitamin A deficiency, is not effective. As an alterna-

tive measure, it has been found that adding seasonal green vegetables to the diet protected against an excessive fall in serum vitamin levels during the rest of the year.

The first commercially feasible method of detoxifying peanut flour containing aflatoxin produced by fungus growth was developed at Mysore. The laboratory techniques and technological achievements for identification and destruction of this toxin, which can cause kidney damage and cancer of the liver in experimental animals, is a significant contribution to both cancer research and environmental health.

In Israel the chemical synthesis of complex fatlike compounds has led to the discovery and identification of inborn metabolic defects in two hereditary disease, Gaucher's disease and Niemann-Pick disease, and has also facilitated investigations, not otherwise possible, of Tay-Sachs disease. These diseases are characterized by accumulations of fatlike substances in nerve brain tissue and result in blindness, mental retardation, and death of infants. A test for the diagnosis of Gaucher's disease and Niemann-Pick disease has been developed as a result of these studies.

In 1970 population and family planning research continued to have a high priority. Work was initiated on an intensive 3-year anthropological study of the social effects of introducing modern methods of population control into a village in India. Detailed studies will be conducted of the social structure of the village before and after the introduction of a birth control program. This study will provide insight into ways of introducing population control which will be meaningful to the villagers themselves. An extensive project to determine the effect of comprehensive health services on family planning practices in India was initiated in 1970. This project, which is being carried out in conjunction with Johns Hopkins University, will provide valuable information on the acceptance of family planning services and population control. In Yugoslavia, three major studies on the safety of oral contraceptives were initiated to further elucidate any relationship between oral contraceptive drugs and abnormalities in cervical cytology; cervical cytology and histology; and subsequent fertility or the development of congenital anomalies in the children of women using selected contraceptive drugs. A project comparing the medical effects of inducing abortion by curettage and by suction was also initiated in Yugoslavia. This study will provide valuable comparative data on the incidence of complications.

In the past year the Public Health Service International Fellowship Program was renewed in Israel and plans were developed for expansion of the program in Yugoslavia. This program enables outstanding junior and senior U.S. medical students to receive short-term training in health care organization and delivery problems in a health service system that is different from the system in the United States. Since the beginning of the Fellowship Program in 1968, 149 students have received training abroad.

During 1970, the Public Health Service sponsored the creation of an Institute for Population Studies in Social and Biological Sciences in Yugoslavia. The principal objective of this Institute is to foster, develop, and conduct multidisciplinary research and training programs in health services and related epidemiology. Also initiated in Yugoslavia was an extensive project to evaluate the effectiveness of multiphasic health screening. The effectiveness of these examinations is being debated by health planners in the United States. This study will provide insight into the value of multiphasic screening as a public health tool for the early detection and prevention of diseases and morbid conditions.

A unique series of collaborative research studies in the epidemiology of epilepsy was initiated in India during 1970. These studies, which are being carried out in six institutions, will provide valuable information on the relationship of social, economic and biological variables to the prevalence, incidence and treatment of epilepsy. An objective of this study is to obtain predictive measures relating to the effectiveness of management of epileptics through changes in motivation, acceptance in the community, etc.

The environmental health research supported under the Special Foreign Currency Program is designed to provide greater insight into the complex relationships between man and his total environment, and develop sound techniques and criteria for controlling environmental hazards. Studies in Poland on the estimation and effects of carcinogenic material in airborne particulate matter are contributing to improved understanding of carcinogenic properties of urban air pollution. Studies of radiation involving a unique population in Israel who received X-ray treatment of *tinea capitis*, a fungal infection of the scalp, are helping to expand our

knowledge of long-term effects of radiation on man. Investigations in India, Yugoslavia, and Poland on occupational illness and injury are producing worthwhile data on respiratory impairments such as pulmonary emphysema, byssinosis, pneumoconioses and allergic conditions. A research project initiated in 1970 in Israel is investigating the problem of health effects of nitrates in drinking water.

The National Library of Medicine, in conjunction with the National Science Foundation, during the past 8 years has translated 10 leading Polish and three Yugoslav scientific journals on an annual basis and distributed them to some 450 U.S. libraries. The writing and publishing of critical reviews is another significant program of the library which is financed by Public Law 480 funds. An example is the recently published review by an Israeli scientist of the Structure and Function of Mycoplasma. It has been acclaimed as an outstanding review of this significant field in microbiology, and is useful to both professional microbiologists and students.

For fiscal year 1970 the Public Health Service received an appropriation of about $3.4 million for the Special Foreign Currency Program as compared to $15 million for 1969. The funds were used primarily to maintain the continuity of currently active projects in an effort to avoid disruption of scientific activities, the displacement of trained manpower, and loss of scientific data. The 1970 appropriation permitted the obligation of about $1.5 million equivalent for 17 new research projects and $1.6 million for supplements and continuations of ongoing research. An additional $3 million equivalent was recovered from prior years' obligations from which $1 million was transferred to the National Science Foundation for scientific and health translations and $2 million was obligated for project continuations. Since the beginning of the program on July 1, 1961, the Public Health Service has supported health research and related activities in 11 countries at a cumulative total dollar equivalent of $67.9 million.

Social and Rehabilitation Research

The Special International Research Program of the Social and Rehabilitation Service provides the United States with an opportunity to make good use of U.S.-owned foreign currency in excess currency countries. In addition to supplementing and complementing the programs conducted under the regular SRS domestic research and demonstration programs, there is also an opportunity to assist in the solution of common human problems and thus build bridges of understanding between countries.

During fiscal year 1970, 21 new research projects were approved in four countries for a total dollar obligation (equivalent) of $1.7 million. Reports on completed projects were distributed to U.S. researchers, program planners, and practitioners. Interchange of information was also promoted by a symposium on gerontological research, several vocational rehabilitation seminars, and an International Conference on Cardiac Rehabilitation. Foreign currencies were also utilized to bring 41 researchers to the United States from participating countries to observe and consult with U.S. researchers. Forty-eight U.S. experts were similarly sent abroad for on-site consultation and participation in research activities. This Interchange of Experts Program is considered an indispensable adjunct to the SRS international research program.

The following examples, by countries, reflect the scope and depth of the SRS International Research and Demonstration Program, as well as the universal impact of individual projects.

India.—In a project at the Iswari Prasad Dattatreya Children's Orthopedic Center, Madras, significant research is underway to evaluate the effectiveness of stereotaxic brain surgery for alleviating epilepsy and cerebral palsy. Although similar surgical procedures have been widely applied and studied with beneficial results for Parkinsonism, little resarch has been done to evaluate these procedures for patients with cerebral palsy and epilepsy. A specific goal of the project is to discover whether or not stereotaxic surgery will provide epilepsy and cerebral palsy patients with greater potential for employment than would be the case without such surgery.

Israel.—A research project at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been set up to study and obtain a deeper understanding and clarification of the problem of cultural deprivation of preschool children in Israel, and the lag in mental and social development it seems to bring in its wake. The effectiveness of utilizing heterogeneous groupings of culturally deprived and privileged chlidren as a means of alleviating the intellectual and social defects of the culturally deprived will be analyzed.

Findings from this study should serve as a great asset to researchers in this country concerned with problems related to the culturally disadvantaged preschoolers.

Research was completed on a project to investigate the physical and psychological impact of sports on paralytic children. Preliminary conclusions indicate that: (a) sport activity, and the general physical activity connected with it, seems to have a noted influence on the performance of various tests connected with ambulation on level surfaces, with elevation activities, and with balancing; (b) the influence of sport activities is manifested mainly by increasing speed in performing the various tests, with such an increase being reflected in an improved agility in the activities connected with ambulation on level surfaces, elevation activities, and balancing; and (c) participating in a sports club program is effective in producing change in body-image expression. The theoretical premise that the experience enhances self-esteem and self-concept of participant subjects appears justified.

Poland.—A recently completed project in Poland studied the psychophysiological afteraffects of prolonged stay in a psychiatric hospital, and the implications for rehabilitation programs. Tests of psychoendocrineological reactions proved to be helpful in measuring the emotional reactions of patients to various aspects of the rehabilitation program, and tests of physical work capacity proved to be important for planning rehabilitation programs. Although it is often assumed that nonparticipation of mental patients in rehabilitation is a result of low motivation, this project showed that factors such as diminished physical capacity and early fatigue should not be overlooked.

Yugoslavia.—Alcholism is now considered the foremost medical-social problem, and ranks as the third major health problem in the United States. In Belgrade, a team of several psychiatrists and public health specialists explored the frequency, causes, and social and economic consequences of alcoholism in low-income families. Methods to develop a screening device for detecting alcoholism at an early stage have attracted favorable comment from specialists in the field. The next steps include assessment of the feasibility, efficiency, economy and other values of utilization of community resources in the vocational rehabilitation of alcoholics.

Science Information Programs

Science information programs conducted under section 104(b)(3) are coordinated and administered by the National Science Foundation on behalf of 13 U.S. Government agencies in eight excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

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. These support programs include publication of English editions of foreign primary scientific journals, preparation of abstracts, digests and critical review papers, compilation of annotated bibliographies, and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services. The diversity of these programs is shown in table I on page 62.

Since 1960 the combined efforts of the overseas science information programs have resulted in the translation and publication (completed or in process) of approximately 604,000 pages of foreign scientific literature, 23,850 foreign patents, 59,500 abstracts and digests, 165 issues (11,500 pages) of annotated bibliographies, and seven directories (3,600 pages).

In fiscal year 1970 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of $2,716,000 for use in these programs under contracts continued during the year (see table II on p. 63).

Both U.S. Government scientists and nongovernmental scientists regard this supplementation of regular science information services which are provided within the United States, as a valuable aid for keeping abreast of the latest scientific developments in countries which publish the results of scientific and technological research in languages only rarely understood by U.S. scientists.

The translations, abstracts and other products obtained through use of special foreign currencies continuously benefit not only American science and technology by eliminating costly duplication of effort, stimulating new productive lines of inquiry, leading to the adoption of new techniques and corroborating results, but also American society by leading to applications that are relevant to the improvement of man's economic, social and environmental situation.

The following examples are illustrative of the

Table I.—Summary of science information programs, sec. 104(b)(3), Public Law 480, cumulative, Apr. 24, 1959, through June 30, 1970

Agency	Journals			Books	Articles	Abstracts	Bibliographies			Directories
	Titles	Volumes	Issues				Number	Volumes	Issues	
Atomic Energy Commission	10	35	283	87	62					
Federal Communications Commission				1						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration				110	23					
National Science Foundation	1	1	1	106	55	29,014				3
Smithsonian Institution	3	31	31	134	72					
Tennessee Valley Authority				2	14					
Department of Agriculture	2	16	111	288	288	1,304	1	6	6	
Department of Commerce [1]	1	10	100	192	1,364	399	1	1	1	2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	23	163	887	69	92	27,135	8	43	153	2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	6	11	98	7	8					
Department of the Interior	10	39	175	281	2,570	2,930	5	5	5	
Department of Labor	1	3	36	12	15					
Department of Transportation				2	6					
Total	57	309	1,722	1,291	4,569	60,782	15	55	165	7

[1] Plus 23,850 patents.

usefulness of foreign scientific and technological information.

The availability of the translation of a Russian engineering economics study on hydroelectric power stations led to a Department of the Interior decision to incorporate a much higher-capacity hydroturbine than had been originally intended in the design of the Grand Coulee Dam. That decision resulted in significant savings in construction time, and in installation costs of about $20 million, and also in potential savings in the cost of producing electricity.

Translations of Russian research and practical experience in hail suppression techniques have become a key element in a U.S. weather modification test program that is expected to eliminate a $200 million, 5-year effort of exploratory research, to say nothing of the potential annual savings to be achieved in the more than $300 million crop and property damage loss caused by hailstorms in this country.

A new Soviet optical method for identifying opaque and semiopaque substances has found wide application in geological and archeological research, the training of geologists and space scientists, and the textile industry. Within 3 years of the published translation on the so-called "Cherkasov technique" a patented device embodying the technique was put on the market for use in a wide range of applications.

Smithsonian Institution

For the sixth year of its Special Foreign Currency Program, The Smithsonian Institution received an appropriation of $2.5 million in excess of foreign currencies under section 104(b)(3). The Institution was again given authority to award grants to American institutions of higher learning for museum programs and related research in natural sciences and cultural history.

As in previous years, the majority of grants awarded were in archeology, anthropology, and in systematic and environmental biology. In addition to these fields, the Smithsonian has continued for the fourth year its support in the areas of museum education programs and research in astrophysics. The Smithsonian believes that important scientific progress has continued to be made under its grants in these foreign currencies declared to be in excess of the needs of the United States.

In archeological research, the Smithsonian has continued to support studies encompassing broad areas of human history and testing new field methods and technologies.

The Smithsonian has also continued to award 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 (IBP). In an era of rapid population growth, the IBP is a particularly relevant and timely international scien-

Table II.—Science information program, sec. 104(b)(3), Public Law 480, fiscal year 1970 and cumulative, Apr. 24, 1959, through June 30, 1970

Agency and country	Obligations in dollar equivalent	
	Fiscal year 1970	Cumulative Apr. 24, 1959 through June 30, 1970
National Science Foundation:		
Israel	1,015,000	6,791,978
Poland	600,000	2,758,000
Yugoslavia	373,500	1,840,500
India	557,500	737,500
Tunisia	130,000	195,000
Pakistan	40,000	40,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:		
Public Health Service:		
Israel		1,006,880
Poland		2,725,300
Yugoslavia		575,500
Office of Education:		
Israel		38,790
Poland		73,500
Yugoslavia		52,378
India		40,000
Tunisia		25,000
Pakistan		28,000
Ceylon		10,000
Burma		16,901
Social and Rehabilitation Service: Poland		2,000
Department of Commerce:		
National Bureau of Standards: Israel		5,000
National Weather Service:		
Israel		55,000
Poland		2,500
Yugoslavia		2,500
National Marine Fisheries Service:		
Israel		355,000
Poland		100,000
Yugoslavia		70,000
India		40,000
Tunisia		25,000
Department of Agriculture:		
Agricultural Research Service:		
Israel		606,866
Yugoslavia		85,000
Poland		40,000
India		70,000
Total	2,716,000	18,414,093

tific effort aimed at taking a biological inventory of the earth's natural environments, both marine and terrestrial.

The international basic astrophysical research efforts of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory have continued to receive foreign currency grant support.

Though the Smithsonian award foreign currency grants are only to American institutions, the projects are almost always carried out in collaboration with appropriate host country institutions. Several projects have provided training for American and foreign graduate students, under the guidance of experts in their fields of study. Thus the Smithsonian is able to contribute to the development of science both in America and in the host countries, most of which are developing nations.

Through June 30, 1970, the Smithsonian had awarded grants in support of 168 projects over a 6-year period amounting (in dollar equivalent) to $4.1 million in the biological sciences, $5.7 million for archeology and anthropology, $0.5 million in space and earth sciences, and $147,000 for history, art, and museum programs.

Buildings for U.S. Government

Under the authority of section 104(b)(4), the Department of State acquires land and buildings and constructs buildings and other facilities for use in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs and related U.S. Government activities. The Department also uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities. Obligations for these purposes during 1970 totaled $7.1 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total $42.1 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1970. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for 2 or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Morocco, Nepal (through the use of Indian rupees), Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings. Total expenditure for the building program since its inception is $34.7 million. This includes construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Projects currently under construction include two senior office residences in Colombo; a Consul General's residence and two senior officer residences in Madras; an office building and information center in New Delhi; and an

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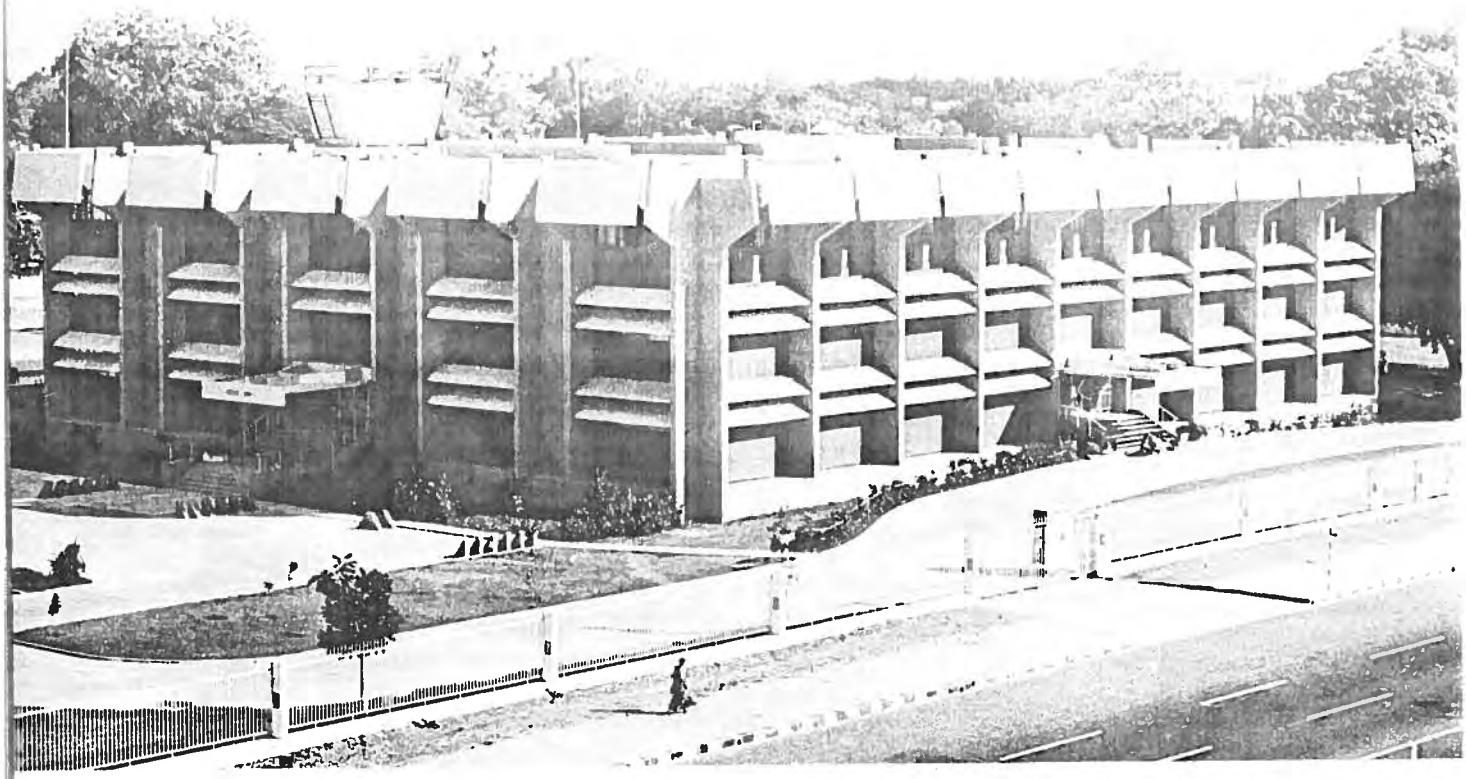

The U.S. Consulate Office Building in Madras, India, is an example of one use of funds derived from the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities under Public Law 480.

office building and 30 staff apartments in Islamabad. Funds were also employed in the rehabilitation of the office building in Colombo. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Jerusalem, Kathmandu, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rawalpindi, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

Military Family Housing

Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authoized 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, 1970, CCC had received approximately $74.7 million such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1970, the equivalent of $90.6 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 for that purpose. In 1970 comprehensive sets of English and vernacular language publications were distributed to 41 American libaries from one or more of the following countries: Ceylon, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and

Yugoslavia. In addition, sets of selected English-language publications were distributed from Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan to over 300 libraries throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Over 1,400,000 pieces were distributed in 1970, bringing the total for the 9-year-old program to more than 13 million pieces.

In addition to acquiring and distributing publications, each Public Law 480 office provides preliminary cataloging for this material. This cataloging information serves as the basis for the printed catalog cards distributed by the Library of Congress and is also made available to libraries by each office through periodic "Accessions lists."

In New Delhi, the library's office is also engaged in a microfilming project which includes 86 Indian, 29 Indonesian, 20 Pakistani, five Ceylonese, and four Nepalese serials, most of them newspapers, in addition to 31 separate official gazettes of the various state and federal governments.

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.

In agreements signed during 1970, about $151.3 million of foreign currency to be generated under title I was allocated to section 104(c) uses bringing the total since the beginning of the program to $1.5 billion equivalent. As of June 30, 1970, total disbursements amounted to $1.4 billion.

In Vietnam $98 million (in piaster equivalent) was allocated for 104(c) uses in 1970. This amount will become part of the "joint support" portion of Vietnam's defense budget. The major uses of "joint support" funds (which amount to about 12 percent of the defense budget) are for personnel equipment (mostly clothing), construction and construction materials, and local services provided for the United States Military Assistance Command/Vietnam.

In the Republic of Korea, $32.3 million (in won equivalent) was allocated to section 104(c) uses during 1970. These funds are used by the Korean Government to support its military budget. The allocations have been made in an understanding with the Government of Korea for a gradual decline in U.S. assistance for this purpose.

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 other than requirements for agricultural commodities.

On request, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) gives advance approval each fiscal year for use of the equivalent of $100,000 in local U.S.-owned currency for emergency relief for disasters occurring in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Yugoslavia. This advance approval permits U.S. missions in these countries to make an immediate response to requests for disaster assistance with the use of local currency and thus reduce the dollar outflow. When and if each country exhausts the initial $100,000, it is renewable upon request to the Office of Management and Budget. If the relief fund is not used during the fiscal year, a new request must be made to the Office of Management and Budget in order for funds to be available for the following fiscal year.

During 1970, section 104(d) funds were used for the following disasters: India for the Alaknanda floods—60,000 rupees (about $8,000 equivalent) allocated to CARE to purchase blankets for flood victims; Pakistan floods—100,000 rupees (about $21,000 equivalent) donated by the American Ambassador to the President of Pakistan's relief fund; Pakistan fire—2,500 rupees ($519 equivalent) to the Pakistan Red Cross; Pakistan cyclone—1,935,250 rupees ($402,000 equivalent) for relief and rehabilitation to the Government of Pakistan, CARE, and UNICEF. These funds were used for general recovery purposes such as the construction and repair of shelters and the restoration of tube wells.

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 to be exported to the United States in competition with U.S. products, and due consideration must be given to the continued expansion of markets for U.S. agricultural commodities or products. Loans are repayable in the currency of the host country at interest rates comparable to those charged in that country.

During 1970, AID authorized 11 foreign currency loans in two countries, with a value of $17 million under this provision of Public Law 480. Since the beginning of the loan program in mid-1958, 417 loans have been approved for private business firms in 31 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of $24 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank prior to the transfer of the program to AID in 1962.

In 1970 loans were authorized for projects including a food plant, hotel construction and refrigeration equipment manufacturing facilities in India, a liquefied petroleum facility, and a paper products facility. In addition three bank loans to American branch banks were made for sub-loans in Korea.

Two of the largest projects authorized in 1970 were the East India Hotels, Ltd. and Metropolitan Hotels, Ltd. in India.

In October 1970, a loan to East India Hotels, Ltd. (U.S. affiliate Sheraton) for $5.8 million equivalent was authorized for the construction of a hotel, and a loan for $2.7 million equivalent was authorized for the construction of a hotel to Metropolitan Hotels, Ltd. (U.S. affiliate Hilton).

The proposed hotels provide interesting contrasts although they are both international first-class hotels with well-known U.S. collaborators. The Sheraton Hotel, located in downtown Bombay, will have 400 rooms, making it the second-largest hotel in Bombay. As the major downtown hotel, it will have extensive public facilities and 52,510 square feet available for shops. By comparison, the Bombay Hilton is located on the outskirts of Bombay and will have 432 rooms, making it the largest in Bombay. It will have extensive landscaped grounds suitable for receptions and other social functions, but will have only one-fourth the area available for shops. Both hotels have excellent views of the sea.

As of December 31, 1970, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Ghana, India, Israel, Korea, Morocco Pakistan, and Tunisia.

Economic Development

Section 104(f) provides that local currencies generated by title I sales can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in the recipient countries. Particular emphasis is placed on food production, processing and distribution in food-deficit countries. These funds can be made available either as loans or grants.

Loans for Economic Development

In agreements signed during 1970, $7.9 million of foreign currency to be generated under title I was allocated for section 104(f) loans, bringing the total since the beginning of the program on July 1, 1954, to $5.6 billion equivalent. As of June 30, 1970, disbursements since July 1, 1954, totaled $5 billion.

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. Although currency allocations are provided in the agreements, they do not become available until after commodities have actually been purchased or shipped.

During 1970, $6.9 million in rupees was allocated for 104(f) loans in Pakistan. The greatest amount of loan support was for continued aid to the Rural Public Works Program which is concentrated in East Pakistan. This program is discussed further in the section on grants for economic development below. In addition, small amounts of local currencies were allocated for the Coastal Embankments and Malaria Eradication Programs.

The purpose of the Coastal Embankments activity is to protect agricultural lands in the coastal

areas of East Pakistan from flood and salt water incursions. Approximately 2,000 miles of embankments have been constructed under the program, protecting over 2 million acres. The embankments provided some protection for those living behind them during the disastrous cyclone and tidal wave which hit the offshore islands in the Bay of Bengal and the coastal areas of East Pakistan during November 1970.

Malaria is a major debilitating disease in both East and West Pakistan and is an obstacle to economic and social development. AID is providing both dollar and local currency assistance in support of the National Malaria Eradication Program which was initiated in 1961. Because of the program, the infection rate has declined in West Pakistan from 580 cases per 10,000 population at the inception of the program to a range of 11 to 32 per 10,000 and in the East from 282 per 10,000 to around 15 per 10,000.

Although no sales agreements were signed with India in 1970, $65.8 million in rupee equivalent was allocated for 104(f) loans in an agreement signed October 1969. These funds will be used to support various economic development projects, especially in the priority area of agricultural production, minor irrigation, rural works and community development.

The 104(f) loans discussed above were provided for in sales agreements. In addition, during 1970, $2.6 million of excess U.S.-use dinars were allocated for this purpose in Tunisia. Of this amount, about $1 million was used to cover part of the local currency costs of projects financed by dollar loans. The largest of these was the construction of Tunis Carthage Airport Terminal. Another $570,000 was used to complement hard currency credit and investments of IBRD and private U.S. investors. The remainder of the funds went into the agriculture sector, primarily for irrigation and agricultural credit.

Grants for Economic Development

In agreements signed during 1970, $24 million of foreign currency generated under title I was allocated for section 104(f) grants, bringing the total amount allocated in sales agreements since the inception of the program to $1.8 billion equivalent. The entire $24 million was for Pakistan. Of this amount, about $7 million (in rupee equivalent) was for continued support of the East Pakistan Rural Works Program which was initiated in 1963 with Public Law 480 funding. The program encourages local participation in planning and implementing development projects. The major physical achievements of the program are impressive. For example, under the works program in East Pakistan over 90,000 miles of road have been constructed, 4,000 community centers built, and over 7,000 miles of drainage ditches and canals have been dug. The work on these projects represents a vital source of employment and income for the people.

The remaining $17 million was generated by the November 25, 1970, title I agreement which provides for a grant of rupees from the local currency generations of 272,000 metric tons of wheat to support a major rural development program in East Pakistan. The principal components of this strategy include: (1) improving institutional facilities (small pumps and tubewells); (2) improving institutional and physical infrastructure through the continuation of the Rural Works Program described above; and (3) broadening the availability of agricultural credit and related services through the replication throughout the Province of the pilot Comilla cooperative project.

In addition to the 104(f) grant funds generated in sales agreements with Pakistan, $7.2 million of excess U.S.-use foreign currencies were allocated for this purpose. Of this amount $5.3 million was for India and $1.9 million for Tunisia.

In India $2 million equivalent was allocated to subsidize the printing and dissemination of U.S. science textbooks in India and to support the development of a science textbook industry. The equivalent of $3.3 million was allocated to the expansion of physical facilities at two Indian medical institutions: $670,000 for the Rajendra Memorial Institute in Bihar State, to assist in the expansion of that Institute's medical research and teaching capacity and programs; and $2.6 million to the Savagram Medical College in Maharashtra State, to help finance the expansion of a teaching hospital which, as part of the Savagram Medical College would emphasize the training of rural-based doctors, nurses, and midwives.

The entire amount in Tunisia was allocated for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of areas de-

stroyed by floods, including equipment and materials for repairing and rebuilding bridges, roads, and railroads providing outlets for phosphates and agricultural products.

Family Planning

The following are principal examples of ways in which U.S.-owned foreign currencies continue to help sustain family planning programs:

In India, under authority of section 104(f), grants totaling $8.6 million equivalent have been allocated from loan repayments excess to U.S. needs for support of family planning activities. Of this total, $7.9 million equivalent were spent by the Government of India for procurement within the country, and for operation and maintenance of 1,540 vehicles used in the family planning program; and to build and equip expanded State health transport facilities. The remaining $667,000 equivalent were used by the Pathfinder Fund to help finance Indian currency costs of continuing and expanding family planning activities of Indian private organizations.

Under section 104(h) $11.1 million equivalent was allocated to the Government of India as budget support for family planning activities that were primarily experimental or innovative. Typical were post partum family planning education, motivation and services through selected hospitals with large maternity wards; promotion of nationally subsidized commercial distribution of condoms; and establishment of a mass mailing system to reach large numbers of Indians with timely information on goals, needs, and techniques of voluntary population control.

Since 1968 a total of $15.5 million equivalent has been granted in support of the family planning program of Pakistan under section 104(h). Current program emphasis is on administrative reorganization, better demographic statistics, and development of training, research, and evaluation at operational levels.

The promising National Family Program of Ghana, officially inaugurated in May 1970, receives important budgetary support under section 104(h). The local currency provisions of an agreement signed in June 1970 made available about $1.7 million equivalent for this and related purposes, including continued assistance to a maternal and child welfare program operated in conjunction with the medical school of the University of Ghana.

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. Since the beginning of the program $109.1 million generated by title I sales agreements has been disbursed for this purpose.

For a number of years AID has financed the major part of our assistance program in Nepal with Public Law 480-generated U.S.-use Indian and Pakistani rupees. The ability to use these currencies in this manner enables the United States to provide effective support to Nepal's development effort with a relatively small outlay of appropriated dollars. Although no allocations were made for section 104 (g) uses in agreements signed in 1970, $127 million of excess U.S.-use currencies were allocated for this purpose in Nepal. One allocation of $4.5 million equivalent of Indian rupees supplemented a Government of Nepal contribution to the local cost of an Asian Development Bank loan-grant project for expansion and rehabilitation of five airports. This grant supports a development project administered by a multilateral organization which will provide technical and administrative management services during the project life.

The second allocation consisted of $8 million equivalent of Indian rupees and $0.2 million of Pakistani rupees for grant support of (a) development activities in the Government of Nepal's budget and (b) local operational costs of the U.S. assistance program in Nepal. These grant rupees support activities in agriculture, malaria education, family planning, education, transportation and communications, and general participant training of Nepalese, Indian, and Pakistani institutions.

Farmer-to-Farmer and Pest Control Programs

Local currencies were not allocated in 1970 for purposes specified in sections 104(i) and (k) of the

act. Under section 104(i), first included in Public Law 480 legislation in 1966, local currencies may be used to finance the foreign expenditures of the farmer-to-farmer program authorized by section 406 of the act. The authority granted by section 406 has not been implemented, consequently no allocations or expenditures of foreign currencies were made in 1970.

Section 104(k) of the act was added to Public Law 480 in 1968. Subsequently one grant of $540,000 in rupee equivalent was made available to the Government of India in 1969, to finance a village grain storage bin and maintenance project. No additional grants were made in 1970.

Sales of U.S.-Owned Foreign Currencies to Private American Citizens

Sales of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to private American citizens in 1970 amounted to $3.8 million. Total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 climbed to $20.4 million.

Section 104(j) of Public Law 480, as amended, authorizes sales of currencies determined to be excess by the Secretary of the 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 eight of the countries where our balances are large, arrangements have been negotiated under which limited amounts are available for sales to Americans to cover their expenditures in these respective countries. Foreign currency sales to American citizens were made in Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, 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 of exchange and there are no commercial bank fees. The lone exception of 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 has prepared a brochure which lists the addresses of 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 secion 104 of 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 June 24, 1970, that the foreign currencies of 10 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 10 excess currency countries were Burma, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Yugoslavia.

The final proviso of section 104 also calls for

a report on currency use. Sales of these foreign currencies to regular and special foreign currency appropriations in the 10 countries for fiscal year 1970 by U.S. agencies are shown below.

The types of activities carried out under these appropriations have been described in the annual report. Details of agency funding levels for the continuation of these activities along similar lines and for new activities, have been presented in the appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1972.

Uses of excess currencies under sections 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 1970 and 1971 are also presented in the budget appendix.

Sales for dollars of excess foreign currencies under regular and special foreign currency appropriations

[Million-dollar equivalent]

Country	Fiscal year 1970	
	Regular	Special
Burma	0.8	0.5
Guinea	.2	(1)
India	23.5	14.5
Israel	19.3	6.8
Morocco	8.6	1.5
Pakistan	8.1	4.8
Poland	10.6	5.4
Tunisia	2.5	1.1
United Arab Republic	.9	2.0
Yugoslavia	6.7	7.9
Total	81.2	44.5

[1] Less than $50,000.

APPENDIX A THE STORY OF KIZILCAHAMAM

For the villagers in the watershed areas of Kizilcahamam in northern Turkey, life is less hard now than it used to be a few years ago. In spite of the fact that the area is only 80 kilometers away from the capital city of Ankara, a rugged existence seemed to be the lot of the patient farmers. Their problems had proved to be insurmountable for generations and they could not conceive that a solution could be found during their lifetime. The most demoralizing factor was the progressive decline of the land and the seemingly impossible task of improving the quality and quantity of the milk produced by their poor cattle. More than 85,000 goats and 17,000 native breed cattle constituted a liability rather than a source of income. The goats were progressively destroying the vegetation in the surrounding forests and hills, thus helping erosion; the cattle were yielding very poor milk, and the calves were fetching extremely low prices in the market. But the most ominous element was the rain, implacably washing away valuable top soil into the Kirmir River which carried it away in muddy waters downstream. The silt was clogging and damaging the reservoir situated a little below the village.

The Government of Turkey was not indifferent to the farmers' problem, but it could not solve it alone. Therefore, negotiations began in 1963 with the World Food Program. In February 1964 an agreement was signed, and WFP's project 099 began operation. The main goal of the project was to undertake works for the restoration of the stripped forests, afforestation of bare slopes, and improvement of pasture and grazing lands. The WFP could contribute rations as part payment to workers and their families and as an incentive to private farmers to carry out the watershed improvements. Later it was agreed that WFP would also provide feed for the cattle, since one of the aims of the project was to substitute sheep and cows for the goats which were harmful to the forests. It was hoped that with this project, pressure on the available grazing land would be reduced so that the badly eroded and overgrazed area of Kizilcahamam could be rehabilitated by terracing, range improvement, and other works. The project was extended and expanded once the first results could be evaluated and an improved high-yielding breed of cattle (Montofon/Brown Swiss) was introduced. Now 26 villages are involved in this operation which covers 206,000 hectares inhabited by almost 40,000 people.

It is not an easy task to persuade villagers who have always faced overwhelming problems that to improve their lives they must discard the only techniques they have ever known and relinquish all their animals. The attitude of the villagers was summed up by the reception given to Government and WFP experts who came to the areas to start implementing the project.

George Hutton, a WFP adviser, described the atmosphere he found in the village of Güvem in 1966: "When I first visited the area, the atmosphere was charged with hostility. Forestry guards patrolled the reforested area. Villagers stared sullenly at our vehicles as we passed through. There was little communication with the villagers since many of them regarded the offer of food aid as an unfriendly trick and were most reluctant to cooperate in the difficult task we had set for ourselves."

"A good animal is worth several poor ones." This was the campaign slogan but for a villager it was difficult to believe in it until he could see the results. After all, he felt that experts coming from other areas of the country and sometimes from abroad, could not know as much as someone who had always lived in Kizilcahamam.

Nobody could explain better than Mr. Hutton the results that were achieved in persuading the people to accept the new situation. When he returned a year later to the same village of Güvem he found all doors open and was met with a warm and hospitable welcome. The villagers were selling off their native stock and concentrating their feed resources on the new Montofon cows bought from the State Veterinary Service breeding stations. A smiling farmer rushed towards him and showed him a cow which he said yielded "as much as two of the old type put together." He was attempting to grow alfalfa, and life was taking a new meaning for him and his family. "There are indications"—wrote George Hutton to WFP—"that life in that area will never be quite the same again because of the new ideas and techniques in soil and animal husbandry that have been introduced thanks to WFP assistance." The role of the program has been crucial in convincing the farmers to embark on new methods. The assurance that for a length of time they would receive feed aid, and that for the time spent on improving their agricultural land, food would be available for themselves and their families, was a major encouragement for the villagers' participation in the project.

What resources has WFP contributed to project 099 up to now? The total cost to WFP for shipping 4,000 tons of commodities to the Kizilcahamam area amounts to $544,000 since the beginning of the project. Wheat and butter oil from the United States, cheese from the Netherlands, beans from the Federal Republic of Germany and—as feed for animals—corn from the United States, oats from Canada, barley from the Federal Republic of Germany, and horse beans from the United Arab Republic, have arrived in the ports of Istanbul, Samsum, and Izmir for immediate transportation to appropriate storage places in the project area. Delivery of the food from WFP has been completed but the feed is still being distributed to the beneficiaries, on the basis of five animals per farmer.

The success of project 099 has led to the preparation of new projects of this type to be implemented in other areas of Turkey. Less than 6,000 goats live now in the Kizilcahaman region and their grazing is strictly controlled. When an evaluation mission visited the project not too long ago, it noted on the hillsides in the forest the lush grass which the villagers have been taught to cut for fodder. Where the villagers formerly ploughed the land to plant wheat and barley, Turkish forestry workers have made terraces and planted pine trees. The problem of soil erosion no longer haunts the area. Alfalfa is growing in the valley lands for use by almost 1,000 head of improved-breed cattle, of which 550 have been bought with credit supplied by the Government and 400 have been given feed supplied by WFP. It is significant that 150 cows have been bought without the assistance of WFP, thus demonstrating that the farmer has learnt the lesson. Many of them now have second generation animals.

Animal husbandry, vegetable and fruit production, and honey production are the main activities of the average village. The net income of farmers has increased by as much as eight times and people do not have to get heavily indebted to village money lenders any more. The owners of Montofon cows finance their activities through a rural development cooperative which markets the milk from the villages to the Attaturk Dairy-Plant in Ankara.

A better life, therefore, and happier people. The experts who have had an opportunity to visit the area have called project 099 an example of the World Food Program at its best. An example—it might be added—of the usefulness of international assistance to find a bold and imaginative approach to the problems of development.

APPENDIX B
SELF-HELP PROVISIONS IN 1970 AGREEMENTS

Following are the self-help programs included in the government-to-government title I sales agreements signed in calendar year 1970.

Brazil

Agreement signed October 21, 1970

The Government of Brazil agreed that all of the local currency generated by sales of commodities imported under the agreement would be deposited in a special account, to be made available for use in the agricultural sector, with at least matching contributions from other Brazilian resources for each purpose. The cruzeiros generated by this agreement were to be used in the furtherance of agricultural education, research, extension, agricultural credit and price supports with emphasis on loans to small producers, and loans to cooperatives and other private enterprises for improving marketing, food storage, handling and distribution facilities, and other economic development purposes as might be mutually agreed upon.

Ceylon

Agreement signed September 27, 1970

The Government of Ceylon agreed to continue to accord high priority to the specific self-help measures listed in the agreements of October 27, 1967, June 21, 1968, and February 19, 1969. In addition, the Government of Ceylon agreed to strive particularly to carry out actions responsive to the following prior agreed measures:

1. Creation of a favorable climate for investment in agriculture.
2. Increasing the productivity of presently irrigated lands, particularly through improved water management.

Colombia

Agreement signed March 4, 1970

The Government of Colombia agreed to continue to improve its production, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities by:

1. Implementing fully the reorganization of the public entities of the agricultural sector which reflects the resolution of any problems that arise in that implementation and any shifts in emphasis which appear desirable as the result of discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the operation of the new organization.

2. Maintaining a planning office in the Ministry of Agriculture, staffed by professional personnel which, with the assistance of a technical advisory group such as the USDA/PASA team now working in the Ministry, is capable of continuing analysis of the sector's problems and of formulating suggested alternative policies for the Government's decision—a capacity likely to be maintained beyond the terms of office of the present Minister.

3. Providing a fiscal year 1970–71 budget for the agricultural sector which adequately funds the sector's programs and reflects the policy decisions worked out.

4. Implementing an operational plan for fostering the use of fertilizer in fiscal year 1970 and 1971 which takes into account the experience of the Government of Colombia's 1969 program of tying credit to the purchase of inputs such as fertilizer, the conclusions of the further comprehensive study of all aspects of fertilizer use to be conducted by the Ministry, including targets for desired use as developed in that study, and the views of the Mission expressed to the Ministry in the course of its cooperation in the conduct of the study.

5. Maintaining in operation a well established land reform program which can undertake further titling goals for fiscal year 1970.

6. Initiating an operative plan for introducing those changes in the present operations of INCORA's (Agrarian Reform Institute's) titling and supervised credit programs which will improve the productivity of farmers benefitted by those programs which may be shown to be necessary by INCORA's comprehensive review of the operation of those programs.

7. Strengthening, through DANE (the National Administrative Department of Statistics), systems of collection, computation and analysis of statistics to measure better the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

Dominican Republic

Agreement signed March 31, 1970

The Government of the Dominican Republic agreed that, in order to advance its comprehensive program in the agricultural sector, which it has undertaken to increase production, marketing, and distribution of commodities for domestic consumption, to raise farm income, and to improve living conditions, it would:

1. Develop and improved price support mechanism for domestic consumption only (together with the implementation of a system of grades, standards and quality control) independent of the agricultural bank, to stabilize prices for principal storable nonperishable farm commodities in order to assure the consumer of adequate supply and the farmer of a sure market at fair prices. To this end, the Government will (for production for domestic consumption only) support prices of rice and grain sorghum in the 1969–70 season and will extend stabilization to other basic storable commodities for domestic consumption, as construction of storage facilities and development of a price stabilization institute allow.

2. Review and reorganize the operations of the agricultural bank, in line with recommendations of the Pico report and a high-level Government committee which review the Pico report.

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.

Ghana

Agreement signed June 22, 1970

The Government of Ghana agreed to:

1. Establish policies and programs which will make rice production more profitable, especially for small farmers. A program designed to acheive self-sufficiency by the end of the next 4-year development plan should be implemented which would include (a) increasing the supply of improved rice seed; (b) improving drying, hulling, and storage techniques so that domestic rice will satisfy urban consumer demand, and (c) evaluating the influence of rice imports and marketing of domestically produced rice.

2. Continue implementation of the National Feeder Road Program and improve on the present rehabilitation and maintenance program for the related secondary and primary systems.

3. Continue efforts to improve formulation and administration of the development budget, for the purpose of insuring orderly flow of resources to priority development activities.

Guinea

Agreement signed August 8, 1970

The Government of Guinea agreed to:

1. Continue to take effective action to stabilize its economy and to guard against inflation.

2. Request the assistance of appropriate international organizations to implement studies of its agricultural programs and policy, especially of the marketing system, in order to improve efficiency and to acheive optimum production levels.

3. Establish a rice price support and improved marketing program to provide an incentive to farmers to increase rice production.

4. Accelerate applied research on food crops (principally rice and corn) to determine fertilizer requirements, to find higher yielding varieties, and to formulate better crop and soil management practices.

5. Strengthen systems for collection, computation, and analysis of agricultural statistics including import, export,

and other related trade data for use in determining agricultural production and marketing policies.

Guyana

Agreement signed October 14, 1970

The Government of Guyana agreed that all of the local currency generated from the sale of the commodities within the country would be made available for the development of agriculture as follows:

For the modernization of agriculture through the expansion of adaptive research and extension; increasing the means for storage, processing, and distribution of basic food crops; for land development and water control in farming areas; and for strengthening the system of collection, computation, and analysis of satistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Iceland

Agreement signed August 4, 1970

The Government of Iceland agreed to continue the self-help activities listed in the May 29, 1968 agreement, and to stress improvement of facilities for the handling, storage, processing, and distribution of agricultural commodities.

Indonesia

Agreements signed April 10, June 17, October 2, and December 23, 1970

In the agreement of April 10, the Government of Indonesia agreed to continue to accord high priority attention to the self-help measures agreed upon in the agreement of November 17, 1969. Within that context the Government agreed to give highest priority to the following measures.

1. The Government will make every effort to maintain the price of rice to the farmers at levels sufficient to encourage farmers to use optimum quantities of fertilizer, pesticides, and high-yielding varieties of seed. 1970–71 domestic rice procurement and sales by the Government will be adjusted to changes in the price and supply situation, particularly to maintain the minimum price as established by the Government's Economic Stabilization Board. The Government of Indonesia will make maximum efforts immediately to publicize this minimum price using particularly the radio broadcasting facilities of the Department of Informaton and the Extension Service.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture will design and place in operation a unified producer price reporting system which will provide authorities in Djakarta with biweekly prices of stalk paddy and brown rice at the subdistrict (Ketjamatan) level in all major rice producing areas. A pilot sampling system to report actual producer prices will be established in selected rice surplus producing Kabupatens (counties) of Java by September 1, 1970. When this system is functioning the Ministry of Agriculture will seek the means to disseminate reports on farm level prices to all farmers in major rice producing areas.

3. In conjunction with establishment of a producer price reporting system, the Government of Indonesia will establish uniform national standards for grading milled rice and will utilize such standards in all of its trading in selected areas by October 1970. It will enocurage all those engaged in milling, storage and trading rice to adopt the use of these standards. These standards will be incorporated into market news reports as soon as feasible.

The agreements of June 17, October 2, and December 23 also incorporated the provisions listed above.

Israel

Agreements signed May 7, August 27, and October 5, 1970

The self-help measures for these agreements were the same as those set forth in the agreement signed March 29, 1968. As part of a continuing policy of strong efforts to encourage agricultural self-help, the Government of Israel undertook to:

1. Further increase food production through intensive use of existing croplands.
2. Improve facilities for the storage and distribution of food commodities.
3. Continue emphasis on adaptive research to develop new high-yielding crop varieties.

Jordan

Agreement signed August 20, 1970

The Government of Jordan continued to accord priority attention to the self-help measures set forth in the April 4, 1968 agreement. In addition the Government of Jordan agreed to give priority attention to taking steps to improve the storage and handling of grain.

Korea

Agreement signed March 20, 1970

The Government of the Republic of Korea agreed to:

1. Review and further revise grain price policies to provide further incentive for farmers to increase production.
2. Make the necessary arrangements, including the provision of funds for subsidies and loans, to:
   a. Encourage private production, marketing, and distribution of limestone for use in agriculture.
   b. Distribute at least 500,000 metric tons of limestone, and make every reasonable effort to reach the target of 750,000 metric tons of limestone for use on

Korean farms during the 12-month period following the signing of this agreement.

3. Provide sufficient funds from budgetary and other sources to insure that:

a. Adequate credit is available to farmers to increase fertilizer application by at least 15 percent during the 12-month period.

b. A major program of medium and long-term farm credit to increase agricultural production is established.

4. Continue to expand and improve seed research and dissemination of new seed varieties, and seed marketing and processing facilities.

5. Strengthen domestic food marketing through improved grading, storage, and transportation facilities, and encouragement of maximum participation by private commercial enterprise.

6. Continue to develop a comprehensive land and water use policy based on economic feasibility analyses of alternative land development, irrigation, and conservation projects, with the aim of achieving maximum economic returns and enhancing the position of farmer-controlled enterprises.

7. Develop and implement forward-looking farm mechanization policies which will consider both economic returns and social impact, and which will enhance the position of farmer-controlled enterprises.

8. Adopt policies which encourage and strengthen member control of farmer organizations.

9. Broaden present crop protection programs and activities to include protection against rodents, and extend this protection to stored grains.

10. Conduct a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the agricultural sector.

11. Support the continued improvement of the national family planning program by:

a. Allocating sufficient budget funds to the Bureau of Statistics for the improvement of vital statistics registration.

b. Improving the organizational logistics management of the family planning program within the Ministry of Health, and providing budgetary support for such action.

Lebanon

Agreement signed June 11, 1970

The Government of Lebanon agreed to:

1. Give priority to agricultural development schemes listed in section III of the Government's general budget including those of the "Green Plan."

2. Give particular emphasis to the development of:

a. Farm to market roads;

b. Port and country storage for grain and other agricultural products;

c. Improvements in internal marketing and distribution systems; and,

d. Strengthened information and training services to farmers.

Liberia

Agreement signed June 24, 1970

The Government of Liberia agreed to:

1. Continue to give high priority to the agricultural development portion of its annual budget, as evidenced by continuing to increase the funds allocated to the agricultural sector, particularly for the Department of Agriculture, during the next budget year.

2. Provide support for rice production and marketing, and other agricultural programs, including the following:

a. Establish rice marketing and, if needed, price incentive programs as recommended in the AID/USDA report dated July 1969.

b. Increase and improve rice research and variety trials.

c. Plan and implement a comprehensive soil survey to determine areas best suited for both upland and irrigated rice production and other food crops.

d. Collect and further analyze agriculture census data.

Morocco

Agreement signed September 4, 1970

The Government of Morocco agreed to:

1. Increase efforts to improve livestock production by continuing to support forage production, range management, and improved livestock management practices.

2. Within the area of irrigation, give first priority to completing on-going irrigation projects and effectively using land and water resources at the farm level.

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

4. Take steps to carry out grain storage, handling, and distribution recommendations by the Kansas State team in 1969.

5. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

Pakistan

Agreements signed January 10 and November 25, 1970

In the agreement of January 10 the Government of Pakistan advised that it intended to:

1. Encourage agricultural research by appreciably increasing expenditures in this area, particularly in East Pakistan.

2. Study the effectiveness and scope of the price support program for paddy rice in East Pakistan.

3. Continue to encourage oil seed production and the setting up of solvent-extraction plants.

In the agreement of November 25 it was agreed that, in addition to maintaining priority on the self-help provisions set forth in the agreements of October 3, 1969 and January 10, 1970, the Government of Pakistan would also

place emphasis on diversification of agriculture, with the objective of improved nutrition by encouraging agricultural research and production in secondary and commercial crops.

Paraguay

Agreement signed July 14, 1970

The Government of Paraguay, considering the recommendations of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) concerning agricultural and fiscal matters, and considering the commitments made to CIAP in the Government's 1970 Letter of Intent, agreed to give continuing attention and support to the said recommendations and commitments with a view to providing measures and revenues adequate for economic and social development purposes, and in addition agreed to:

1. Accord high priority to the agricultural sector by:
   a. Increasing the amount of the Government's budget directed to the Ministry of Agriculture by an average annual rate of 20 percent (excluding Public Law 480 funds); and giving emphasis to effective policy and planning to assure adequate production incentives, production inputs at reasonable prices, agricultural credit, and marketing research and facilities.
   b. Continuing efforts to assure passage of effective legislation permitting organization of a National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and other appropriate improvements;
   c. Continuing to give major emphasis to the development of systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities;
2. Devote greater resources to the education sector by increasing the 1971 budget of the Ministry of Education and the National University to 14 percent of total budgeted expenditures;
3. Name a permanent secretariat to direct the work of the commission which is preparing an inventory of foreign indebtedness, and insure the submission of the report by October 1, 1970.
4. Present by October 1970 a plan for the completion of the implementations of the accounting and budget reform laws; and
5. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purpose specified in section 109(a) of the act.

Philippines

Agreement signed March 24, 1970

The Government of the Philippines agreed to continue to accord high priority to increasing agricultural production and improving marketing. The following principal areas to be emphasized were included:

1. The Government of the Philippines agreed to make every effort to insure that credit needs of small farmers, particularly in designated land reform areas, are satisfied. Short term as well as medium- and long-term credit will be provided at reasonable interest rates.
2. The Government intends to focus priority attention on the establishment of a rational and comprehensive water development policy. The policy will insure that major efforts of Government agencies are fully coordinated and directed to meeting the needs of the agricultural sector to the fullest extent and in the most efficient manner possible.
3. The Government will take all possible measures to minimize losses of food grains, including the improvement of drying, milling, and storage facilities.

Turkey

Agreement signed March 16, 1970

Under this agreement the U.S. Government recognizes that the Government of Turkey is seeking to:

1. Provide adequate fertilizers in appropriate technical proportions to achieve agricultural objectives. For 1970 the provisional supply targets in metric tons of nutrient are equal to nitrogen, 378,000; phosphate, 340,000; and potash 22,000. These totals include the planned import of 490,000 tons nitrogenous fertilizers of various types converted to 21 percent nutrient content basis for application on the 1969–70 winter and 1970 spring wheat crops.
2. Review policies and procedures in the following agricultural areas: Government commodity management, with special reference to the purchase, storage, and sale of grain; the relationship between market intervention agencies and the banking system; and pricing in the agricultural sector.
3. Review procedures for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data concerning agriculture with the aim of improving the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of agricultural statistics.

Uruguay

Agreement signed April 17, 1970

Within the framework of the Uruguayan "National Economic and Social Development Plan" the Government of Uruguay agreed to:

1. Increase tax revenues through the establishment of a program of improved tax policy;
2. Take measures to collect known delinquent sales and income tax liabilities to bring them to a more current status by June 30, 1970;
3. Reduce personal income tax exemptions; and
4. Give increased attention to funding the updating of the National Cadastre, which is essential to the development of an appropriate tax on rural lands.

Vietnam

Agreements signed February 17, March 25, May 15, June 1, June 19, July 8, August 22, November 20, November 28, and December 28, 1970

1. In the agreement of February 17, 1970, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam agreed to:

a. Accelerate efforts to increase pork production, as provided for in the October 24, 1967 agreement.

b. Continue efforts to expand use of improved poultry parent stock and increase domestic production of chicks and eggs.

c. Give serious attention to increasing availability of mixed feeds, feed processing and mixing equipment, and developing a domestic feed grain production program.

d. Explore the need for improving animal slaughtering and meat processing procedures, and develop a grading system to allow an improved domestic supply of meat.

e. Continue efforts to produce, store, distribute, and use animal health products and veterinary biologicals, and to train in correct vaccination procedures and handling of animal health products.

f. Continue its support and recognition of legitimate private sector producer associations.

g. Continue to follow a policy of taxation favorable to new and developing segments of the livestock industry.

h. Encourage development of a system within the commercial sector for acquiring sufficient reserve corn stocks that will:

(1) Enhance market price stability despite variations in consumption, and

(2) Preclude emergency import procurements.

2. In the agreement of March 25, 1970, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam agreed to:

a. Improve the system for distributing imported rice to central Vietnam by establishing:

(1) A centralized port warehousing system under direct control of the Ministry of Economy;

(2) A control system to account for and verify conditions of rice cargoes as they are discharged from vessels in port; and

(3) A strict accounting system that will insure prompt reimbursement of the Ministry of Economy for rice allocated to the provinces.

b. Improve off-loading procedures in Vietnam ports so as to reduce time currently devoted to unloading.

c. Rationalize structure of rice prices in central Vietnam so as to reduce artificial and inflated demand for rice in that region.

d. Implement a purchase and storage program for Delta rice that will provide adequate deficit-area stocks of approximately 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons.

e. Implement a program of rice price support, or selective direct purchases, or, as necessary, mortgage contracts, in order to increase the movement of rice from the Delta to Saigon and other deficit areas.

f. Remove control procedures that hinder movement of rice from the Delta to Saigon in free market channels.

g. Liberalize importation and licensing of small rice mills (3 metric tons per day capacity), rice dryers, water pumps, tillers, and other farm inputs.

h. Continue steps to improve transportation systems and port facilities so that rice can be shipped from the Delta direct to ports in central Vietnam.

3. The self-help provisions in the agreements of May 15 and June 19, 1970 were the same as those in the agreement of February 17.

4. The self-help provisions in the agreement of June 1, 1970, were the same as those in the agreement of March 25.

5. In the agreement of July 8, 1970, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam agreed to:

a. Continue to accelerate increased pork production.

b. Continue efforts to expand the use of improved poultry parent stock and increase domestic production of chicks and eggs.

c. Provide for increased availability of mixed feeds, feed processing and mixing equipment, and expand the domestic feedgrain production program.

d. Continue the improvement of animal slaughtering and meat processing procedures and development of a grading system to allow improved domestic supply of meats.

e. Continue efforts to produce, store, distribute and use animal health products and veterinary biologicals, and to train in correct vaccination procedures and handling of animal health products.

f. Continue support and recognition of private sector producer associations.

g. Encourage a policy of taxation favorable to new and developing segments of the livestock industry.

h. Accelerate development of a system within the commercial sector for acquiring sufficient reserve corn stocks that will:

(1) Enhance market price stability despite variations in consumption.

(2) Preclude emergency import procurements.

i. Develop facilities for bulk handling and storage of grain at ports.

j. Continue research trials of corn and grain sorghums to produce better quality and expand domestic production to self-sufficient levels.

k. The Government shall within 4 months establish a policy to protect and encourage feed grain production in South Vietnam.

6. In the agreement of August 22, 1970, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam agreed to:

a. Improve the system for distributing imported rice to central Vietnam by establishing:

(1) A centralized port warehousing system under direct control of the Ministry of Economy;

(2) A control system to account for and verify conditions of rice cargoes as they are discharged from vessels in port.

b. Improve off-loading procedures in Vietnam ports so as to reduce time currently devoted to unloading.

c. Implement a purchase and storage program for Delta rice that will provide adequate deficit-area stocks of approximately 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons.

d. Continue a program of rice price support or selective direct purchases or, as necessary, mortgage contracts, in order to increase the movement of rice from the Delta to Saigon and other deficit areas.

e. Liberalize importation and sale of small rice mills (3 metric tons per day capacity), rice dryers, water pumps, tillers, and other farm inputs.

f. Continue steps to improve transportation systems and port facilities so that rice can be shipped from the the Delta direct to ports in central Vietnam.

7. The self-help provisions in the agreement of November 20, 1970, were the same as those in the agreement of August 22.

8. The agreements of November 28 and December 28, 1970 were amendments to the agreement of July 8, and repeated the self-help provisions of that agreement.

APPENDIX C PROGRAM AND SHIPMENT TABLES

U.S. Farm Products Shipped Under Government Programs, Compared With Total Exports:

1 Value by calendar year, 1954–70
2 Cumulative value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955–70
3 Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1970
4 Quantity by commodity, fiscal year 1970
5 Value by commodity, fiscal year 1970

Summary Tables for All Titles, Public Law 480

6 Gross cost of financing Public Law 480, by fiscal year, 1955–70
7 Cumulative quantity, by commodity, of shipments, 1954–70
8 Cumulative value, by commodity, of shipments, 1954–70

Title I, Sales Programs

9 Cumulative quantities, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954–70
10 Cumulative value, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954–70
11 Quantities of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1970
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Title I, Uses of Foreign Currencies

13 Cumulative value of specified currency uses, by country of agreement, 1954–70
14 Value of specified foreign currency uses, by country of agreement, calendar year 1970
15 Status of foreign currencies, by country, as of June 30, 1970
16 Status of foreign currencies, by specified use, as of June 30, 1970

Title II, Foreign Donations

17 Value of commodities shipped, by type of program, fiscal year 1970
18 Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970
19 Quantities by commodity, and total CCC cost, of shipments in fiscal year 1970, by country of destination and type of program

20 Cumulative quantities and values of commodities shipped, by type of program and country of destination, fiscal years 1955–70
21 Quantities by area of destination, and total CCC cost, of shipments through voluntary agencies, by commodity, calendar year 1970
22 Total quantity and value of shipments through voluntary agencies, by country of destination, fiscal year 1969, 1970, and fiscal-half 1971
23 Quantities of grain shipped under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, fiscal year 1970

Title III, Barter

24 Cumulative quantities of commodities exported under barter contracts
25 Cumulative value by country of barter exports
26 Value by purpose of barter contracts, calendar year 1970 and cumulative through 1970
27 Types of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, by country, cumulative
28 Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, calendar year 1970 and cumulative

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 Dec. 31, 1970 [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Public Law 480							Total agricultural exports			
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter [2]	Total Public Law 480	Mutual security (AID) [3]	Total Government programs	Commercial sales [4]	Total agricultural exports	Public Law 480 as percent of total
1954 July–December	----------	----------	28	20	22	70	211	281	1,304	1,585	4
1955	263	----------	56	186	262	767	351	1,118	2,081	3,199	24
1956	638	----------	65	187	372	1,262	449	1,711	2,459	4,170	30
1957	760	----------	39	175	244	1,218	318	1,536	2,970	4,506	27
1958	752	----------	43	159	65	1,019	214	1,233	2,622	3,855	26
1959	732	----------	32	111	175	1,050	158	1,208	2,747	3,955	27
1960	1,014	----------	49	124	117	1,304	157	1,461	3,371	4,832	27
1961	878	1	93	151	181	1,304	179	1,483	3,541	5,024	26
1962	1,006	42	81	178	137	1,444	35	1,479	3,555	5,034	29
1963	1,161	52	99	160	37	1,509	11	1,520	4,064	5,584	27
1964	1,233	97	62	186	43	1,621	23	1,644	4,704	6,348	26
1965	899	152	73	180	19	1,323	26	1,349	4,880	6,229	21
1966	815	239	79	132	41	1,306	47	1,353	5,528	6,881	19
1967	736	194	108	179	13	1,230	33	1,263	5,117	6,380	19
1968	540	384	101	150	3	1,178	11	1,189	5,039	6,228	19
1969	337	427	103	153	----------	1,020	(5)	1,020	4,916	5,936	17
1970 (preliminary)	267	436	129	126	----------	958	(5)	958	6,216	7,174	13
July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1970	12,031	2,024	1,240	2,557	1,731	19,583	2,223	21,806	65,114	86,920	23

1. Export market value.
2. Annual exports have been adjusted for 1963 and subsequent years by deducting exports under barter contracts which improve the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480. These exports are included in the column headed "Commercial sales".
3. Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans.
4. Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of short- and medium-term credit, export payments, sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and, for 1963 and subsequent years, exports under barter contracts which benefit the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.
5. Not available.

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 1969–70 [1]

[By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter [2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Europe (total)	1,891.8	311.7	120.6	604.4	1,055.2	3,983.7	974.2	4,957.9	30,253.2	35,211.1
Austria	39.5	----------	13.9	15.8	59.0	128.2	14.0	142.2	148.3	290.5
Belgium and Luxenbourg [3]	.7	----------	----------	.1	120.3	121.1	1.8	122.9	2,085.1	2,208.0
Czechoslovakia	----------	----------	1.3	----------	----------	1.3	----------	1.3	107.2	108.5
Denmark	----------	----------	----------	----------	10.6	10.6	3.6	14.2	976.0	990.2
Finland [3]	42.0	----------	----------	1.4	7.9	51.3	1.8	53.1	164.5	217.6
France [3]	36.0	----------	----------	5.3	63.5	104.8	244.1	348.9	1,537.5	1,886.4
Germany, East	----------	----------	.5	----------	----------	.5	----------	.5	137.8	138.3
Germany, West [3]	6.1	----------	3.4	63.6	147.6	220.7	136.0	356.7	5,668.6	6,025.3
Hungary	----------	----------	3.7	----------	----------	3.7	----------	3.7	79.0	82.7
Iceland [3]	15.1	7.2	----------	----------	----------	22.3	1.5	23.8	24.2	48.0
Ireland	----------	----------	----------	----------	43.3	43.3	----------	43.3	322.2	365.5
Italy (including Trieste) [3]	141.2	----------	59.7	176.8	35.4	413.1	109.1	522.2	2,544.6	3,066.8
Netherlands [3]	1.2	----------	----------	----------	143.3	144.5	11.6	156.1	5,609.6	5,765.7
Norway	----------	----------	----------	----------	29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	531.8	562.6
Poland and Danzig	498.2	----------	----------	60.2	9.1	567.5	2.4	569.9	406.6	976.5
Portugal	6.3	21.5	----------	39.2	9.3	76.3	----------	76.3	205.8	282.1
Spain [4]	462.6	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	617.8	189.5	807.3	1,278.4	2,085.7
Sweden	----------	----------	----------	----------	14.5	14.5	----------	14.5	724.3	738.8

Table 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954–55 through 1969–70 [1]—Continued

[By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter [2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Switzerland [3 4]	5.4				3.3	8.7		8.7	916.8	925.5
United Kingdom [3]	62.2			.1	305.2	367.5	177.5	545.0	6,221.7	6,766.7
USSR (Russia)									265.4	265.4
Yugoslavia [3]	575.3	275.9	29.3	124.7	19.6	1,024.8	79.5	1,104.3	215.1	1,319.4
Other Europe			5.6	3.9	2.7	12.2		12.2	82.7	94.9
Africa (total)	325.2	159.6	292.6	249.1	55.2	1,081.7	76.6	1,158.3	1,324.5	2,482.8
Algeria		11.2	41.1	59.1	1.8	113.2		113.2	167.0	280.2
Angola					(5)	(5)		(5)	26.8	26.8
British East Africa and Tanganyika (Tanzania) [6]			.3	12.6		12.9		12.9	26.7	39.6
British West Africa and Sierra Leone [3]		2.0	(5)	6.3	.1	8.4		8.4	13.6	22.0
Canary Islands		1.3		(5)	14.0	15.3		15.3	65.4	80.7
Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi and Rwanda	78.5	28.0	11.3	19.4	3.2	140.4	2.2	142.6	57.5	200.1
Ethiopia	.8	6.0	7.3	2.8	.4	17.3	2.4	19.7	14.4	34.1
Ghana	31.4	13.2	2.5	7.6	4.7	59.4	.8	60.2	88.4	148.6
Guinea [7]	28.3	9.7	.4	(5)		38.4		38.4	[8]—14.1	24.3
Kenya [9]		11.8	2.3	3.5		17.6		17.6	7.4	25.0
Liberia		2.1	.1	2.5	.3	5.0		5.0	90.4	95.4
Libya			13.2	5.3	(5)	18.5	.2	18.7	31.6	50.3
Morocco	66.5	34.5	76.1	73.7	3.9	254.7	53.6	308.3	99.4	407.7
Mozambique					4.6	4.6		4.6	10.3	14.9
Nigeria			17.6	12.9	3.0	33.5		33.5	133.0	166.5
South Africa, Republic of			3.8	.7	13.3	17.8		17.8	340.0	357.8
Sudan	24.0		.6	.2	.2	25.0		25.0	19.4	44.4
Tunisia	89.1	31.8	88.6	16.0	1.4	226.9	6.5	233.4	32.6	266.0
Western Africa, not elsewhere classified [10]	.6		9.9	8.9	3.2	22.6	7.0	29.6	47.6	77.2
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, and Malawi [11]			.1	.2	.5	.8	3.6	4.4	15.2	19.6
Other African countries	6.0	8.0	17.4	17.4	.6	49.4	.3	49.7	51.9	101.6
Near East and Southern Asia (total)	6,838.4	607.8	247.8	732.1	174.7	8,600.8	319.9	8,920.7	2,119.9	11,040.6
Afghanistan	1.0	8.2	32.1	1.5		42.8	.5	43.3	[8]—.5	42.8
Bahrain					(5)	(5)		(5)	17.7	17.7
Ceylon	29.6	34.7	7.0	34.4	1.3	107.0	2.2	109.2	25.9	135.1
Greece	118.8	25.3	1.4	87.1	12.7	245.3	82.3	327.6	144.8	472.4
India [3]	3,869.1	255.1	44.2	343.3	65.4	4,577.1	1.8	4,648.9	289.1	4,938.0
Iran	53.3	27.7	13.5	16.3	.8	111.6	2.2	113.8	148.8	262.6
Iraq		12.5	2.0	3.5	2.8	20.8		20.8	34.8	55.6
Israel	313.3	103.8	.5	14.7	47.1	479.4	86.0	565.4	453.1	1,018.5
Jordan	5.9	4.2	29.1	14.9	1.7	55.8		55.8	75.0	130.3
Kuwait					.1	.1		.1	54.9	55.0
Lebanon [3]	.7		8.4	1.9	4.5	15.5		15.5	157.8	173.3
Pakistan [3]	1,189.1	70.2	59.2	38.4	.1	1,357.0	19.2	1,376.2	116.8	1,493.0
Saudi Arabia					.8	.8		.8	220.9	221.7
Syrian Arab Republic	32.6	.4	14.7	1.5	7.3	56.5		56.5	25.9	82.4
Turkey	465.4	53.0	21.9	53.4	17.6	611.3	41.0	652.3	28.9	681.2
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	757.7	12.7	12.4	116.6	12.3	911.7	10.3	922.0	288.1	1,210.1
Other Near East and Southern Asia	1.9		1.4	4.6	.2	8.1	4.4	12.5	37.9	50.4
Far East and Pacific (total)	2,080.5	552.2	305.6	428.5	264.1	3,630.9	759.0	4,389.9	13,500.2	17,890.1
Australia					8.4	8.4		8.4	540.1	548.5
Burma [3]	8.5			3.8		12.3		12.3	24.0	36.3
Fr. Pacific Islands									24.2	24.2
Hong Kong [3]	13.3		1.6	29.2	14.8	58.9		58.9	618.3	677.2
Indonesia [3]	199.7	296.1	17.1	20.5	1.7	535.1	1.4	536.5	45.5	582.0
Japan [3]	213.1	.2	22.1	15.9	193.7	445.0	26.1	471.1	9,587.6	10,058.7
Korea, Republic of [3]	686.6	99.9	134.6	123.7	6.2	1,051.0	261.6	1,312.6	454.9	1,767.5

Table 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954–55 through 1969–70 [1]—Continued

[By country of designation. In millions of dollars.]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter [2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Malaysia [12]	1.3		1.0	10.4	1.2	13.9		13.9	179.7	193.6
Nansei and Nanpo Islands		8.4	4.1	20.5	.8	33.8		33.8	180.0	213.8
New Zealand and Western Samoa					.3	.3		.3	114.7	115.0
Philippines [3]	52.3	98.0	1.9	69.6	16.0	237.8	86.5	324.3	780.1	1,104.4
Taiwan [3]	226.1	49.6	17.6	64.4	16.1	373.8	267.4	641.2	562.7	1,203.9
Thailand	4.1			3.6	4.5	12.2		12.2	246.7	258.9
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands				1.0		1.0		1.0	20.3	21.3
Vietnam [13]	675.5		97.4	32.0	(5)	804.9	70.1	875.0	81.9	956.9
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia [3 13]			2.8	25.6		28.4	36.9	65.3	20.5	85.8
Other Far East and Pacific			5.4	8.3	.4	14.1	9.0	23.1	19.0	42.1
Latin America (total)	802.9	283.3	120.4	499.7	170.3	1,876.6	95.2	1,971.8	6,509.5	8,481.3
Argentina	29.9		12.3		(5)	42.2	2.0	44.2	50.8	95.0
Bahamas				.2	(5)	.2		.2	185.3	185.5
Barbados			(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		(5)	30.3	30.3
Bermuda					.1	.1		.1	87.2	87.3
Bolivia	34.0	18.1	.1	14.0	7.9	74.1	29.1	103.2	58.3	161.5
Brazil	474.2	110.7	53.5	113.1	63.4	814.9	2.2	817.1	336.6	1,153.7
British Guiana		.3	.2	1.2	(5)	1.7		1.7	53.1	54.8
British Honduras			.2	1.7	.1	2.0		2.0	28.0	30.0
Canal Zone					.1	.1		.1	29.4	29.5
Chile	81.8	58.0	8.0	69.7	4.4	221.9	9.7	231.6	173.0	404.6
Colombia	60.1	27.7	4.8	76.6	15.4	184.6	5.9	190.5	264.5	455.0
Costa Rica			2.0	3.6	1.0	6.6	.2	6.8	93.2	100.0
Cuba				.5	5.5	6.0		6.0	843.6	849.6
Dominican Republic		32.9	4.1	18.3	1.3	56.6	30.6	87.2	145.5	232.7
Ecuador	10.8	8.1	.8	25.7	.3	45.7		45.7	87.4	133.1
El Salvador		.6	.9	22.8	.8	25.1	.6	25.7	90.6	116.3
Guatemala		1.1	2.0	14.3	4.4	21.8	8.4	30.2	142.7	172.9
Haiti			2.5	11.7	6.4	20.6	.1	20.7	108.2	128.9
Honduras			.2	6.0	.3	6.5	.4	6.9	69.1	76.0
Jamaica			3.6	12.3	2.0	17.9	.1	18.0	233.0	251.0
Leeward and Windward Islands				3.0	.1	3.1		3.1	32.4	35.5
Mexico	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	1,166.5	1,244.7
Netherlands Antilles					(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	154.8	154.8
Nicaragua				6.4	.7	7.1	.1	7.2	70.3	77.5
Panama				7.9	.2	8.1		8.1	187.4	195.5
Paraguay	14.7	6.2	.2	7.5	(3)	28.6	.1	28.7	1.5	30.2
Peru	38.3	1.8	22.5	25.3	32.5	120.4	.1	120.5	261.7	382.2
Surinam			(5)	.6	(5)	.6		.6	41.8	42.4
Trinidad and Tobago			.1	.7	.1	.9	5.6	6.5	142.2	148.7
Uruguay	34.5	17.8	.3	4.5	1.4	58.5		58.5	38.8	97.3
Venezuela				18.6	1.8	20.4		20.4	1,286.3	1,306.7
Other Latin America			.5	1.2	.4	2.1		2.1	16.0	18.1
North America (total)					3.5	3.5		3.5	7,976.2	7,979.7
Canada					3.4	3.4		3.4	7,975.9	7,979.3
Other North America					.1	.1		.1	.3	.4
Country of destination not reported (total)			106.6			106.6	4.0	110.6	[8] −110.6	
Total, all countries	11,938.8	1,914.6	1,193.6	2,513.8	1,723.0	19,283.8	2,228.9	21,512.7	61,572.9	83,085.6

[1] Estimated export market value.

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

[3] 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	39,176	
Iceland	822	
Indonesia	74,602	5,574
Pakistan	21,000	
Sierra Leone		185
Vietnam	2,146	
Total	137,746	5,759
Processing country:		
Belgium	695	
Finland	822	
France	423	
West Germany	4,897	

	Local currency value (1,000 dollars)	Dollar credit (1,000 dollars)
Processing Country—Continued		
Hong Kong	13,257	
India	8,958	
Italy	1,174	
Japan	78,087	185
Lebanon	741	
Netherlands	972	
Pakistan	4,006	
Philippines	1,851	
Singapore (included in other)	1,286	
Switzerland	991	
Taiwan (China)	2,146	5,574
United Kingdom	14,150	
Yugoslavia	3,290	
Total	137,746	5,759

[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] Less than $50,000.

[6] Included Kenya prior to 1964–65.

[7] Data for 1964–65 through 1968–70. Included in Western Equatorial Africa during prior years.

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

[9] Data for 1964–65 through 1968–70. Included in British East Africa and Tanganyika during prior years.

[10] Includes Mali, Chad, Upper Volta, Dahomey, and Congo (Brazzaville) effective Jan. 1, 1964.

[11] Federation of Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland prior to 1964–65.

[12] Malaysia includes Federation of Malaya and Singapore, State of British Borneo. Prior to 1958–59 was known as British Malaya.

[13] Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (Indochina) prior to Jan. 1, 1958.

Table 3.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1970

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs [5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency [1]	Long-term dollar credit sales [2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development [3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies [3]	Barter [4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs [6]	All
Europe (total)		696	218	2,914		3,828		3,828	2,425,827	2,429,655
Austria									10,198	10,198
Belgium and Luxembourg									138,567	138,567
Czechoslovakia									5,785	5,785
Denmark									76,323	76,323
Finland									12,030	12,030
France									140,139	140,139
Germany, East									24,266	24,266
Germany, West									431,171	431,171
Hungary									12,934	12,934
Iceland		696				696		696	1,225	1,921
Ireland									24,565	24,565
Italy									220,314	220,314
Netherlands									452,948	452,948
Norway									34,607	34,607
Poland and Danzig				2,723		2,723		2,723	49,571	52,294
Portugal				115		115		115	23,838	23,953
Spain									169,103	169,103
Sweden									54,194	54,194
Switzerland									81,682	81,682
United Kingdom									406,419	406,419
USSR (Russia)									17,763	17,763
Yugoslavia									21,531	21,531
Other Europe			218	76		294		294	16,654	16,948
Africa (total)	10,921	25,143	31,568	24,248		91,880		91,880	110,013	201,893

Table 3.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1970—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs [5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency [1]	Long-term dollar credit sales [2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development [3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies [3]	Barter [4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs [6]	All
Algeria				2,168		2,168		2,168	14,030	16,198
Angola									2,998	2,998
Tanzania			107	1,498		1,605		1,605	904	2,509
British West Africa				7		7		7	[7] −4	3
Sierra Leone			25	620		645		645	2,594	3,239
Canary Islands									6,190	6,190
Congo (Kinshasa)		1,678	24			1,702		1,702	4,785	6,487
Burundi-Rwanda			99	599		698		698	[7] −66	632
Ethiopia			813	195		1,008		1,008	662	1,670
Ghana	8,703	7,474	364	1,142		17,683		17,683	[7] −3,991	13,692
Guinea		2,152	219			2,371		2,371	496	2,867
Kenya				803		803		803	964	1,767
Liberia			79	182		261		261	10,912	11,173
Libya									5,563	5,563
Morocco		2,221	6,833	9,090		18,144		18,144	10,303	28,447
Mozambique									620	620
Nigeria			6,419	1,897		8,316		8,316	14,599	22,915
South Africa, Republic of									25,557	25,557
Sudan				35		35		35	334	369
Tunisia	2,218	11,618	10,882	2,004		26,722		26,722	958	27,680
Western Africa (not elsewhere classified)			1,767	704		2,471		2,471	1,309	3,780
Zambia			91			91		91	1,475	1,566
Rhodesia									12	12
Malawi			38	42		80		80	69	149
Other African countries			3,808	3,262		7,070		7,070	8,740	15,810
Near East and Southern Asia (total)	131,115	220,213	12,853	49,487		413,668		413,668	260,207	673,875
Afghanistan		2,849	241	380		3,470		3,470	[7] −979	2,491
Bahrain									1,159	1,159
Ceylon		5,630	1,206	1,400		8,236		8,236	4,027	12,263
Greece									27,254	27,254
India	93,054	103,939	3,549	37,854		238,396		238,396	36,981	275,377
Iran		2,495				2,495		2,495	16,858	19,353
Iraq				203		203		203	1,302	1,505
Israel		42,504		1,564		44,068		44,068	51,764	95,832
Jordan			2,038	626		2,664		2,664	6,549	9,213
Kuwait									3,992	3,992
Lebanon			488	151		639		639	9,527	10,166
Pakistan	38,061	28,905	3,144	841		70,951		70,951	36,575	107,526
Saudi Arabia									27,512	27,512
Syrian Arab Republic				62		62		62	469	531
Turkey		33,891	1,759	4,904		40,554		40,554	4,932	45,486
United Arab Republic (Egypt)									26,952	26,952
Other Near East and Southern Asia			428	1,502		1,930		1,930	5,333	7,263
Far East and Pacific (total)	162,529	174,286	41,890	13,455		392,160		392,160	1,540,132	1,932,292
Australia									37,892	37,892
Burma				442		442		442	[7] −107	335
Fr. Pacific Islands									3,348	3,348
Hong Kong				431		431		431	54,990	55,421
Indonesia		114,499	14,671	3,123		132,293		123,293	[7] -8,515	123,778
Japan									1,089,165	1,089,165
Korea, Republic of	51,551	50,902	13,533	1,608		117,594		117,594	53,544	171,138
Malaysia			105	1,031		1,136		1,136	12,929	14,065
Nansei and Nanpo Islands				1,789		1,789		1,789	15,828	17,617
New Zealand									8,327	8,327
Philippines		8,885	133	3,347		12,365		12,365	66,997	79,362
Taiwan	64					64		64	114,053	114,117
Thailand				1,217		1,217		1,217	30,932	32,149

Table 3.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs [5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency [1]	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development [3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies [3]	Barter [4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs [6]	All
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands									2,825	2,825
South Vietnam	110,914		13,261			124,175		124,175	41,117	165,292
Laos			187	131		318		318	671	989
Cambodia				17		17		17	129	146
Other Far East and Pacific				319		319		319	16,007	16,326
Latin America (total)		47,635	15,948	37,669		101,252		101,252	541,512	642,764
Argentina									12,383	12,383
Bahamas									26,669	26,669
Barbados			33			33		33	3,601	3,634
Bermuda									7,451	7,451
Bolivia		5,003	130	1,019		6,152		6,152	3,455	9,607
Brazil		20,171	6,779	7,517		34,467		34,467	37,726	72,193
Guyana		95	18	42		155		155	4,693	4,848
British Honduras				43		43		43	2,714	2,757
Canal Zone										
Chile		9,337	2,094	2,657		14,088		14,088	11,788	25,876
Colombia		3,194	2,940	9,018		15,872		15,872	20,185	36,057
Costa Rica			38	505		543		543	6,302	6,845
Cuba										
Dominican Republic		5,300	156	5,557		11,013		11,013	17,489	28,502
Ecuador		1,938	191	1,390		3,519		3,519	8,026	11,545
El Salvador			176	1,464		1,640		1,640	9,126	10,766
Guatemala				2,509		2,509		2,509	10,862	13,371
Haiti			53	855		908		980	5,098	6,006
Honduras				792		792		792	5,686	6,478
Jamaica			1,077	362		1,439		1,439	31,170	32,609
Leeward and Windward Islands				338		338		338	4,151	4,489
Mexico									138,932	138,932
Netherlands Antilles									11,768	11,768
Nicaragua				411		411		411	5,234	5,645
Panama				954		954		954	17,301	18,255
Paraguay		1,676	96	446		2,218		2,218	320	2,538
Peru			2,131	1,373		3,504		3,504	20,881	24,385
Surinam			31			31		31	4,833	4,864
Trinidad and Tobago			5			5		5	13,682	13,687
Uruguay		201		417		618		618	1,301	1,919
Venezuela									96,781	96,781
Other Latin America									1,904	1,904
North America (total)									765,843	765,843
Canada									765,841	765,841
Other North America									2	2
Country of destination not reported (total)			[8] 10,344					10,344	−10,344	
Total, all countries	304,565	467,973	112,821	127 773		1,013,132		1,013,132	5,633,190	6,646,322

[1] Authorized by title I, Public Law 480.

[2] Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

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

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

[5] Expenditures under commodity (nonproject) programs, project programs and economic development loans, authorized by Public Law 87-195, are not included because of a delay in the preparation of the report.

[6] "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

[7] The apparent excess of Government-financed exports over total exports may be due to lags in reporting, differences in valuation procedures, or the recording of the export as destined for the country through which transshipment was made.

[8] Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees.

Table 4.—U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1970

[Thousand units]

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AIO) [5]	Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for foreign currency [1]	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales [2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development [3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies [3]	Barter for strategic materials [4]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs [6]	All
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bushel	62,181	127,353	11,520	2,292			203,346	327,468	530,814
Wheat flour	Hundredweight	2,814	6,839	9,712	4,005			23,370	5,128	28,498
Bulgur wheat	Pound		83,647	94,393	360,371			538,411	5,726	544,137
Rolled wheat	do			6,984	17,437			24,421	8,853	33,274
Corn (56 lb.)	Bushel	3,524	16,629	4,196	45			24,394	591,749	616,142
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	do		21,891	709	118			22,718	96,113	[7] 118,831
Cornmeal	Hundredweight			637	1,514			2,151	952	3,103
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Pound			21,419	35,187			56,606	48,147	[7] 104,753
Rice, milled basis	Hundredweight	9,353	10,131	22	143			19,649	18,661	38,310
Cotton running bale	Bale	500	533					1,053	1,808	2,861
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	7,356	12,288					19,644	551,401	571,045
Soybean oil	do	332,862	196,832	46,010	131,726			707,430	457,432	1,164,862
Milk, evaporated and condensed	do	28,373						28,373	37,010	65,383
Milk, nonfat dry	do	11,808	88	115,829	176,532			304,257	42,156	346,413
Blended food products	do			[8] 61,321	[8] 267,794			329,115	[9] —108,759	[10] 220,356
Lard	do	4,781						4,781	297,698	302,479
Tallow, edible and inedible	do	71,408	37,032					108,440	1,748,122	1,856,562
Cattle hides	Number	17						17	16,024	16,041
Beans, dry edible	Hundredweight			22				22	4,193	4,215
Potatoes	Pound		8,356					8,356	288,763	297,119

[1] Authorized by title I, Public Law 480.

[2] Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808 and Public Law 90-436.

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

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

[5] Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 were omitted because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program.

[6] "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

[7] The quantity shown for total exports includes the quantity reported by Census plus the quantity shown for foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

[8] Corn-soya-milk, 54,855,000 pounds, and wheat-soya-blend, 6,466,000 pounds under Government-to-government donations; and corn-soya-milk, 262,912,000 pounds, and wheat-soya-blend, 4,882,000 pounds, through voluntary relief agencies.

[9] The excess of the Government program portion over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification prodecures.

[10] The quantity shown for total exports includes the quantity reported by Census for fiscal year 1970 plus the quantity under foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies for July-December 1969. Beginning Jan. 1, 1970, corn-soya and wheat-soya blended foods are separately reported in relief categories by the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.—U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1970

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID) [5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency [1]	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales [2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development [3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies [3]	Barter for strategic materials [4]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs [6]	All
Wheat	91.6	183.2	19.4	3.4			297.6	533.7	831.3
Wheat flour	11.6	25.7	37.7	15.4			90.4	19.9	110.3
Bulgur wheat		3.1	3.5	13.6			20.2	1.1	21.3
Rolled wheat			.3	.7			1.0	.7	1.7
Corn	5.7	22.5	6.2	.1			34.5	799.9	834.4
Grain sorghums		26.8	1.1	.2			28.1	121.8	[7] 149.9
Cornmeal			2.4	5.9			8.3	4.3	12.6
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats			1.3	1.9			3.2	2.8	[7] 6.0
Rice	69.1	73.0	.2	1.1			143.4	178.3	321.7
Cotton	63.4	74.3					137.7	208.9	346.6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	7.1	11.3					18.4	521.2	539.6
Soybean oil	35.2	22.3	7.0	20.6			85.1	53.6	138.7
Milk, evaporated and condensed	7.4						7.4	6.2	13.6
Milk, nonfat dry	1.3	([8])	28.9	44.7			74.9	3.4	78.3
Blended food products			[9] 4.5	[9] 20.2			24.7	[10] −3.9	[11] 20.8
Lard	.7						.7	34.8	35.5
Tallow, edible and inedible	5.1	3.4					8.5	143.5	152.0
Cattle hides	.2						.2	140.9	141.1
Beans, dry edible			.2				.2	38.1	38.3
Potatoes		.2					.2	9.0	9.2
Other	[12] 6.2	[12] 22.2	[12] .1				28.5	2,814.9	2,843.4
Total	304.6	468.0	112.8	127.8			1,013.2	5,633.1	6,646.3

[1] Authorized by title I, Public Law 480.

[2] Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

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

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

[5] Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 were omitted because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program.

[6] "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

[7] The value for total exports includes the value reported by Census plus the value of foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

[8] Less than $50,000.

[9] Corn-soya-milk, $4.1 million, and wheat-soya-blend, $0.4 million, under Government-to-government donations; and corn-soya-milk, $19.9 million, and wheat-soya-blend, $0.3 million, through voluntary relief agencies.

[10] The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification or valuation procedures.

[11] The value for total exports includes the value reported by Census for fiscal year 1970 plus the value of foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies for July–December 1969. Beginning Jan. 1, 1970, corn-soya and wheat-soya blended foods are separately reported in relief categories by the Bureau of the Census.

[12] Cotton products.

Table 6.—Gross cost of financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 480, 83d Cong., as amended, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year ending, June 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad		Title III	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material for supplemental stockpile	
1955	129.5		86.9	214.5		430.9
1956	624.2		93.6	271.2		989.0
1957	1,396.4		124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7
1958	1,144.7		121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3
1959	1,113.3		97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6
1960	1,308.0		95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7
1961	1,557.3		198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7
1962	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8
1965	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0
1967	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6		25.9	1,505.3
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2		1.7	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	350.9		.7	1,246.9
1971 through Dec. 31, 1970	110.6	223.4	140.0			474.0
Total	[1] 17,720.2	[2] 2,510.5	[3] 3,409.8	[4] 2,582.1	[5] 1,466.7	27,689.3

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

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

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

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

[5] Represents the value at which barter materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

Table 7.—Public Law 480, exports—Quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970

[In thousands of units]

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter [1]	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:							
Wheat	Bushel	3,729,134	559,326	256,938	36,814	350,898	4,933,110
Wheat flour	Pound	11,884,400	3,089,700	5,760,941	11,855,488	760,900	33,351,429
Bulgur wheat	do	13,020	420,836	845,382	2,621,491		3,900,729
Rolled wheat	do			115,081	481,419		596,500
Corn	Bushel	252,667	70,685	106,751	9,513	239,422	679,038
Barley	do	153,290	2,786	15,926		93,007	265,009
Grain sorghums	do	235,480	61,006	19,475	2,637	126,102	444,700
Oats	do	6,807				41,961	48,768
Rolled oats	Pound			134,003	129,162		263,165
Rye	Bushel	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains	Pound		3,940				3,940
Rye flour	do			1,100			1,100
Cornmeal	do	2,600		627,780	4,208,020		4,838,400
Rice	Hundredweight	152,742	43,508	4,774	7,712	4,444	213,180
Fats and oils:							
Lard	Pound	209,623	2,526				212,149
Tallow	do	1,829,222	314,815				2,144,037
Soybean oil	do	6,840,186	1,000,304	393,407	1,039,886		9,273,783
Cottonseed oil	do	1,602,825	23,548	87,921	267,516	34,731	2,016,541
Linseed oil	do	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oil, other	do			7,485	235,711		243,196
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts	Pound					9,169	9,169
Soybeans	Bushel		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour	Pound			56	14		70
Flaxseed	Bushel					897	897
Oilseed meal	Pound		54,776			2,403	57,179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	Pound	522,609	4,700				527,309
Milk (nonfat dry)	do	320,372	9,644	932,699	6,403,570	129,340	7,795,625
Milk (whole dry)	do	20,856	48				20,904
Milk (dry, modified)	do	55					55
Cheese	do	20,679		66,688	616,653	9,836	713,856
Butter	do	34,073		36,620	302,309	23,183	396,185
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	do	16,951	3,862	10,419	331,050		362,282
Other dairy products	do	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	Pound	118,638					118,638
Pork products	do	19,991					19,991
Poultry	do	35,416	198				35,614
Dried eggs	do	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits	Pound	30,290					30,290
Fresh canned fruits and juices	do	100,474					100,474
Dry edible beans	Hundredweight	710	292	1,016		566	2,584
Potatoes	Pound	50,822	25,891		2,975		79,688
Peas	Hundredweight	149					149
Lentils	do	24					24
Other:							
Blended foods	Pound			265,804	1,091,065		1,356,869
Cotton (including linters)	Bale	12,063	1,992	99		2,526	16,680
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	Pound	13,655	41,715	214			55,584
Wool	do					11,976	11,976
Tobacco	do	525,062	61,860			196,658	783,580
Seeds	Hundredweight	10					10
Cattle hides	Number	9	9				18
Total, thousand metric tons		138,025	23,432	15,042	15,081	23,333	214,913

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

Table 8.—Public Law 480, exports—Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970

[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter [1]	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:						
Wheat	6,286,562	902,661	456,769	69,417	607,767	8,323,176
Wheat flour	425,379	113,459	222,588	519,825	25,196	1,306,447
Bulgur wheat	435	16,505	38,271	111,865		167,076
Rolled wheat			4,869	22,626		27,495
Corn	345,088	98,031	93,222	14,123	313,503	863,967
Barley	166,703	3,156	17,875		19,534	279,268
Grain sorghums	287,442	74,776	25,902	3,641	138,825	530,604
Oats	5,315				25,284	30,599
Rolled oats			8,880	7,884		16,764
Rye	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains		212				212
Rye flour			183			183
Cornmeal	99		23,546	167,124		190,769
Rice	973,261	319,555	29,873	55,854	15,155	1,393,698
Fats and oils:						
Lard	29,439	294				29,733
Tallow	138,951	24,094				163,045
Soybean oil	834,113	107,857	59,844	169,568		1,171,382
Cottonseed oil	229,352	2,584	17,617	45,706	3,966	299,225
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
Soya flour			5	1		6
Flaxseed					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal		2,056			50	2,106
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	116,448	883				117,331
Milk (nonfat dry)	30,052	742	159,426	790,432	9,084	989,736
Milk (whole)	10,779	27				10,806
Milk (dry, modified)	40					40
Cheese	5,718		19,601	166,100	2,812	194,231
Butter	13,575		16,278	113,969	8,234	152,056
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	8,659	1,578	5,556	148,907		164,700
Other dairy products	130					130
Meat and poultry:						
Beef	38,730					38,730
Pork products	9,953					9,953
Poultry	10,219	58				10,277
Dried eggs	5					5
Fruits and vegetables:						
Dried fruit	6,920					6,920
Fresh, canned fruits and juices	9,694			20,120		29,814
Dry edible beans	5,617	2,136	7,039		2,526	17,318
Potatoes	1,392	631				2,023
Peas	776					776
Lentils	209					209
Other:						
Blended foods			20,401	86,508		106,909
Cotton (including linters)	1,630,039	250,941	15,267		320,972	2,217,219
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	11,485	37,101	205			48,791
Wool					7,029	7,029
Tobacco	386,201	53,997			126,206	566,404
Seeds	394					394
Cattle hides	79	64				143
Total	12,026,243	2,022,059	1,244,728	2,556,209	1,731,178	19,580,417

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

Table 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970

[By country of destination]

Area and country	Wheat and wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe (total)	444,248	131,660	498	3,607.9	177,342	3,485,509	46,297	357,488
Austria	4,057	11,606		43.2	5,952	20,944		1,367
Finland	5,879	1,457		72.4	26,235			18,740
France				163.1	19,621			
Germany								4,630
Iceland	3,198	4,819	33	5.5	6,043	5,732		13,007
Italy	896	3,705		508.8	26,015	253,532		29
Netherlands				1.8				
Poland	151,601	53,946	465	890.2	8,378	428,579	40,785	
Portugal	16,454							
Spain	10,784	56,127		776.2	32,408	1,819,695		106,968
United Kingdom					52,690			89,067
Yugoslavia	251,379			1,146.7		957,027	5,512	123,680
Africa (total)	121,865	32,156	12,770	428.3	37,887	938,975	42,948	53,153
Algeria	6,985							
Congo	12,929	2,834	6,238	107.1	30,202		33,312	18,573
EACSO	1,440							
Ethiopia	356			46.4				
Ghana	4,948	346	825	117.4	5,227	107,497	2,163	32,950
Guinea	4,461	47	3,351	28.7		53,427	7,473	220
Ivory Coast			1,316			5,291		
Kenya		8,354						
Liberia	18	67	357					
Mali	334							
Morocco	45,483			84.4	441	284,023		
Senegal			522					
Sierra Leone	267	32	161	.3	380	154		
Somali Republic	201					4,850		
Sudan	11,229	7,874			440			
Tunisia	33,214	12,602		44.0	1,197	483,733		1,410
Near East-South Asia (total)	2,886,190	535,946	58,349	3,366.2	127,677	6,389,182	336,811	92,493
Afghanistan	4,543					29,055		
Ceylon	31,493	380	1,985					
Cyprus	1,085							
Greece	22,586	55,135				179,897	36,817	
India	1,616,104	230,403	40,382	3,044.3	15,432	1,295,138	90,565	882
Iran	40,363	1,866				147,834	1,543	
Iraq	6,397				1,764			220
Israel	86,296	166,482	784	33.0	3,568	422,994	128,309	48,502
Jordan	3,406	1,035						
Lebanon	2,756	2,244		5.0				
Pakistan	531,887	17,235	13,477	283.9	24,681	2,423,139	62,161	88
Syrian Arab Republic	15,991	3,582	256		661			
Turkey	205,883	16,267	561			1,164,702	8,598	21,385
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	317,410	41,317	904		81,571	726,423	8,818	21,416
Far East-Pacific (total)	382,329	84,648	129,857	6,594.3	220,233	556,873	535,784	261,921
Burma				288.3	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia	43,400		51,756	1,487.1	32,518			46,750
Japan	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700			0
Korea	193,652	55,156	15,811	2,606.4	8,598	284,787	1,102	14,991
Philippines		1,901	4,231	296.4	14,991	4,630	15,432	220
Ryukyu Islands	940	260	1,017	4.9	759	1,102		8,818
Taiwan (China)	66,341	2,621		866.8	29,011	264,260	4,491	190,260
Thailand					5,512		837	
Vietnam	47,017	14,644	54,899	725.0	116,404	1,984	502,899	
Latin America (total)	503,818	43,391	4,427	377.1	38,287	855,759	37,104	60,783

Table 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970—Continued

[By country of destination]

Area and country	Wheat and wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Argentina			60			208,778		
Bolivia	24,448		60	35.3	463	6,217	8,841	
Brazil	346,665	370			249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile	46,171	12,007	705	202.8	7,657	203,183	14,992	882
Colombia	31,880	2,166		71.5	10,753	123,680	2,425	
Dominican Republic	8,543	116	1,907	9.0	4,519	90,260		
Ecuador	3,511			7.1	4,980	64,132		
El Salvador	367							
Guatemala						20,839		
Guyana	202				363	3,307		6,613
Mexico		18,995						
Paraguay	12,665	6				3,527	882	
Peru	14,587		1,695			44,974	966	
Uruguay	14,779	9,731		51.4	9,303		3,266	36,312
Grand total	4,338,450	[1] 827,801	205,901	14,373.8	601,426	[2] 12,226,298	[3] 998,944	[4] 825,838

[1] In thousands of bushels:

Corn	357,050
Barley	141,727
Grain sorghums	320,322
Oats	3,893
Rye	4,736
Mixed livestock feeds	73
Total	827,801

[2] In thousands of pounds:

Soybean oil	7,965,084
Cottonseed oil	1,693,953
Tallow	2,340,186
Lard	219,580
Linseed oil	7,495
Total	12,226,298

[3] In thousands of pounds:

Nonfat dry milk	352,095
Condensed milk	462,936
Evaporated milk	77,977
Dry whole milk	25,375
Anhydrous milk fat/butter fat	5,220
Butter	33,421
Butter oil	7,406
Cheese	22,334
Ghee	10,141
Dry modified milk	55
Whey	1,984
Total	998,944

[4] In thousands of pounds:

Poultry	34,010
Pork	20,062
Beef	120,593
Dried peas and beans, lentil	115,302
Dried fruit	45,753
Fresh fruit	58,004
Canned fruit	27,178
Potatoes	93,852
Hayseeds	882
Cattle hides	1,190
Cotton textiles (grey cloth)	23,217
Cotton yarn	32,043
Soybeans	199,077
Soybean meal	54,675
Total	825,838

Table 10.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970 (by country of destination)

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost [1] including ocean transportation								
Europe (total)	2,205.1	3,103.6	890.8	170.8	3.3	524.9	127.1	444.2	3.7	40.2
Austria	39.5	60.1	6.9	15.7		9.5	3.8	3.4		.2
Finland	41.2	56.5	10.5	2.3		11.4	14.4			2.6
France	35.5	47.3				23.0	12.5			
Germany	1.2	1.2								1.2
Iceland	25.6	30.1	7.9	7.8	.3	.8	6.6	.8		1.4
Italy	140.0	184.3	1.5	4.8		76.9	20.4	36.4		(2)
Netherlands	.2	.3				.2				
Poland	498.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	3.0	123.4	6.7	44.4	3.2	
Portugal	27.8	45.0	27.8							
Spain	[3] 500.9	590.7	18.3	73.2		118.8	27.4	246.7		19.2
United Kingdom	48.1	48.5					38.0			10.0
Yugoslavia	846.9	1,290.5	567.4			160.9		112.5	.5	5.6
Africa (total)	551.8	667.2	225.7	44.0	64.3	75.7	30.7	93.3	13.8	4.3
Algeria	11.2	15.2	11.2							
Congo	115.0	143.6	35.0	4.3	21.8	13.8	24.3		11.7	4.1
EACSO	2.5	3.2	2.5							
Ethiopia	6.3	10.6	.6			5.7				
Ghana	66.5	70.8	9.5	.5	6.5	38.1	4.4	7.3	.2	
Guinea	41.9	57.9	8.8	.1	21.5	3.5		6.1	1.9	(2)
Ivory Coast	8.1	8.1			7.7			.4		
Kenya	11.8	13.9		11.8						
Liberia	3.0	3.8	.1	.1	2.8					
Mali	.6	.8	.6							
Morocco	114.4	137.1	76.4			9.1	.2	28.7		
Senegal	3.1	5.1			3.1					
Sierra Leone	2.0	2.8	.6		.9	.2	.3			
Somali Republic	.9	1.1	.4					.5		
Sudan	35.5	36.8	24.0	11.0			.5			
Tunisia	129.0	156.4	56.0	16.2		5.3	1.0	50.3		.2
Near East-South Asia (total)	7,673.3	11,113.8	5,248.8	675.0	339.7	481.8	98.1	747.5	50.4	32.0
Afghanistan	13.6	13.1	9.7					3.9		
Ceylon	76.5	108.5	64.2	.6	11.7					
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9							
Greece	143.9	195.6	37.2	73.8				28.5	4.4	
India	4,167.9	6,131.5	3,078.6	280.1	235.0	419.6	17.1	128.5	8.9	.1
Iran	90.8	140.2	70.6	2.8				16.6	.8	
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3				1.1			.1
Israel	450.2	597.9	143.4	205.2	4.4	5.5	3.2	52.5	20.5	15.5
Jordan	11.6	15.6	10.1	1.5						
Lebanon	7.2	8.5	3.9	2.6		.7				
Pakistan	1,369.1	1,915.6	883.5	26.4	78.4	56.0	24.4	289.4	11.0	(2)
Syrian Arab Republic	33.0	55.0	26.4	4.6	1.4		.6			
Turkey	524.3	763.8	339.9	22.4	3.5			149.7	2.2	6.6
United Arab Republic	770.8	1,145.8	568.1	55.0	5.3		51.7	78.4	2.6	9.7
Far East-Pacific (total)	2,911.7	3,740.8	652.9	107.9	928.6	871.9	165.4	50.7	126.3	8.1
Burma	46.3	62.4				41.5	2.7		2.0	.1
Indonesia	682.4	929.5	83.7		351.9	226.2	20.6			
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6			
Korea	866.3	1,126.1	320.1	68.0	121.7	321.4	6.6	20.2	.3	8.0
Philippines	79.6	107.0		3.0	23.4	39.1	12.0	.4	1.7	(2)
Ryukyu Islands	8.7	12.6	1.5	.3	5.7	.5	.2	.5		
Taiwan	269.4	362.8	112.2	3.6		96.6	26.1	29.4	1.6	
Thailand	4.1	4.4					3.9		.2	
Vietnam	819.9	934.5	87.6	19.6	412.1	94.2	85.7	.2	120.5	
Latin America (total)	1,177.2	1,699.8	874.4	58.5	27.7	57.4	41.4	108.3	7.2	2.3

Table 10.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970 (by country of destination)—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and county	Total		Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost [1] including ocean transportation								
Argentina	29.9	35.9			.3			29.6		
Bolivia	58.8	79.8	51.0		.3	5.3	.5	.7	1.0	
Brazil	612.3	924.9	596.2	.6			.7	11.7	2.2	.9
Chile	171.4	232.2	76.8	18.5	6.1	30.2	10.3	26.3	2.8	.4
Colombia	97.7	128.7	56.6	2.6		11.9	11.2	15.1	.3	
Dominican Republic	43.1	56.6	14.7	.1	11.1	1.7	5.3	10.2		
Ecuador	20.0	25.4	6.6			1.1	4.3	8.0		
El Salvador	.6	1.0	.6							
Guatemala	1.1	1.1						1.1		
Guyana	1.1	1.2	.4				.2	.4		.1
Mexico	24.6	41.2		24.6						
Paraguay	22.6	34.4	21.6	.1				.5	.4	
Peru	40.1	64.2	25.4		9.9			4.7	.1	
Uruguay	53.9	73.2	24.5	12.0		7.2	8.9		.4	.9
Grand total	14,519.1	20,325.2	7,892.6	[4] 1,056.2	1,363.6	[5] 2,011.7	462.7	[6] 1,444.0	[7] 201.4	[8] 86.9

[1] Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and subsidy costs, plus value of ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.

[2] $50,000 or less.

[3] $4,400,000 for wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland or for financing of Swiss goods in Spain.

[4] In millions of dollars:

Corn	494.1
Barley	175.8
Grain sorghums	374.9
Oats	5.3
Rye	5.9
Mixed feed	.2
Total	1,056.2

[5] Includes $976,000 for yarn to Dominican Republic and $15,217,000 for grey cloth and $8,000,000 for yarn to Ghana and $41,100,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

[6] In millions of dollars:

CSO/SBO	1,233.2
Tallow	167.6
Lard	31.3
Linseed oil	1.1
Soybeans	8.7
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	1,444.0

[7] In millions of dollars:

Canned milk	1.4
Anhydrous milk fat	2.5
Condensed milk	101.0
Dry whole milk	11.2
Nonfat dry milk	47.1
Evaporated milk	11.0
Butter oil/ghee	21.4
Cheese	5.7
Whey	5.1
Total	201.4

[8] In millions of dollars:

Fruit: Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia	16.3
Seeds: Chile	.4
Potatoes:	
Guyana	.2
Spain	1.4
Uruguay	.5
Poultry: Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Republic, Congo, Iraq	10.3
Beef: Spain, Israel, Turkey, United Arab Republic	38.7
Pork: Korea, Spain	9.7
Beans and peas, lentils: Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Congo, United Arab Republic, Brazil	8.7
Eggs: Pakistan	.5
Cattle hides	.2
Total	86.9

Table 11.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1970 (by country of destination)

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton textiles and yarn	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe (total)	252	276				282			
Iceland	252	276				282			
Africa (total)	2,577		441		44.8		71,098	1,763	
Ghana	2,295				43.3		23,699	1,763	
Guinea	282		331		1.5		3,307		
Liberia			110						
Morocco							44,092		
Near East-South Asia (total)	87,936	25,730			14.3	1,510	253,531		
Ceylon	5,879								
Israel	9,326	23,486				441	33,069		
Jordan	735								
Lebanon	2,756	2,244			5.0				
Pakistan	61,891				9.3	1,069	220,462		
Turkey	7,349								
Far East-Pacific (total)	47,750	6,941	23,589	[1] 15,000	381.0	21,605	1,984	56,976	
Indonesia	10,791		7,716	[1] 15,000	65.0				
Korea	24,262		5,952		160.0				
Philippines					43.0	6,173			
Vietnam	12,697	6,941	9,921		113.0	15,432	1,984	56,976	
Latin America (total)	25,481					9,779	9,700		18,739
Brazil	14,697								
Colombia	6,614					6,285			
Dominican Republic	3,050					1,764	9,700		
Guyana	110					143			
Paraguay	1,010								
Uruguay						1,587			18,739
Grand total	163,996	[2] 32,947	24,030	[1] 15,000	440.1	33,176	[3] 336,313	[4] 58,739	[5] 18,739

[1] Includes 15,000,000 pounds yarn.

[2] In thousands of bushels:

Corn	12,563
Barley	1,378
Grain sorghums	19,006
Total	32,947

[3] In thousands of pounds:

Soybean oil	314,488
Tallow	21,825
Total	336,313

[4] In thousands of pounds:

Nonfat dry milk	16,534
Sweetened condensed milk	42,205
Total	58,739

[5] In thousands of pounds:

Potatoes	18,739

Table 12.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1970 (by country of destination)

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and flour	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost including ocean trans.[1]								
Europe (total)	1.3	1.3	.6	.4			.3			
Iceland	1.3	1.3	.6	.4			.3			
Africa (total)	22.7	24.3	4.8		3.5	6.0		8.2	.2	
Ghana	12.3	13.4	4.2			5.8		3.1	.2	
Guinea	3.9	4.3	.6		2.6	.2		.5		
Liberia	.9	1.0			.9					
Morocco	5.6	5.6						5.6		
Near East-South Asia (total)	209.7	247.1	137.8	34.1		3.0	1.9	32.9		
Ceylon	14.0	15.7	14.0							
Israel	49.5	56.8	13.6	31.5			.4	4.0		
Jordan	1.2	1.5	1.2							
Lebanon	7.2	8.5	3.9	2.6		.7				
Pakistan	127.5	152.1	94.8			2.3	1.5	28.9		
Turkey	10.3	12.5	10.3							
Far East-Pacific (total)	351.8	399.6	74.9	8.1	175.6	58.2	20.4	.2	14.4	
Indonesia	98.7	115.4	20.7		58.6	[3] 19.4				
Korea	94.3	108.2	35.4		40.5	18.4				
Philippines	10.0	10.0				5.0	5.0			
Vietnam	148.8	166.0	18.8	8.1	76.5	15.4	15.4	.2	14.4	
Latin America (total)	52.8	59.8	40.1				10.8	1.4		.5
Brazil	23.7	28.1	23.7							
Colombia	16.2	17.7	9.4				6.8			
Dominican Republic	9.0	9.9	5.2				2.4	1.4		
Guyana	.3	.3	.2				.1			
Paraguay	1.6	1.8	1.6							
Uruguay	2.0	2.0					1.5			.5
Grand total	638.3	732.1	258.2	[2] 42.6	179.1	[5] 67.2	33.4	[4] 42.7	[5] 14.6	[6] .5

[1] Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and subsidy costs, plus value of ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.

[2] In millions of dollars:

Corn	16.0
Barley	1.4
Grain sorghums	25.2
Total	42.6

[3] Includes $10,600,000 for cotton yarn to Indonesia.

[4] In millions of dollars:

Tallow	1.8
Soybean oil	40.9
Total	42.7

[5] In millions of dollars:

Nonfat dry milk	2.4
Sweetened condensed milk	12.2
Total	14.6

[6] In millions of dollars:

Potatoes	5.5

Table 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970 [1]

[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 for economic development	104(f) Grants for economic development	104(h) Grants for family welfare [2]	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses [3]
Europe (total)	1,963,692	9,910	13,991	780,858	187,775			971,158
Austria	40,095			25,452				14,643
Finland	42,976		3,890	24,131				14,955
France	35,697		6,454					29,243
Germany	1,197							1,197
Iceland	16,297			12,266	198			3,833
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		237,509				240,609
United Kingdom	48,540							48,540
Yugoslavia	619,798			385,732	187,577			46,489
Africa (total)	358,656	3,385	18,230	205,982	49,065	214		81,780
Congo	84,982	3,385	2,909	30,156	37,594			10,938
Ethiopia	843			464				379
Ghana	38,745		4,575	26,050				8,120
Guinea	35,009		3,480	22,910				8,619
Ivory Coast	3,126			1,563				1,563
Mali	580			377				203
Morocco	72,557		2,178	49,517				20,862
Senegal	3,292			1,646				1,646
Sudan	26,442		450	11,894	4,320			9,778
Tunisia	93,080		4,638	61,405	7,151	214		19,672
Far East-Pacific (total)	2,285,221	1,336,166	33,891	221,922	25,709			667,533
Burma	47,589			18,914	7,732			20,943
China	237,674	106,788	10,853	33,260				86,773
Indonesia	291,894	30,542		48,835	14,459			198,058
Japan	146,277	17,191		105,538	600			22,948
Korea	698,252	561,052	11,571					125,629
Philippines	53,237	9,371	6,055	13,697	2,918			21,196
Thailand	4,302			1,678				2,624
Vietnam	805,996	611,222	5,412					189,362
Near East-South Asia (total)	7,270,692	211,942	361,707	3,871,496	1,455,207	45,303	1,849	1,323,188
Afghanistan	994			646				348
Ceylon	31,480		453	13,483	4,904			12,640
Cyprus	2,096		210	933				953
Greece	127,822	11,335	9,585	54,267	7,442			45,193
India	4,041,401		205,811	2,463,264	750,979	31,928	1,849	587,570
Iran	61,084	10,463	3,268	26,096				21,257
Israel	334,193		31,954	212,811	31,405			58,023
Jordan	5,883			3,671				2,212
Pakistan	1,330,727	79,260	52,948	448,524	622,458	13,375		114,162
Syrian Arab Republic	34,901			20,396				14,505
Turkey	501,416	110,884	56,449	168,092	2,101			163,890
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	798,695		1,029	459,313	35,918			302,435
Latin America (total)	850,995		36,787	505,403	114,849			193,956
Argentina	30,525			18,199				12,326
Bolivia	36,830		2,303	25,537				8,990
Brazil	503,442			301,127	111,376			90,939
Chile	85,202		1,586	59,750				23,866
Colombia	66,223		10,495	37,646				18,082
Ecuador	11,528		1,200	7,188				3,140

Table 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970 [1]—Continued

[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 for economic development	104(f) Grants for economic development	104(h) Grants for family welfare [2]	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses [3]
Mexico	25,184	----------	6,762	10,833	----------	----------	----------	7,589
Paraguay	15,961	----------	1,204	7,155	3,316	----------	----------	4,286
Peru	39,949	----------	4,379	23,027	157	----------	----------	12,386
Uruguay	36,151	----------	8,858	14,941	----------	----------	----------	12,352
Grand total	12,729,256	1,561,403	464,606	5,585,661	1,832,605	45,517	1,849	3,237,615
Percent of total	100.0	12.3	3.6	43.9	14.4	0.4	Negligible	25.4

[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 of each agreement. Amounts shown are based primarily on Treasury Department reports of local currency collections. Where collections are not complete local currency allocations based on estimated values of agreements were used. Such allocations are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

[2] Included under title II of the act prior to revision of the legislation in 1966.

[3] 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 subsections 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

Table 14.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed in calendar year 1970 (by country of destination) [1]

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total amount in agreement	104(c) Common defense	104(e) Loans to private enterprise	104(f) Loans to foreign governments for economic development	104(f) Grants for economic development	104(h) Grants for family welfare [2]	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses [3]
Africa (total)	2,491	----------	249	1,744	----------	----------	----------	498
Ghana	2,491	----------	249	1,744	----------	----------	----------	498
Near East-South Asia (total)	41,900	----------	1,872	6,240	22,080	5,200	----------	6,508
Pakistan	41,900	----------	1,872	6,240	22,080	5,200	----------	6,508
Far East-Pacific (total)	202,600	151,320	3,228	----------	----------	----------	----------	48,052
Korea	53,800	32,280	3,228	----------	----------	----------	----------	18,292
Vietnam	148,800	119,040	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	29,760
Grand total	246,991	151,320	5,349	7,984	22,080	5,200	----------	55,058
Percent of total	100.0	61.3	2.2	3.2	8.9	2.1	----------	22.3

[1] Title I local currency sales 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] Included under title II of the act prior to revision of the legislation in 1966.

[3] 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 subsections 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

Table 15.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, by country

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1970	Collections through June 30, 1970 [1]		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1970 [3 4]
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds [2]	
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	(5)	.5
Argentina	30.5	30.5	.5	20.7
Australia				1.0
Austria	40.1	40.1		42.4
Belgium				9.6
Bolivia	37.1	36.9	4.1	38.6
Brazil	503.4	503.4	12.2	316.1
Burma	47.6	47.6	7.3	45.9
Canada				.7
Ceylon	31.5	31.5	2.7	30.8
Chile	85.2	85.2	10.3	72.6
China (Taiwan)	238.4	237.7	14.3	239.5
Colombia	85.5	66.2	13.7	63.2
Congo	85.0	85.0	1.9	63.9
Costa Rica				(5)
Cyprus	2.1	2.1	.1	2.7
Denmark				1.5
Ecuador	11.5	11.5	1.6	12.9
El Salvador				.1
Ethiopia	.8	.8	(5)	1.4
Finland	43.0	43.0	5.9	42.0
France	35.7	35.7	5.6	47.3
Germany	1.2	1.2		21.2
Ghana	38.7	32.9	1.1	22.0
Greece	127.8	127.8	28.6	154.7
Guatemala				.3
Guinea	30.7	30.7	.7	8.0
Honduras				(5)
Hong Kong				4.4
Iceland	16.3	16.3	2.2	18.0
India	4,072.8	4,042.5	314.3	3,401.0
Indonesia	291.9	292.0	5.3	72.3
Iran	61.1	61.1	9.5	69.9
Ireland				.1
Israel	334.2	334.2	88.2	364.3
Italy	144.2	144.2	4.5	150.4
Ivory Coast	3.1	3.1	.1	2.9
Jamaica				.1
Japan	146.3	146.3		158.8
Jordan	5.9	5.9	.2	4.1
Kenya				.3
Korea	758.2	700.2	7.7	684.7
Lebanon				2.8
Liberia				(5)
Luxembourg				(5)
Malaysia				1.8
Mali	.6	.6		.3
Mexico	25.2	25.2	5.8	31.7
Morocco	72.6	65.3	4.9	61.9
Nepal			.5	1.4
Netherlands	.3	.3		9.7
Nicaragua				(5)
Nigeria				1.1
Norway				1.0
Pakistan	1,309.6	1,261.5	84.6	1,212.1
Panama				.2
Paraguay	16.0	16.0	1.8	14.2
Peru	39.9	39.9	4.8	41.8
Philippines	53.2	53.2	7.2	55.8
Poland	519.5	519.5		75.3
Portugal	7.1	7.1		7.9
Senegal	3.3	3.3	(5)	2.7
Sierra Leone				.2
Singapore				(5)
Somali			.1	.1
South Africa				.7
Spain	488.0	488.0	32.9	436.7
Sudan	37.9	26.4	.2	19.8
Sweden				3.2
Switzerland				18.4
Syrian Arab Republic	34.9	34.9	1.2	25.4
Thailand	4.3	4.3	.3	5.8
Tunisia	92.1	90.1	7.4	81.6
Turkey	507.1	501.4	95.3	524.4
United Arab Republic	849.5	798.7	86.4	551.9
United Kingdom	48.5	48.5		66.0
Uruguay	36.2	36.2	2.9	21.2
Venezuela				1.2
Vietnam	719.1	675.1	.5	696.1
Yugoslavia	619.8	619.8	69.5	511.2
Total	12,795.5	12,511.9	948.9	10,676.5

[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 sections 104 (c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; section 104(a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; section 104(f) loans at loan agreement rates; section 104 (b)(1), (e) loans, (b)(2), through (b)(5) at the weighted average rates at the end of the month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under sections 104 (a) through (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] Less than $50,000.

Table 16.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, by type of use, as of June 30, 1970

[In million dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in Section 104	Transfer to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
104(c) Common defense	1,460.4	1,406.3
104(c) Procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries	2.9	2.9
104(e) Loans to private enterprises	540.9	323.5
104(i) Grants for economic development	1,852.0	1,650.5
104(f) Loans to foreign governments	5,686.5	5,009.4
104(h) Finance programs related to population growth problems	52.5	29.9
104(k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests	1.8	
U.S. uses (total)	3,244.1	2,254.0
Total	12,841.1	10,676.5
U.S. uses:		
Agency for International Development:		
104(d) Emergency relief grants	6.9	5.7
104(g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries	146.5	109.1
Agriculture: 104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	448.2	170.0
Commerce: 104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	9.6	12.4
Defense:		
104(a) Military family housing	98.0	92.1
104(a) Other programs	11.8	7.3
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) scientific activities	106.5	66.0
U.S. uses—Continued		
Interior: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	1.7	1.5
Library of Congress: 104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications	12.9	10.7
National Science Foundation: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	13.9	9.3
Smithsonian Institution: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	9.8	8.2
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	343.6	192.2
104(b)(4), Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad	46.4	35.1
Treasury:		
104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations	1,857.0	1,418.0
104(j) Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations	19.0	19.0
U.S. Information Agency: 104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials	112.3	97.4
Total U.S. uses	3,244.1	2,254.0

Table 17.—Public Law 480, title II, value of commodities shipped by type of programs—fiscal year 1970

[Million dollars]

Type of program	Voluntary agencies	Government to government	World food program	Total	Percent of Total
Food for development:					
Maternal and child feeding	22.4	4.0	3.1	29.5	11.2
School feeding	88.9	15.4	2.6	106.9	40.7
Other child feeding	6.5	1.4		7.9	3.0
Food for work	17.5	29.1	21.4	68.0	25.8
Livestock feeding		.6	2.8	3.4	1.3
Emergency:					
Refugee	8.2	.2	.5	8.9	3.4
Disaster	11.2	13.6	7.1	31.9	12.1
Welfare: General relief	6.5			6.5	2.5
Total	161.2	64.3	37.5	263.0	100.0
Percent by type of sponsor	61	25	14	100	

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Africa (total)	14,409,766	1,224,334	1,792,697	150,890	4,268,241	27,000	6,232,315	714,289
Algeria	877,180	164,000	9,600	63,500	6,000		222,680	411,400
CARE	562,680			40,000			222,680	300,000
CRS	314,500	164,000	9,600	23,500	6,000			111,400
Botswana: WFP	256,600	107,000	72,000		77,600			
Burundi	17,200	1,600	13,200		2,400			
UNICEF	1,600	1,600						
WFP	15,600		13,200		2,400			
Cameroon	22,400	10,500	10,000	1,000	600			300
CRS	21,400	9,500	10,000	1,000	600			330
UNICEF	1,000	1,000						
Central African Republic	25,460	7,300			18,160			
UNICEF	1,300	1,300						
WFP	24,160	6,000			18,160			
Chad: WFP	101,950	100,950			1,000			
Congo: WFP	11,100	4,400	3,000		3,700			
Dahomey: WFP	28,800				28,800			
Ethiopia	1,756,500	26,500			30,000		1,700,000	
UNICEF	26,500	26,500						
Government to government	1,730,000				30,000		1,700,000	
Equatorial Guinea: WFP	42,135						42,135	
Gambia	253,700	10,000	11,200	3,000	47,500		180,000	2,000
CRS	73,700	10,000	11,200	3,000	47,500			2,000
WFP	180,000						180,000	
Gabon	3,880	1,000	2,880					
UNICEF	1,000	1,000						
WFP	2,880		2,880					
Ghana	205,800	25,515	94,830	28,655	34,600			22,200
CRS	163,200	20,000	85,000	27,000	9,000			22,200
CWS	18,000	5,515	9,830	1,655	1,000			
WFP	24,600				24,600			
Ivory Coast: WFP	16,500		15,000			1,500		
Kenya: CRS	87,550	53,600	30,800					3,150
Lesotho	697,910	192,300	110,000	4,100	187,510		204,000	
CRS	76,650	25,300		4,100	47,250			
WFP	621,260	167,000	110,000		140,260		204,000	
Liberia	73,450	6,000	48,200	500	18,750			
CARE	52,250	6,000	45,000	500	750			
WFP	21,200		3,200		18,000			
Malagasy	71,500	1,500	53,000		17,000			
CRS	58,750	1,500	53,000		4,250			
WFP	12,750				12,750			

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Malawi	16,105	6,600	600	290	8,115			500
CWS	9,190	6,600	600	290	1,200			500
WFP	6,915				6,915			
Mali	680,900				20,900		660,000	
Government to government	660,000						660,000	
WFP	20,900				20,900			
Mauritius	159,640		124,000		35,640			
Government to government	35,640				35,640			
WFP	124,000		124,000					
Morocco	1,507,300	62,100	208,300	29,300	993,200			214,400
AJJDC	13,300	1,100	7,000	1,000				4,200
CRS	832,000	61,000	171,300	28,300	361,200			210,200
Government to government	550,000				550,000			
WFP	112,000		30,000		82,000			
Nigeria	3,701,475	75,000			591,475		3,035,000	
CRS	75,000	75,000						
CWS/UNICEF	3,000,000						3,000,000	
WFP	626,475				591,475		35,000	
Rwanda: CRS	59,200	26,000	10,000	1,450	19,050			2,700
Senegal	1,306,686	17,885	40,300	9,770	1,202,851	3,500		32,380
CRS	1,241,686	17,885	40,300	9,770	1,137,851	3,500		32,380
WFP	65,000				65,000			
Seychelles: CRS	6,655	2,500	4,055	100				
Sierra Leone	169,600	21,000	126,000		19,600			3,000
CARE	91,000	7,000	82,000					2,000
CRS	77,000	14,000	44,000		18,000			1,000
WFP	1,600				1,600			
Somali Republic: WFP	32,400				2,400		30,000	
Sudan: UNICEF	7,000	7,000						
St. Helena: UNICEF	1,429	629	800					
Swaziland: WFP	58,500						58,500	
Tanzania	362,055	72,455	250,000	5,000	14,600	10,000		10,000
CRS	337,455	72,455	250,000	5,000				10,000
WFP	24,600				14,600	10,000		
Togo	56,975	5,000	24,400	2,000	22,575			3,000
CRS	48,200	5,000	21,200	2,000	17,000			3,000
WFP	8,775		3,200		5,575			
Tunisia	1,551,296	191,000	417,112	1,975	834,250		100,000	6,959
AJJDC	91,946	1,500	86,572	875				2,999
CARE	168,015		166,315	600				1,100
CRS	168,585	1,000	164,225	500				2,860
UNICEF	18,500	18,500						
Government to government	645,000	170,000			475,000			
WFP	459,250				359,250		100,000	

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Uganda: WFP	12,000					12,000		
Upper Volta	163,470	25,000	113,420	250	22,500			2,300
CRS	142,250	25,000	105,000	250	12,000			
WFP	21,220		8,420		10,500			2,300
Zambia: WFP	7,465				7,465			
Europe (total)	1,097,200	60,700	192,950	537,280				306,270
Malta: CRS	47,700		150	1,980				45,570
Poland	1,049,500	60,700	192,800	535,300				260,700
ARP	17,500		14,000					3,500
CARE	932,000	58,000	129,000	500,000				245,000
CWS	100,000	2,700	49,800	35,300				12,200
Near East (total)	4,990,183	114,367	2,436,021	63,041	379,145	1,575,850	230,000	191,759
Cyprus: WFP	20,000				20,000			
Gaza	273,690	13,840	39,000	2,500	50,000	122,650		45,700
CARE	151,040	13,840	39,000	2,500	50,000			45,700
UNRWA	122,650					122,650		
Iraq: UNICEF	30,000	30,000						
Israel	38,019	1,452	31,478					5,089
AJJDC	21,456		18,000					3,456
HADASSAH	16,563	1,452	13,478					1,633
Jordan	463,345	10,000	15,750	6,500	70,695	334,550		25,850
CARE	26,000		15,750	6,500	2,650			1,100
CRS	15,300				300			15,000
LWR	14,000				4,250			9,750
UNICEF	10,000	10,000						
UNRWA	134,550					134,550		
WFP	263,495				63,495	200,000		
Jordan West Bank	203,944	7,365	5,793	5,366	21,850	83,850		79,720
CARE	20,000				20,000			
CRS	59,229	2,000	2,493	5,366	350			49,020
LWR	40,865	5,365	3,300		1,500			30,700
UNRWA	83,850					83,850		
Lebanon	101,630				51,100	50,530		
UNRWA	50,530					50,530		
WFP	51,100				51,100			
Syria: UNRWA	84,020					84,020		
Turkey	2,867,435	45,610	2,344,000	48,675	165,500	250	230,000	33,400
CARE	2,367,935	45,610	2,240,000	48,675		250		33,400
WFP	499,500		104,000		165,500		230,000	
UNRWA: Palestine refugee program	900,000					900,000		
Yemen: UNICEF	1,600	1,600						

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
South Yemen	6,500	4,500						2,000
UNICEF	4,500	4,500						
WFP	2,000							2,000
South Asia (total)	20,936,931	3,638,142	13,983,945	363,644	1,618,200		1,250,000	133,000
Afghanistan	105,261	42,972	42,945	644	18,700			
UNICEF	45,061	42,972	1,445	644				
WFP	60,200		41,500		18,700			
Ceylon	2,966,000	90,000	2,000,000	11,000	106,000		750,000	9,000
CARE	2,110,000	90,000	2,000,000	11,000				9,000
WFP	356,000				106,000		250,000	
Government to government	500,000						500,000	
India	17,244,000	3,398,000	11,885,000	352,000	1,485,000			124,000
CARE	14,100,000	3,021,000	11,079,000					
CRS	1,832,000	305,000	488,000	161,000	814,000			64,000
CWS	825,000	54,000	126,000	143,000	457,000			45,000
LWR	427,000	18,000	192,000	48,000	154,000			15,000
WFP	60,000				60,000			
Nepal: WFP	8,500				8,500			
Pakistan	663,170	107,170	56,000				500,000	
CARE	81,720	25,720	56,000					
UNICEF	81,450	81,450						
WFP	500,000						500,000	
Far East (total)	17,254,815	764,267	4,111,254	203,847	5,593,233	2,607,000	3,128,000	847,214
British Solomon Islands: CRS	5,500	1,000	4,500					
Burma: UNICEF	120,000	61,000	59,000					
Cambodia: UNICEF	1,950	1,950						
Fiji: ANRC	1,200	1,200						
Hong Kong	192,667	29,536	71,156	53,240		5,500		33,235
CARE	31,000	2,000	25,000	3,000				1,000
CRS	95,767	10,536	31,156	28,240				25,835
CWS	38,600	7,000	15,000	15,000				1,600
LWR	20,300	7,000		7,000		5,500		800
SAWS	4,000							4,000
UNICEF	3,000	3,000						
Indonesia	1,472,680	60,000	500,000	83,500	627,180	95,000	60,000	47,000
CARE	475,000		475,000					
CRS	307,000	50,000	25,000	80,000	77,000	30,000		45,000
CWS	20,500	10,000		3,500		5,000		2,000
Government to government	543,780				543,780			
WFP	126,400				6,400	60,000	60,000	
Korea	9,127,255	12,000	1,897,600	22,000	4,078,213		3,000,000	117,442
CRS	138,808	12,000	32,800	6,000	30,000			58,008
LWR	55,009				6,000			49,009
WRC	46,225		4,800	16,000	15,000			10,425
Government to government	8,698,833		1,860,000		3,838,833		3,000,000	
WFP	188,380				188,380			

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Laos	178,142	16,000	5,642	1,500		150,000		5,000
CRS	24,500	12,500	5,500	1,500				5,000
UNICEF	3,642	3,500	142					
Government to government	150,000					150,000		
Macao	26,703	2,272	18,083	3,150				3,198
CARE	3,000		2,000	1,000				
CRS	23,703	2,272	16,083	2,150				3,198
Malaysia	454,855	34,875	174,875	1,220	240,065			3,820
CRS	183,390	8,375	164,875	1,220	5,100			3,820
UNICEF	36,500	26,500	10,000					
Government to government	83,465				83,465			
WFP	151,500				151,500			
Philippines	1,592,516	460,250	929,100	17,075	179,025			7,066
CARE	961,575	275,000	685,000	1,575				
CRS	464,791	175,000	220,000	15,000	50,000			4,791
CWS	44,725	9,250	21,100		13,250			1,125
SAWS	23,650	1,000	3,000	500	18,000			1,150
WFP	97,775				97,775			
Ryukyu Islands	328,618	9,233	245,898	5,984	750			66,753
CRS	163,934	4,617	122,949	2,992				33,376
CWS	164,684	4,616	122,949	2,992	750			33,377
Singapore	23,429	12,351	6,400	4,678				
CRS	6,429	4,951		1,478				
UNICEF	17,000	7,400	6,400	3,200				
Thailand: UNICEF	271,600	62,600	199,000	10,000				
Vietnam	3,457,700			1,500	468,000	2,356,500	68,000	563,700
Combined Volagencies	844,700			1,500	268,000	256,500		318,700
Government Vietnam	2,613,000				200,000	2,100,000	68,000	245,000
Latin America (Total)	20,052,387	3,919,544	12,113,683	489,483	2,335,829		878,320	315,528
Bolivia	382,019	34,000	200,000	7,000	133,019			8,000
CRS	259,750	34,000	200,000	7,000	10,750			8,000
WFP	61,404				61,404			
Government to government	60,865				60,865			
Brazil	7,572,294	696,140	5,691,456	92,107	1,029,146			63,445
CRS	799,531	78,925	27,256	77,944	567,426			47,980
CWS	160,470	8,615	12,800	7,990	126,500			4,565
LWR	110,073	8,600	6,400	6,173	78,000			10,900
WFP	125,000		125,000					
Government to government	6,377,220	600,000	5,520,000		257,220			
Chile	2,859,748	1,016,984	1,323,164	127,753	306,424		36,000	49,423
CARE	1,150,000		1,100,000	50,000				
CRS	372,565		206,264	60,653	60,000			45,648
SAWS	35,600	500	5,900	6,200	21,000			2,000
WRC	62,675		11,000	10,900	39,000			1,775
Government to government	1,060,728	1,016,484			44,244			
WFP	178,180				142,180		36,000	

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Colombia	2,888,337	1,192,265	1,278,268	134,721	216,050			67,033
CARE	1,147,725	196,000	883,000	33,735	17,500			17,490
CRS	681,586	55,039	395,268	100,986	80,750			49,543
WFP	1,059,026	941,226			117,800			
Costa Rica	371,000	11,000	306,000	3,000	46,000			5,000
CARE	325,000	11,000	306,000	3,000				5,000
CRS	40,000				40,000			
WFP	6,000				6,000			
Dominican Republic	1,161,200	214,200	525,000	10,200	156,000		240,000	15,800
CARE	608,500	75,000	525,000	5,600				2,900
CRS	301,000	135,000		3,600	150,000			12,400
CWS	11,700	4,200		1,000	6,000			500
WFP	240,000						240,000	
Ecuador	777,275	70,000	500,000	30,000	111,775		40,000	25,500
CARE	395,000	55,000	300,000	20,000				20,000
CRS	274,500	15,000	200,000	10,000	44,000			5,500
WFP	107,775				67,775		40,000	
El Salvador	398,525	90,000	200,000	8,000	70,525		25,000	5,000
CRS	363,000	90,000	200,000	8,000	60,000			5,000
Government to government	10,525				10,525			
WFP	25,000						25,000	
Guatemala	643,785	185,000	408,000	20,800	17,500			12,185
CARE	543,500	105,000	400,000	20,000	6,500			12,000
CRS	99,985	80,000	8,000	800	11,000			185
Guyana	202,500	201,500			1,000			
Government to government	201,500	201,500						
WFP	1,000				1,000			
Haiti	333,145	12,170	127,200	3,000	38,675		134,200	17,900
CARE	81,945	2,170	75,000		1,075			3,700
CRS	38,000	4,000	23,200	600	7,300		200	2,700
CWS	66,700	6,000	29,000	2,400	17,800			11,500
WFP	146,500				12,500		134,000	
Honduras	291,900	51,000	220,000	2,800	16,000			2,100
CARE	245,900	21,000	220,000	2,800				2,100
CRS	46,000	30,000			16,000			
Nicaragua: CRS	132,000	30,000	92,000	3,500	1,500			5,000
Panama	225,470	25,372	166,900	6,295	11,780			15,123
CARE	200,470	15,372	166,900	6,295	1,780			10,123
CRS	25,000	10,000			10,000			5,000
Paraguay	268,770	40,000	161,750	5,700	55,200		3,120	3,000
CRS	262,570	40,000	161,750	5,700	49,000		3,120	3,000
WFP	6,200				6,200			

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Peru	1,382,240	34,413	823,945	22,607	98,035		400,000	3,240
CRS	240,955	21,413	52,685	14,947	50,510		100,000	1,400
CWS	22,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	7,500			500
SAWS	46,200	10,000	15,000	1,660	18,200			1,340
Government to government	753,960		751,260		2,700			
WFP	319,125				19,125		300,000	
Trinidad and Tobago: WFP	1,200				1,200			
Uruguay: CRS	161,279	15,500	90,000	12,000	26,000			17,779
Other Latin American (total)	373,038	63,890	273,845	2,975	24,978	50	4,600	2,700
Antigua: UNICEF	9,500	2,000	7,500					
Barbados: WFP	7,000		7,000					
British Honduras: CARE	28,525	3,000	25,000	185				340
Dominica: CRS	17,260	13,500	505	255	3,000			
Grenada	15,800	6,140	6,500	860	1,000			1,300
CWS	10,800	1,140	6,500	860	1,000			1,300
UNICEF	5,000	5,000						
Jamaica	257,603	22,500	211,340	1,675	20,978	50		1,060
CRS	27,685	22,500		1,675	2,400	50		1,060
Government to government	211,340		211,340					
WFP	18,578				18,578			
Montserrat: UNICEF	3,250	1,250	2,000					
St. Kitts: UNICEF	11,000	5,000	6,000					
St. Lucia: UNICEF	10,000	7,000	3,000					
St. Vincent: UNICEF	7,000	3,000	4,000					
Surinam: WFP	4,600						4,600	
Turks and Caicos: UNICEF	1,500	500	1,000					
Grand total	79,164,320	9,785,244	34,904,395	1,811,160	14,219,626	4,209,900	11,723,235	2,510,760
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations	46,646,391	6,470,684	25,899,395	1,811,160	5,201,292	1,676,400	3,326,000	2,261,460
AJJDC	126,702	2,600	111,572	1,875				10,655
ANRC	1,200	1,200						
ARP	17,500		14,000					3,500
CARE	26,859,780	4,027,712	21,039,965	756,965	100,255	250	222,680	711,953
CRS	12,294,498	1,846,868	3,780,114	720,556	3,846,087	33,550	1,103,320	964,003
CWS	2,492,369	122,636	398,579	219,987	632,000	5,000	1,000,000	114,167
HADASSAH	16,563	1,452	13,478					1,633
LWR	667,247	38,965	201,700	61,173	243,750	5,500		116,159
SAWS	109,450	11,500	23,900	8,360	57,200			8,490
UNICEF	1,731,882	417,751	300,287	13,844			1,000,000	
UNRWA	1,375,600					1,375,600		
WRC	108,900		15,800	26,900	54,000			12,200
Combined Volagencies in Vietnam	844,700			1,500	268,000	256,500		318,700
Government to government	24,885,856	1,987,984	8,342,600		6,132,272	2,250,000	5,928,000	245,000
World food program	7,632,073	1,326,576	662,400		2,886,062	283,500	2,469,235	4,300

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970

[Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless other wise noted WFP, World food program]

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC[1] (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sor-ghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg.[2] oil	Other[2]
Africa (total)	61,483	1,195,443	571,687	189,560	24,573	2	130,632	83,205	30,470	7,184	51,977	50,362	6,087	31,051	18,653
Algeria	2,422	48,696	34,807	9,941			90			221	2,586			1,051	
CARE	1,208	36,003	34,807	600							45			551	
CRS	1,214	12,693		9,341			90			221	2,541			500	
Botswana: WFP	1,297	17,445					14,362				2,349			734	
Burundi	128	1,616		789	577						250				
UNICEF	18	59									59				
WFP	110	1,557		789	577						191				
Cameroon	53	328								90	122	82		34	
CRS	44	299								90	93	82		34	
UNICEF	9	29									29				
Central African Republic	93	1,555		324	33			168	784		125			121	
UNICEF	15	54									54				
WFP	78	1,501		324	33			168	784		71			121	
Chad	166	4,488	4,380	26							82				
UNICEF	15	58									58				
WFP	151	4,430	4,380	26							24				
Congo: WFP	27	574		381			180							13	
Dahomey: WFP	180	4,639					1,440	3,136			63				
Ethiopia	1,151	28,778	22,620					2,184	3,248		726				
UNICEF	224	726									726				
Government to government	504	14,852	9,420					2,184	3,248						
WFP	423	13,200	13,200												
Gabon	42	659		593							27			39	
UNICEF	9	27									27				
WFP	33	632		593										39	
Gambia	295	8,129			668				7,168		293				
CRS	109	961			668						293				
WFP	186	7,168							7,168						
Ghana	1,628	21,640			3,586		9	12,533			2,441	1,104	201	1,766	
CRS	1,004	7,530			3,117						2,117	799	99	1,398	
CWS	199	1,622			469		9	45			324	305	102	368	
WFP	425	12,488						12,488							
Guinea: WFP	243	3,233		2,053			674				363			143	
Ivory Coast	308	4,637		2,840	1,123						372			202	100
UNICEF	16	62									62				
WFP	292	4,575		2,840	1,123						310			202	[4] 100
Kenya: CRS	869	7,302			4,493						1,664			1,145	

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

[Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFT, World food program]

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC[1] (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Cornmeal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg.[2] oil	Other[3]
Lesotho	1,302	20,612		1,255	513		16,123	392			1,905			424	
CRS	503	11,283		1,255	513		9,225				206			84	
WFP	799	9,329					6,898	392			1,699			340	
Liberia	275	2,885		1,236	396		337				422			491	
CARE	190	1,537		140	355		337				402			303	
WFP	85	1,348		1,096	41						20			191	
Malagasy	455	4,626						728		2,221	513	425		739	
CRS	430	3,898								2,221	513	425		739	
WFP	25	728						728							
Malawi	85	1,008		640						85	79	61		143	
CWS	44	293								85	79	61		68	
WFP	41	715		640										75	
Mali	1,417	41,977		1,103				35,224	5,096		133			421	
UNICEF	12	46									46				
Government to Government	925	29,736						27,552	2,184						
WFP	480	12,195		1,103				7,672	2,912		87			421	
Mauritius	529	5,951		4,220				336	224		1,085			86	
Government to government	102	1,114		924							104			86	
WFP	427	4,837		3,296				336	224		981				
Morocco	17,706	430,874	231,480	115,731	90		64,429	3,304		115	3,633			12,092	
AJJDC	99	2,028		1,749	90		92			28	9			60	
CRS	9,686	185,390		106,654			64,337			87	3,358			10,954	
Government to Government	7,234	231,480	231,480												
WFP	687	11,976		7,328				3,304			266			1,078	
Niger: WFP	36	132									132				
Nigeria	8,962	86,647		1,998	7,096		8,041			2,190	14,967	41,343	5,886		5,126
CRS	1,763	9,202			32						5,362	3,808			
CWS	366	1,918									1,092				[4] 829
UNICEF	6,079	59,045			2,164					2,190	8,513	37,535	4,343		[5] 4,300
WFP	754	16,482		1,998	4,900		8,041						1,543		
Rwanda: CRS	612	6,475		1,847	158		623			1,989	848	200		810	
Senegal	2,242	42,494	600				14,895	1,120	9,433	273	190	5,301			10,682
CRS	2,055	37,560					14,895		6,409	273		5,301			[4] 10,682
WFP	187	4,934	600					1,120	3,024		190				
Seychelles: CRS	26	202			125						62			15	
Sierra Leone	679	6,535		633	2,023		799				872	699		1,509	
CARE	328	3,311			1,090		799				422	300		700	
CRS	325	2,901		380	933						415	399		774	
WFP	26	323		253							35			35	
Somalia: WFP	260	3,121						616	1,624		410			471	
Sudan: UNICEF	40	131									131				

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC[1] (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg.[2] oil	Other[3]
Swaziland	248	2,679						2,016			663				
UNICEF	6	24									24				
WFP	242	2,655						2,016			639				
St. Helena: UNICEF	7	27									27				
Tanzania	1,683	14,738			3,400		3,254	1,288	392		3,808	887		1,709	
CRS	1,559	12,744			3,400		3,254				3,648	887		1,555	
WFP	124	1,994						1,288	392		160			154	
Togo	226	3,916		175	74		332	1,344	1,269		245	260		217	
CRS	139	1,227		175	74		132		149		227	260		210	
WFP	87	2,689					200	1,344	1,120		18			7	
Tunisia	14,746	351,346	277,800	42,757	196	2	30	15,456			9,193			5,912	
AJJDC	499	6,285		5,094	4	2	30				826			329	
CARE	1,030	13,048		10,792							1,802			454	
CRS	604	9,452		8,395							605			452	
UNICEF	74	272									272				
Government to Government	4,949	129,032	110,700	14,893							2,741			698	
WFP	7,590	193,257	167,100	3,583	192			15,456			2,947			3,979	
Uganda: WFP	107	1,494							1,232		262				
Upper Volta	829	11,484		1,018	22		5,014	1,120			848			717	2,745
CRS	702	8,918					4,794				788			591	[4] 2,745
WFP	127	2,566		1,018	22		220	1,120			60			126	
Zambia: WFP	109	2,370						2,240			86			44	
Europe (total)	3,422	39,430		17,953		599	1,699	2,632	5,712		4,523			6,312	
Malta	318	9,199		508				2,632	5,712		23			324	
CRS	80	855		508							23			324	
WFP	238	8,344						2,632	5,712						
Poland	2,977	27,531		14,745		599	1,699				4,500			5,988	
ARP	160	1,186		545							276			365	
CARE	2,139	20,128		10,373		599	1,588				3,045			4,523	
CWS	678	6,217		3,827			111				1,179			1,100	
Portugal: CRS	127	2,700		2,700											
Near East-South Asia (total)	79,355	1,291,318	220,992	385,236	258,552		358	99,484	1,736		49,555	192,116	2,504	80,785	
Afghanistan	699	4,918	2,580								1,876			462	
UNICEF	435	1,518									1,518				
WFP	264	3,400	2,580								358			462	
Ceylon	2,909	41,527		36,195							3,483		50	1,799	
CARE	1,481	13,385		8,500							3,036		50	1,799	
Government to Government	1,031	21,965		21,965											
WFP	397	6,177		5,730							447				
Cyprus: WFP	377	9,455		1,305	364			7,504			141			141	

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC[1] (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Cornmeal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg.[3] oil	Other[3]
Gaza	1,633	25,448		20,211							1,548	814	1,892	983	
CARE	1,294	23,721		20,211							415	220	1,892	983	
UNRWA	339	1,727									1,133	594			
India	44,582	687,533	102,732	1,315	254,786			65,464			19,860	189,044	105	54,227	
CARE	26,393	353,707		1,315	141,617						6,089	168,270		36,416	
CRS	10,537	201,298	76,845		88,419						2,863	20,774		12,397	
CWS	2,549	43,681	21,240		16,200						2,038		105	4,098	
LWR	896	15,177	4,647		8,550						664			1,316	
WFP	4,207	73,670						65,464			8,206				
Iraq: UNICEF	240	791									791				
Israel	379	6,063		5,096							183			784	
AJJDC	193	3,568		3,168										400	
HADASSAH	186	2,495		1,928							183			384	
Jordan	3,039	58,431	1,200	30,355	1,376			20,468			1,270	680		3,082	
CARE	174	2,097		1,478	175						344	50		50	
CRS	148	2,998		2,758				84						156	
LWR	123	2,469		2,335										134	
UNICEF	70	459									189	270			
UNRWA	162	870									510	360			
Government to Government	267	4,384		3,698										68	
WFP	2,095	45,154	1,200	20,086	1,201			20,384			227			2,056	
Jordan-West Bank	1,328	23,759		20,095	363		358				566	1,110		1,267	
CARE	79	1,283		700			358				59	110		56	
CRS	747	13,780		11,909	209						163	654		845	
LWR	431	8,274		7,486	154						127	141		366	
UNRWA	71	422									217	205			
Lebanon	715	16,888	16,020								620	160		88	
UNRWA	158	720									560	160			
WFP	557	16,168	16,020								60			88	
Nepal: WFP	87	2,157		1,485				672							
Pakistan	4,176	71,088	55,440					5,376	1,736		6,040		457	2,039	
CARE	160	907									400		457	50	
UNICEF	754	2,599									2,599				
WFP	3,262	67,582	55,440					5,376	1,736		3,041			1,989	
South Yeman	44	423		319							104				
UNICEF	16	56									56				
WFP	28	367		319							48				
Syria: UNRWA	68	463									155	308			
Turkey	7,393	91,306	43,020	27,891	1,663						12,879			5,853	
CARE	5,417	41,543		23,900							11,896			5,747	
WFP	1,976	49,763	43,020	3,991	1,663						983			106	
UNRWA: Palestine refugee program	11,674	251,029		240,969										10,060	

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC [1] (thousands dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg. [2] oil	Other [3]
Yeman: UNICEF	12	39									39				
East Asia (total)	61,443	968,767	32,520	634,679	101,781	2,945	28,708	36,031	2,184	21,031	71,940	21,530	451	14,885	
British Solomon Islands: CRS	91	1,109		363	361		145				124			116	28
Burma: UNICEF	503	1,673									1,673				
Cambodia: UNICEF	18	64									64				
Fiji: ANRC	22	75									75				
Hong Kong	460	5,942		3,559	183					664	511	384	100	541	
CARE	65	497		277							180			40	
CRS	317	4,446		2,732						664	244	320	100	386	
CWS	36	518		415	7						21			75	
LWR	19	199		30	58						26	64		21	
SAWS	12	242		105	118									19	
UNICEF	11	40									40				
Indonesia	19,885	406,391		335,783	55,189						6,024	9,245	150		
CARE	1,173	6,781									3,201	3,580			
CRS	2,172	30,193		925	20,795						2,708	5,665	100		
CWS	99	1,561			1,396						115		50		
Government to government	16,311	364,856		331,858	32,998										
WFP	130	3,000		3,000											
Korea	17,067	289,638	32,520	215,129			10,332	5,600			18,553	4,586		2,918	
CRS	629	11,868		4,199			4,926	336			200	2,171		36	
LWR	546	9,781		4,656			3,201				297	1627			
WRC	554	8,447		4,398			2,205				290	788		766	
Government to government	13,055	207,236	32,520	149,570				5,264			17,766			2,116	
WFP	2,283	52,306		52,306											
Laos	340	4,156		810	455	40	2,107				204	275		183	82
CRS	128	1,464		350	455	40					161	275		183	
UNICEF	12	43									43				
Government to government	200	2,649		460			2,107								[6] 82
Macao	65	978		725						84	11			158	
CARE	2	35		35											
CRS	63	943		690						84	11			158	
Malaysia	1,215	14,090		3,356	6,579					1,291	2,644	220			
CRS	1,005	11,019		686	6,535					1,291	2,311	196			
UNICEF	91	333									333				
Government to government	2	24										24			
WFP	117	2,714		2,670	44										
Philippines	3,802	30,773		9,378	2,739	261	185	2,823	2,184	1,389	10,024	1,545	201	44	
CARE	2,383	11,310		3,499							7,811				
CRS	1,058	11,796		5,575	2,479					294	2,003	1,344	101		
CWS	199	2,955		141	260	261	185	639		1,095	173	201			
SAWS	7	100											100		
WFP	155	4,612		163				2,184			37			44	
Ryukyu Islands	1,959	23,108		18,664	101						3,517	50		776	
CRS	997	12,036		9,834	37						1,737	40		388	
CWS	962	11,072		8,830	64						1,780	10		388	

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC[1] (thousands dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg.[2] oil	Other[2]
Singapore	163	862		171	106					78	507				
CRS	41	438		171	106					78	83				
UNICEF	122	424									424				
Thailand: UNICEF	1,382	4,479									4,479				
Vietnam	14,471	185,429		46,741	36,068	2,644	15,939	27,608		17,525	23,530	5,225		10,149	
Volag	6,223	79,735		20,099	15,509	1,137	6,854	11,871		7,536	10,118	2,247		4,364	
Government to government	8,248	105,694		26,642	20,559	1,507	9,085	15,737		9,989	13,412	2,978		5,785	
Latin America (total)	57,320	557,930	3,360	143,801	69,855	20,875	53,709	16,258	6,048	28,392	114,370	53,761	2,305	45,196	
Antigua: UNICEF	47	187									150	37			
Barbados: WFP	36	372		285							87				
Bolivia	1,216	11,288	1,500	3,228	55	55	749			1,609	2,622	555	173	742	
CRS	1,072	8,409		2,669			530			1,499	2,551	555		605	
Government to government	70	1,255		559	55	55	219			110	18		173	66	
WFP	74	1,624	1,500								53			71	
Brazil	15,215	180,584		51,451	29,874	4,811	13,477	7,616	4,368	5,818	23,541	29,919	506	9,203	
CRS	5,520	72,508		24,071	16,692	2,817	5,400			623	6,987	12,113	100	3,705	
CWS	1,549	23,795		5,589	3,283	100	5,000			2,127	288	5,070		2,338	
LWR	950	15,768		6,415	2,081		651			2,134	373	3,689	100	325	
Government to government	6,818	64,506		13,345	7,818	1,894	1,476	7,616	4,368	934	15,118	9,047	306	2,584	
WFP	378	4,007		2,031			950				775			251	
British Honduras: CARE	43	405		26							25	225	20	109	
Chile	5,129	43,621		18,818	2,045	2,278	943	504		2,577	11,952	1,726	151	2,627	
CARE	1,426	8,794		1,613						1,849	4,051		100	1,181	
CRS	914	13,993		8,608	1,636	1,699					1,105	498		447	
SAWS	361	5,235		2,229		427	612			463	282	818	51	353	
WRC	128	2,060		1,319	159	152	170				160	100			
Government to government	1,812	7,872		1,324	250					265	5,529	310		194	
WFP	488	5,667		3,725			161	504			825			452	
Colombia	12,915	104,122		29,121	7,706	9,563	7,594	5,376	672		30,294			13,796	
CARE	3,680	28,341		6,696	2,477	3,263	2,898				8,862			4,145	
CRS	6,010	50,604		15,978	5,229	6,300	2,669				13,644			6,784	
Government to government	78	2,184						2,184							
WFP	3,147	22,993		6,447			2,027	3,192	672		7,788			2,867	
Costa Rica	568	6,732		1,458	1,015		1,378				716	679	100	1,386	
CARE	295	2,172		525							716	679	100	152	
CRS	232	3,579		933	1,015		889							742	
WFP	41	981					489							492	
Dominica: CRS	134	889		253			242				371	23			
Dominican Republic	6,065	59,241		6,125	9,190		12,434			6,822	11,002	7,429	105	6,134	
CARE	2,880	22,371		1,909	3,365		2,080			2,945	6,654	3,052		2,366	
CRS	2,877	30,908		3,696	5,375		6,360			3,877	4,233	3,721	105	3,541	
CWS	148	1,786		520	450						115	474		227	
Government to government	15	182										182			
WFP	145	3,994					3,994								

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

[Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, world food program]

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC [1] (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Cornmeal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg. [2] oil	Other [2]
Ecuador	1,662	21,865	120	5,571	3,966	350	1,804	168	896	4,024	2,375	1,295		1,296	
CARE	675	5,573		2,000	717	350	439				2,067				
CRS	779	12,118		2,224	2,348		965			4,024	201	1,295		1,061	
WFP	208	4,174	120	1,347	901		400	168	896		107			235	
El Salvador	1,758	14,430		1,837	2,569		1,792			1,747	3,614	836	200	1,835	
CRS	1,573	12,829		1,687	2,314		1,474			1,682	3,417	715	200	1,340	
Government to government	58	754		150	255					65		121		163	
WFP	127	847					318				197			332	
Grenada	66	618		122	50		106			82	135	114		9	
CWS	42	513		122	50		106			82	61	83		9	
UNICEF	24	105									74	31			
Guatemala	2,650	21,410		4,128	1,246		2,586	1,143		2,463	6,750	1,944		1,150	
CARE	1,627	10,341		3,453							4,653	1,449		786	
CRS	1,023	11,069		675	1,246		2,586	1,143		2,463	2,097	495		364	
Guyana	66	574		334							159	72		9	
ANRC	45	213									141	72			
Government to government	6	135		135											
WFP	15	226		199							18			9	
Haiti	965	12,382		1,740	4,045		2,640	616			1,451	1,010		880	
CARE	243	2,955		355	1,178		795				465			162	
CRS	362	4,593		663	1,416		1,141				409	376		588	
CWS	298	3,228		400	783		704				577	634		130	
WFP	62	1,606		322	668			616							
Honduras	829	5,549			1,514					513	2,461	674		387	
CARE	480	2,144			209						1,698			237	
CRS	349	3,405			1,305					513	763	674		150	
Jamaica	1,576	11,702		2,619	771	566	1,877			630	3,811	208	100	1,120	
CRS	376	4,031		758	221	259	912			630	547	208		496	
Government to government	1,144	7,052		1,586	550	307	799				3,188		100	522	
WFP	56	619		275			166				76			102	
Montserrat: UNICEF	13	62									44	18			
Nicaragua: CRS	450	2,868		186	309			611		283	1,363			116	
Panama	1,003	6,634		260	382	718	424			355	2,592	765	450	688	
CARE	761	3,888				718					2,317		450	403	
CRS	242	2,746		260	382		424			355	275	765		285	
Paraguay	575	6,238	720	2,460	248	200					890	491	400	829	
CRS	469	4,698		1,885	248	200					724	491	400	750	
WFP	106	1,540	720	575							166			79	
Peru	3,743	41,852	1,020	13,009	4,870	2,084	5,045			1,319	6,195	5,482	100	2,728	
CRS	815	9,555		1,728	2,116		1,767			1,029	1,207	999		709	
CWS	125	1,633		766			300				138	330		99	
SAWS	621	7,330		1,753	976		1,073			290	665	1,742	100	731	
Government to government	1,729	17,875		5,277	1,778	2,084	1,905				3,297	2,411		1,123	
WFP	453	5,459	1,020	3,485							888			66	

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1970—Continued

[Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, world food program]

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC [1] (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg. [2] oil	Other [2]
St. Kitts: UNICEF	45	196									137	59			
St. Lucia: UNICEF	37	171									102	69			
St. Vincent: UNICEF	25	124									74	50			
Surinam: WFP	34	653		67			181	224	112		33			36	
Trinidad and Tobago: WFP	6	143		105			38								
Turks and Calcos: UNICEF	12	35									35				
Uruguay: CRS	437	2,983		598		250	399			150	1,389	81		116	
Grand total	263,023	4,052,888	828,559	1,371,229	454,761	24,421	215,106	237,610	46,150	56,607	292,365	317,769	11,347	178,229	18,735
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations [7]	161,278	2,093,690	137,539	661,604	378,769	18,574	158,776	14,729	6,558	45,244	192,268	302,696	9,225	146,155	18,553
AJDC	791	11,881		10,011	94	2	122			28	835			789	
ANRC	67	288									216	72			
ARP	160	1,186		545							276			365	
CARE	55,626	616,277	34,807	98,397	151,183	4,930	9,294			4,794	70,655	177,935	3,069	61,213	
CRS	63,418	876,765	76,845	238,319	174,761	11,565	128,179	2,174	6,558	24,420	76,654	66,609	1,205	56,049	13,427
CWS	7,294	100,792	21,240	20,610	22,962	361	6,415	684		3,389	7,980	7,168	257	8,900	826
HADASSAH	186	2,495		1,928							183			384	
LWR	2,965	51,668	4,647	20,922	10,843		3,852			2,134	1,487	5,521	100	2,162	
SAWS	1,001	12,907		4,087	1,094	427	1,685			753	947	2,560	251	1,103	
UNICEF	10,393	73,958			2,164					2,190	22,892	38,069	4,343		4,300
UNRWA	12,472	255,231		240,969							2,575	1,627		10,060	
WRC	682	10,507		5,717	159	152	2,375				450	888		766	
Volags in Vietnam	6,223	79,735		20,099	15,509	1,137	6,854	11,871		7,536	10,118	2,247		4,364	
Government to government	64,291	1,210,453	384,120	572,386	64,263	5,847	15,591	60,537	9,800	11,363	61,173	15,073	579	14,023	82
World food program	37,454	748,745	306,900	137,239	11,729		40,739	162,344	29,792		35,924		1,543	18,051	100

[1] CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.
[2] Veg. oil—Vegetable oil (soybean).
[3] Includes rice 16,453, dry beans 2,200, cotton cloth 82.
[4] Rice only.
[5] Includes 2,200 dry beans and 2,100 rice.
[6] Cotton cloth.
[7] See page 24 of title II narrative for explanation of voluntary agencies and international organization symbols.

Table 20.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1970

[Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value]

Country and area	Total		Volagencies		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Africa (total)	13,671,071	819,659	4,360,765	316,156	7,753,519	462,043	1,556,787	41,460
Algeria	2,247,948	154,357	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	63,453	3,256
Basutoland (Lesotho)	21,421	1,620					21,421	1,620
Belgian Congo	890	165	890	165				
Botswana (Bechuanaland)	110,133	5,713					110,133	5,713
Burundi	30,047	2,678	10,245	1,526	2,589	162	17,213	990
Cameroon Republic	6,425	618	6,425	618				
Canary Islands	480	18	480	18				
Central African Republic	7,763	489	432	65	2,403	155	4,928	269
Chad	28,654	1,473	1,261	219	1,257	52	26,136	1,202
Congo	414,102	32,948	246,767	18,893	164,340	13,870	2,995	185
Dahomey	68,000	4,038	40,202	2,544	17,391	1,047	10,407	447
Ethiopia	275,234	15,792	39,982	3,906	222,052	11,463	13,200	423
Equatorial Guinea	3,233	243					3,233	243
French Equatorial Africa	80	6	80	6				
French West Africa	1,180	239	1,180	239				
Gabon	2,431	193	564	97			1,867	96
Gambia	18,453	1,271	11,285	1,085			7,168	186
Ghana	151,054	12,376	85,800	9,107	11,032	605	54,222	2,664
Guinea	20,344	1,772	226	47	18,061	1,595	2,057	130
Ivory Coast	5,993	551	1,415	259			4,578	292
Kenya	212,351	15,592	46,814	5,076	165,537	10,516		
Lesotho (Basutoland)	37,660	2,116	37,660	2,116				
Liberia	32,167	3,132	30,217	2,997			1,950	135
Libya	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121		
Malagasy Republic	967,573	3,805	39,573	3,754	200,000	26	728,000	25
Malawi	3,894	370	1,636	242			2,258	128
Mali	106,441	4,328	575	108	78,252	2,992	27,614	1,228
Mauritania	8,536	938	5,977	752	987	86	1,572	100
Mauritius	11,296	1,184	3,329	556	1,114	102	6,853	526
Morocco	3,884,619	223,751	1,419,939	95,445	2,389,421	123,537	75,259	4,769
Niger	27,932	1,524	26	5	27,774	1,483	132	36
Nigeria	364,260	35,212	207,229	19,796	140,549	14,662	16,482	754
Nyasaland	234	43	234	43				
Rwanda	36,744	2,872	23,441	1,927	13,303	945		
Ruanda-Urundi	42,865	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344		
St. Helena	487	88	487	88				
Senegal	302,030	13,566	225,337	10,528	56,840	2,243	19,853	795
Seychelles	2,302	271	2,302	271				
Sierra Leone	68,052	7,059	67,650	7,029			402	30
Somali Republic	102,673	5,319	8,633	693	89,825	4,305	4,215	321
Somaliland, French	6,167	586	6,167	586				
Sudan	19,037	1,458	1,507	299	55	9	17,475	1,150
Swaziland	3,530	398	875	156			2,655	242
Tanzania	356,984	24,928	134,789	12,492	202,134	11,271	20,061	1,165
Togo	53,187	3,651	30,030	2,541	18,588	902	4,569	208
Tunisia	2,931,728	187,383	244,810	18,331	2,429,132	158,480	257,786	10,572
Uganda	22,991	2,026	6,029	954	6,048	304	10,914	768
Upper Volta	92,492	5,448	53,630	3,684	26,880	1,161	11,982	603
Zambia	3,744	189					3,744	189
Zanzibar	156	26	156	26				
Europe (total)	9,161,485	1,086,590	6,768,243	900,267	2,372,410	185,580	20,832	743
Austria	595,015	48,761	86,403	22,670	508,612	26,091		
Belgium	586	194	586	194				
Czechoslovakia	44,072	1,995			44,072	1,995		
England	293	123	293	123				
Finland	3,200	2,160	3,200	2,160				
France	25,921	10,576	25,921	10,576				
Germany, Federal Republic	432,865	100,699	405,989	97,334	26,876	3,365		
Germany, Soviet Occupied	11,635	759			11,635	759		
Hungary	135,237	12,649			135,237	12,649		
Italy	3,355,417	340,241	2,592,569	250,331	762,848	89,910		
Malta	51,409	6,206	30,577	5,463			20,832	743
Netherlands	4	(1)	4	(1)				
Poland	649,874	76,816	649,874	76,816				

Table 20.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1970—Continued

[Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value]

Country and area	Total		Volagencies		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousands dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Portugal	475,217	52,277	475,217	52,277				
Spain	983,759	190,607	971,527	186,846	12,232	3,761		
Yugoslavia	2,396,981	242,527	1,526,083	195,477	870,898	47,050		
Near East-South Asia (total)	19,131,488	1,527,987	9,516,666	959,313	8,580,172	514,594	1,034,650	54,080
Aden	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan	1,343,969	84,352	15,586	2,380	1,305,164	80,466	23,219	1,506
Ceylon	715,485	56,482	600,164	46,888	109,144	9,197	6,177	397
Cyprus	224,957	15,031	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	20,751	1,066
Egypt	2,130,109	179,631	1,680,035	156,703	409,864	20,748	40,210	2,180
Gaza	111,464	10,476	111,464	10,476				
Goa	1,349	601	1,349	601				
Greece	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,380	3,277	1,540	74
India	5,461,903	479,424	4,413,940	419,878	608,429	34,144	439,534	25,402
Iran	674,047	47,823	226,758	22,227	443,989	25,380	3,300	216
Iraq	113,954	7,542	59,519	4,939	46,420	2,151	8,015	452
Israel	143,414	16,334	139,331	15,610	4,083	724		
Israel (West Bank Jordan)	71,872	3,817	71,872	3,817				
Jordan	1,186,782	74,238	241,929	20,541	837,766	48,575	107,087	5,122
Lebanon	273,663	19,486	11,860	2,816	233,508	15,513	28,295	1,157
Nepal	67,517	4,433	63	11	62,524	4,215	4,930	207
Pakistan	1,675,164	144,560	377,554	54,559	1,209,512	85,673	88,098	4,328
Southern Yemen	727	123	360	95			367	28
Syria	479,431	26,433	16,954	2,513	438,715	22,691	23,762	1,229
Turkey	962,832	96,734	440,424	62,491	283,043	23,527	239,365	10,716
UNRWA	2,219,250	116,739			2,219,250	116,739		
Yemen	129,407	8,470	2,314	155	127,093	8,315		
Far East-Pacific (total)	13,345,904	1,038,206	6,284,532	647,271	6,553,111	363,041	508,261	27,894
British Solomon Islands	8,847	735	8,847	735				
Burma	28,820	5,446	28,820	5,446				
Cambodia	22,717	2,484	596	117	22,000	2,343	121	24
China (Taiwan)	1,373,061	116,097	950,449	87,253	379,144	26,417	43,468	2,427
Fiji	506	91	506	91				
Hong Kong	476,591	41,918	422,762	40,062	53,829	2,856		
Indonesia	714,600	46,648	280,257	27,284	384,182	17,310	50,161	2,054
Japan	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956		
Java	60	11	60	11				
Korea	5,850,994	349,102	2,174,444	173,365	3,282,223	153,214	394,327	22,523
Laos	62,950	5,785	30,875	3,686	31,704	2,081	371	18
Macao	58,746	4,936	58,746	4,936				
Malaysia	77,598	6,143	57,751	5,090	17,043	932	2,804	121
Malaya	29,627	4,795	29,627	4,795				
New Guinea	1,544	267	1,544	267				
North Borneo	3,111	478	3,111	478				
Philippine Islands	845,102	152,573	794,508	150,040	34,390	1,871	16,204	662
Ryukyu Islands	395,001	33,336	320,169	25,942	74,832	7,394		
Sarawak	9,283	1,391	9,144	1,365			139	26
Singapore	18,678	2,213	18,678	2,213				
Thailand	19,048	4,236	18,382	4,197			666	39
Tonga Island	9,849	763	9,849	763				
Vietnam	2,493,823	195,494	870,528	83,827	1,623,295	111,667		
Latin America (total)	7,842,846	819,871	6,012,827	664,336	1,673,838	142,889	156,181	12,646
Antigua	3,744	687	3,744	687				
Bahama Islands	921	294	921	294				
Barbados	1,007	90					1,007	90
Bolivia	364,917	38,901	131,781	20,477	225,730	17,958	7,406	466
Brazil	1,886,873	209,820	1,188,752	143,138	679,840	64,967	18,281	1,715
British Guiana (Guyana)	19,071	2,377	13,312	1,735	5,132	600	627	42
British Honduras	21,358	2,471	19,356	2,196	2,002	275		
Chile	1,001,119	105,737	942,627	96,828	42,061	7,693	16,431	1,216
Colombia	906,135	106,239	853,542	100,686	2,273	88	50,320	5,465
Costa Rica	73,651	7,709	37,557	4,247	34,548	3,386	1,546	76
Cuba	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753				
Dominica	8,298	1,062	8,298	1,062				

Table 20.—Title II, Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1970—Continued

[Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation dollar value]

Country and area	Total		Volagencies		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Dominican Republic	507, 116	48, 470	433, 114	44, 024	60, 125	3, 976	13, 877	470
Ecuador	219, 173	21, 936	200, 652	20, 889	9, 267	520	9, 254	527
El Salvador	148, 086	17, 293	136, 931	16, 379	10, 308	787	847	127
French Guiana	482	93	482	93				
French West Indies	514	74	514	74				
Grenada	5, 542	700	5, 542	700				
Guadeloupe	5, 817	592	5, 817	592				
Guatemala	220, 613	20, 395	148, 933	17, 157	71, 680	3, 238		
Haiti	209, 887	18, 291	173, 367	14, 820	34, 914	3, 409	1, 606	62
Honduras	61, 827	7, 722	58, 189	7, 450	3, 638	272		
Jamaica	172, 990	20, 368	136, 553	16, 373	30, 005	3, 443	6, 432	552
Martinique	4, 905	551	4, 905	551				
Mexico	693, 016	52, 527	646, 748	50, 235	46, 268	2, 292		
Montserrat	1, 209	219	1, 209	219				
Nicaragua	73, 868	8, 317	73, 868	8, 317				
Panama	61, 610	11, 123	61, 610	11, 123				
Paraguay	96, 034	10, 119	93, 585	9, 927			2, 449	192
Peru	724, 748	64, 324	298, 324	33, 531	404, 457	29, 415	21, 967	1, 378
St. Kitts	3, 911	714	3, 911	714				
St. Lucia	2, 994	463	2, 490	442	504	21		
St. Vincent	2, 793	491	2, 793	491				
Surinam	7, 404	1, 092	5, 829	993			1, 575	99
Trinidad and Tobago	7, 168	1, 033	4, 612	864			2, 556	169
Turks and Caicos Islands	529	75	529	75				
Uruguay	64, 324	6, 106	53, 238	5, 557	11, 086	549		
Venezuela	216, 263	24, 595	216, 263	24, 595				
Virgin Islands	255	48	255	48				
Christmas holiday	84, 498	16, 688			84, 498	16, 688		
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations	59, 064	9, 554			59, 064	9, 554		
Grand total	63, 296, 356	5, 318, 555	32, 943, 033	3, 487, 343	27, 076, 612	1, 694, 389	3, 276, 111	136, 823

[1] Less than $500.

Table 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations—Quantities of commodities and total cost for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary organizations calendar year 1970

Commodities	Europe	Africa	Near East and South Asia	Far East and Pacific	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost
	Thousand pounds						Thousand dollars
Corn-soya-milk blend		3, 510	179, 526	19, 924	44, 418	247, 378	19, 444
Bulgur		18, 500	229, 769	47, 027	55, 651	350, 947	14, 970
Corn			104		1, 784	1, 888	63
Cornmeal	1, 153	72, 335	358	13, 989	37, 980	125, 815	5, 166
Grain sorghum		1, 646				1, 646	43
Nonfat dry milk	2, 256	28, 823	34, 182	38, 276	72, 448	175, 985	51, 573
Rolled oats		4, 019	92	4, 423	24, 936	33, 470	1, 897
Vegetable oil	5, 775	16, 687	57, 275	2, 205	29, 622	111, 564	19, 215
Wheat		13, 228	138, 766			151, 994	5, 001
Wheat flour	11, 087	139, 915	91, 024	58, 115	104, 193	404, 334	17, 615
Rolled wheat	599	2		341	11, 272	12, 214	532
Wheat-soya blend		251	4, 461	1, 386	2, 720	8, 818	681
Total	20, 870	298, 916	735, 557	185, 686	385, 024	1, 626, 053	136, 200
Total metric tons	9, 466	135, 586	333, 643	84, 226	174, 644	737, 565	

Table 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and values of shipments, by country, fiscal years 1969, 1970, first half 1971, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970

[All data in thousands]

Area and country	Fiscal year 1969		Fiscal year 1970		July to December 1970		Cumulative, July 1, 1954, through Dec 31, 1970	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]
Europe (total)	57,956	$8,309	31,086	$3,184	670	$84	6,768,913	$900,351
Austria							86,403	22,670
Belgium							586	194
Finland							3,200	2,160
France							25,921	10,576
Germany							405,989	97,334
Italy							2,592,569	250,331
Malta	980	83	855	80	670	84	31,247	5,547
Netherlands							4	(2)
Poland	40,855	6,257	27,531	2,977			649,874	76,816
Portugal	16,121	1,969	2,700	127			475,217	52,277
Spain							971,527	186,846
United Kingdom							293	123
Yugoslavia							1,526,083	195,477
Africa (total)	363,108	23,083	344,882	26,052	73,257	7,019	4,330,933	316,540
Algeria	37,782	1,954	14,469	2,422			1,178,869	77,496
Belgian Congo							890	165
Burundi	57	14	59	18	16	5	10,261	1,531
Cameroon Republic	1,541	166	328	53			6,425	618
Canary Islands							480	18
Central African Republic			54	15			432	65
Chad	66	17	58	15			1,261	219
Congo	4,577	295					246,767	18,893
Dahomey	1,357	74			56	17	40,258	2,561
Ethiopia	897	233	726	224			39,982	3,906
French Equatorial Africa							80	6
French West Africa							1,180	239
Gabon	11	3	27	9			564	97
Gambia	4,992	249	961	109	419	123	11,704	1,208
Ghana	5,906	548	9,108	1,203	5,343	711	91,099	9,818
Guinea	80	21					226	47
Ivory Coast	220	57	62	16			1,415	259
Kenya	569	133	7,302	869	2,231	276	49,045	5,352
Lesotho (Basutoland)	13,187	658	11,283	503	5,898	754	43,558	2,870
Liberia	1,857	191	1,537	190	786	127	31,003	3,124
Libya							78,358	7,779
Malagasy Republic	39	9	3,898	430	1,386	307	40,959	4,061
Malawi	533	80	293	44	192	41	1,828	283
Mali	86	22	46	12			575	108
Mauritania					100	5	6,077	757
Morocco	117,634	5,570	187,418	9,785	36,783	1,946	1,456,722	97,391
Niger							26	5
Nigeria	84,892	5,821	11,119	2,129	190	56	148,373	13,773
Nyasaland							234	43
Ruand-Urundi							23,025	1,592
Rwanda	2,758	232	6,475	612	2,259	230	25,700	2,157
St. Helena			27	7	25	8	512	96
Senegal	40,451	1,732	31,265	2,055	11	15	219,053	10,543
Seychelles	288	28	202	26	376	51	2,678	322
Sierra Leone	7,013	751	6,211	653	3,287	413	70,936	7,442
Somaliland, French							6,167	586
Somali Republic	67	17					8,633	693
Sudan	208	54	131	40	101	32	1,608	331
Swaziland	157	41	24	6			875	156
Tanzania	9,109	1,064	12,744	1,559	5,950	908	140,895	13,426
Togo	2,332	155	1,081	139	1,311	125	31,195	2,666
Tunisia	15,807	2,266	29,056	2,207	5,069	640	249,878	18,971
Uganda							6,029	954
Upper Volta	8,635	628	8,918	702	1,468	229	55,098	3,913
Near East-South Asia (total)	760,875	66,292	638,941	53,133	237,324	22,259	9,656,213	982,128

Table 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and values of shipments, by country, fiscal years 1969, 1970, first half 1971, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970—Continued

[All data in thousands]

Area and country	Fiscal year 1969		Fiscal year 1970		July to December 1970		Cumulative, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]
Aden							997	169
Afghanistan	945	247	1,518	435			15,586	2,380
Ceylon	9,449	869	13,385	1,481	5,304	474	605,468	47,362
Cyprus							5,918	706
Gaza	9,157	516	25,448	1,633	12,032	807	123,496	11,283
Goa							1,349	601
Greece							1,098,275	131,738
India	647,187	47,435	512,842	40,375	180,763	17,060	4,493,682	436,938
Iran	4	1					226,758	22,227
Iraq	1,003	255	791	240	550	176	60,069	5,115
Israel	6,172	556	6,062	379	2,549	143	141,879	15,753
Israel (West Bank Jordan)	22,316	1,450	23,759	1,328	14,427	900	86,299	4,717
Jordan	8,974	749	8,809	677	4,778	449	246,623	20,990
Lebanon	973	114	720	158	280	58	12,140	2,874
Mauritius	200	53					3,329	556
Nepal	33	5					63	11
Pakistan	865	223	3,506	914	300	25	377,854	54,584
Southern Yemen	304	79	56	16	105	33	465	128
Syria	1,583	276	463	68	401	65	17,355	2,578
Turkey	51,656	13,450	41,543	5,417	15,780	2,052	456,204	64,543
United Arab Republic (Egypt)							1,680,035	156,703
Yemen	54	14	39	12	55	17	2,369	172
Far East-Pacific (total)	151,918	17,839	144,974	14,707	79,365	8,613	6,363,266	655,884
British Solomon Islands	486	39	1,109	91			8,847	735
Burma	3,090	740	1,673	503	2,088	671	30,908	6,117
Cambodia	55	14	64	18			596	117
China (Taiwan)							950,449	87,253
Fiji	60	13	75	22			506	91
Hong Kong	8,643	596	5,942	460	1,438	98	424,200	40,160
Indonesia	14,939	1,735	38,536	3,444	24,517	2,736	304,775	30,020
Japan							194,879	25,308
Java							60	11
Korea	38,725	2,173	29,760	1,717	14,654	972	2,189,098	174,337
Laos	1,098	74	1,507	140	1,020	104	31,895	3,790
Macao	1,467	83	978	65	349	44	59,095	4,980
Malaya							29,627	4,795
Malaysia	5,466	594	11,351	1,096	3,893	481	61,643	5,571
New Guinea							1,544	267
North Borneo							3,111	478
Philippine Islands	56,935	9,414	25,531	3,647	30,335	3,186	824,213	153,226
Ryukyu Islands	16,721	1,341	23,108	1,959			320,169	25,942
Sarawak							9,144	1,365
Singapore	150	24	861	163	261	67	18,938	2,280
Thailand	2,462	626	4,479	1,382	810	254	19,192	4,451
Tonga Island	330	42					9,849	763
Vietnam	1,291	331					870,528	83,827
Latin America (total)	377,471	38,746	397,761	40,115	138,982	16,085	6,149,309	680,391
Antigua	174	46	187	47	120	39	3,864	726
Bahama Islands							921	294
Bolivia	6,760	764	8,409	1,072	1,740	347	133,521	20,824
Brazil	92,792	7,818	112,070	8,019	26,733	2,155	1,215,484	145,293
British Honduras	782	111	405	43	628	67	19,984	2,263
Chile	38,513	3,720	30,082	2,829	13,063	1,675	955,690	98,503
Colombia	56,894	6,544	78,945	9,690	23,450	3,256	876,992	103,942
Costa Rica	4,380	548	5,750	527	2,126	139	39,682	4,386
Cuba							42,674	6,753
Dominica	175	33	899	134	264	42	8,562	1,104
Dominican Republic	58,785	6,032	55,064	5,905	12,451	1,696	445,564	45,720
Ecuador	15,322	1,912	17,691	1,454	3,443	604	204,095	21,493
El Salvador	10,411	1,567	12,829	1,573	3,520	618	140,451	16,997
French Guiana							482	93
French West Indies							514	74

Table 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and values of shipments, by country, fiscal years 1969, 1970, first half 1971, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970—Continued

[All data in thousands]

Area and country	Fiscal year 1969		Fiscal year 1970		July to December 1970		Cumulative, July 1, 1954, through Dec 31, 1970	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]	Quantity (pounds)	Value [1]
Grenada	651	75	617	66	249	33	5,790	733
Guadeloupe	149	6					5,817	592
Guatemala	19,423	2,216	20,287	2,650	5,782	599	153,592	17,756
Guyana (British Guiana)			213	45			13,312	1,735
Haiti	20,503	1,277	10,775	903	6,285	602	179,651	15,422
Honduras	4,077	751	5,550	829	2,079	493	60,269	7,943
Jamaica	4,339	587	4,031	376	2,124	250	138,677	16,623
Martinique	113	7					4,905	551
Mexico							646,748	50,235
Montserrat	66	17	62	13	74	23	1,283	242
Nicaragua	2,506	331	2,268	450	532	132	73,800	8,449
Panama	3,548	554	6,634	1,003	1,168	249	62,778	11,372
Paraguay	9,394	1,043	4,698	469	4,369	700	97,954	10,627
Peru	21,949	1,777	16,796	1,462	27,317	2,141	324,868	35,642
St. Kitts	151	40	196	45	56	18	3,967	732
St. Lucia	107	28	171	37			2,490	442
St. Vincent			124	25			2,793	491
Surinam (Dutch Guiana)							5,829	993
Trinidad and Tobago	545	142			102	31	4,714	895
Turks and Caicos Islands			35	12			529	75
Uruguay	1,458	247	2,983	437	1,307	176	54,545	5,733
Venezuela	3,504	553					216,263	24,595
Virgin Islands							255	48
Grand total	1,711,328	154,269	1,557,644	137,191	529,598	54,060	33,268,634	3,535,291
Thousand metric tons	776.2		706.5		240.2		15,090.4	

[1] Estimated CCC cost. [2] Less than $500.

Table 23.—Title II, Public Law 480—U.S. grain shipments for fiscal year 1970 under Food Aid Convention of the International Grain Agreement

Area and country	Shipments		
	Government to government	Voluntary agency	Total
	Metric ton grain equivalent		
Africa:			
Algeria		22,256	22,256
Cameroon		117	117
Ethiopia	6,737		6,737
Gambia		348	348
Ghana		2,614	2,614
Kenya		2,344	2,344
Lesotho		8,460	8,460
Liberia		544	544
Malagasy		1,982	1,982
Malawi		101	101
Mali	631		631
Mauritius	578		578
Morocco	89,840	119,721	209,561
Nigeria		28,186	28,186
Rwanda		3,411	3,411
Senegal		18,062	18,062
Seychelles		65	65
Sierra Leone		2,327	2,327
Tanzania		4,885	4,885
Togo		469	469
Tunisia	47,658	15,226	62,884
Upper Volta		3,849	3,849
Subtotal	145,444	234,967	380,411
Near East:			
Israel		3,189	3,189
Jordan	2,312	4,801	7,113
Jordan-West Bank		13,678	13,678
Gaza		14,010	14,010
Lebanon		90	90
Syria		173	173
Turkey		14,960	14,960
UNRWA (Palestine refugee relief)		203,837	203,837
Subtotal	2,312	254,738	257,050
South Asia:			
Ceylon	13,750	5,343	19,093
India		326,706	326,706
Pakistan	200,000	217	200,217
Subtotal	213,750	332,266	546,016
East Asia:			
British Solomon Island		531	531
Hong Kong		3,108	3,108
Indonesia	179,189	25,721	204,910
Korea	116,552	11,027	127,579
Laos	1,980	631	2,611
Macao		520	520
Malaysia	13	4,961	4,974
Philippines		9,818	9,818
Ryukyus Island		11,764	11,764
Singapore		223	223
Vietnam	76,084	54,294	130,378
Subtotal	373,818	122,598	496,416
Latin America/Caribbean:			
Antigua		20	20
Bolivia	746	3,583	4,329
Brazil	13,257	60,052	73,309
British Honduras		151	151
Chile	1,339	13,977	15,316
Colombia		27,365	27,365
Costa Rica		2,053	2,053
Dominica		364	364
Dominican Republic	102	28,088	28,190
Ecuador		9,520	9,520
El Salvador	345	5,167	5,512
Grenada		315	315
Guatemala		9,476	9,476
Guyana	84	40	124
Haiti		5,335	5,335
Honduras		1,570	1,570
Jamaica	2,116	2,057	4,173
Nicaragua		1,110	1,110
Panama		1,974	1,974
Paraguay		1,871	1,871
Peru	8,135	9,372	17,507
St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent		99	99
Uruguay		978	978
Subtotal	26,124	184,537	210,661
Grand total	761,448	1,129,106	1,890,554

Table 24.—Title III, Public Law 480—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods [1]

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1969	Calendar year 1970	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1970
		Thousand units		
Wheat [2]	Bushel	368, 471		368, 471
Corn	do	239, 422		239, 422
Grain sorghums	Hundredweight	70, 617		70, 617
Barley	Bushel	93, 007		93, 007
Oats	do	41, 961		41, 961
Tobacco	Pound	196, 676		196, 676
Cotton	Bale	2, 513. 1		2, 513. 1
Dry Milk	Pound	129, 340		129, 340
Butter	do	23, 183		23, 183
Other [3]	Metric tons	808. 36		808. 36
Total quantity (thousand metric tons)		23, 327. 25		23, 327, 25
Total value (million dollars)		1, 732. 2		1, 732. 2

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

[2] Includes 17,573 million bushels of wheat acquired from CCC shipped as wheat flour during 1958–62.

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

Table 25.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970, and for calendar year 1970 [1]

[By country of destination. In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1970, through Dec. 31, 1970	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970
Europe (total)		1, 053, 386
Austria		59, 000
Azores		261
Belgium		118, 447
Denmark		10, 620
Finland		7, 834
France		63, 453
Germany, West		147, 635
Iceland		2
Ireland		43, 275
Italy		34, 204
Luxembourg		1, 828
Malta		624
Netherlands		143, 298
Norway		29, 027
Poland		9, 092
Portugal		9, 197
Spain		31, 567
Sweden		14, 519
Switzerland		3, 318
Trieste		1, 371
United Kingdom		305, 219
Yugoslavia		19, 595
Africa (total)		55, 149
Algeria		1, 811
Angola		19
Burundi/Rwanda		91
Cameroon		58
Canary Islands		14, 020
Cape Verde Islands		36
Congo (Brazzaville)		43
Congo (Kinshasa)		3, 143
Ethiopia		427
Ghana		4, 674
Liberia		291
Libya		8
Madeira		160
Morocco		3, 940
Mozambique		4, 627
Nigeria		2, 963
Rhodesia		466
Sao Tome		46
Senegal		3, 083
Sierre Leone		80
Somali Republic		183
South Africa, Republic of		13, 315
Sudan		198
Togo		82
Tunisia		1, 385
Near East-South Asia (total)		185, 767
Bahrain		22
Ceylon		1, 315
Cyprus		1, 806
Goa		54
Greece		12, 721
India		74, 639
Iran		758
Iraq		2, 838
Israel		47, 094
Jordan		1, 697
Kuwait		148
Lebanon		4, 473
Mauritius		15
Pakistan		52
Qatar		10
Saudi Arabia		801
Southern Yemen		128
Syrian Arab Republic		7, 314
Turkey		17, 585

Table 25.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970, and for calendar year 1970 [1]—Continued

[By country of destination. In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1970, through Dec. 31, 1970	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970
United Arab Republic (Egypt)		12,297
Far East and Pacific (total)		263,808
Australia		8,418
Cambodia		38
Guam		56
Hong Kong		14,809
Indonesia		1,712
Japan		193,672
Korea		6,174
Laos		74
Malaysia		1,173
New Zealand		271
Philippines		15,760
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)		829
Singapore		219
Taiwan		16,042
Thailand		4,536
Vietnam		25
North America (total)		3,484
Canada		3,345
Greenland		36
St. Pierre/Miquelon		103
Latin America (total)		170,593
Antigua		28
Argentina		11
Bahamas		42
Bermuda		70
Bolivia		7,931
Brazil		63,446
British Honduras		64
British West Indies		21
Canal Zone		144
Chile		4,387
Colombia		15,401
Costa Rica		1,001
Cuba		5,526
Dominican Republic		1,330
Ecuador		345
El Salvador		831
Guatemala		4,354
Guyana		20
Haiti		6,377
Honduras		297
Jamaica		2,037
Mexico		19,659
Netherlands Antilles		37
Nicaragua		659
Panama		180
Paraguay		8
Peru		32,968
Surinam		13
Trinidad-Tobago		111
Uruguay		1,397
Venezuela		1,821
Virgin Islands		77
Others [2]		13
Grand total		1,732,200

[1] Includes adjustments to previously reported exports. Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts relying on authority other than Public Law 480 have been excluded. Commodity values at export market prices.

[2] Includes small amounts to Barbados, British West Africa, Muscat and Oman, Portuguese Guinea, and Puerto Rico.

Table 26.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1970, and for calendar year 1970 [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Type	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1969		Calendar year 1970		Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1970	
	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	1,420.0	1,426.8		.1	1,420.0	1,426.9
Total	1,571.5	1,578.3		.1	1,571.5	1,578.
Procurements for other Government agencies: [2 3]						
AID	33.5	33.3			33.5	33.3
AEC	4.5	3.2			4.5	3.2
DOD	68.5	67.5			68.5	67.5
Total	106.5	[4] 104.0			106.5	104.0
Grand total [5]	1,678.0	1,682.3		.1	1,678.0	1,682.4

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

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

[3] Excludes contracting after Dec. 31, 1962, and reimbursements related to such contracting which relies primarily on authority other than Public Law 480. Data on all barter program activity is included in periodic reports issued by the Assistant Sales Manager, Barter, Export Marketing Service.

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

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

Table 27.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970 [1]

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies [2]	Stockpile materials [3]
Europe:		
Austria		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), diamond (stones).
Belgium	Supplies and services	Cadmium, cobalt metal, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, lead, selenium, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Denmark	do	
Finland		Copper billets.
France	French housing	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), chromium metal (exothermic), DIAMOND DIES, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West	Caribbean cable, fertilizer, supplies and services.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), bismuth, cadmium chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, fluorspar, lead, selenium, zinc.
Italy	Fertilizer	Cadmium, ferrochromium, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Netherlands		Chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway		Ferrochromium, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain		Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden		Ferrochromium, lead, selenium.
Trieste	Fertilizer	
United Kingdom	do	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pig).
Yugoslavia	Supplies and services	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Unspecified European countries	do	
Africa:		
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).
Malagasy Republic		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria		Columbite.
Rhodesia		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of		Antimony, asbestos (amosite), asbestos (chrysotile), asbestos (crocidolite), beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, rare earths, thorium nitrate.
Tanzania		Mica.
Uganda		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Unspecified African countries		Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.
Near East and South Asia:		
Ceylon		Graphite.
Greece		Manganese ore (battery grade).
India		Beryl concentrates, beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, ferromanganese, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, throium nitrate.
Israel		Diamond (stones).
Pakistan		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Turkey		Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic), chromite (metallurgical), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia		Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Japan	Cotton yarn, fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea	Ordnance, raw silk	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia		Ferrochromium.
Philippines		Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Taiwan		Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand		Tin (pig).

Table 27.—Title III Public Law 480—Materials equipment and services received under barter contracts July 1 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970 —Con.

County and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies [2]	Stockpile materials [3]
North America:		
Canada		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States	Fertilizer, soybeans	
Latin America:		
Argentina		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia		Platinum.
Cuba		Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Guyana		Bauxite.
Haiti		Bauxite.
Jamaica		Bauxite.
Mexico		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Peru		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam		Bauxite.
Venezuela		Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources		Beryllium metal billets.

[1] Material listed in caps was received during calendar year 1970.

[2] Materials, goods, equipment, and services procured for U.S. Government agencies under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963.

[3] Materials acquired for the National and supplemental stockpiles.

Table 28.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970, and for calendar year 1970 [1]

[By country—In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1970, through Dec. 31, 1970	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1970
Europe (total)	123	324,042
Austria		2,492
Belgium		24,012
Denmark		276
Finland		732
France	123	91,894
Germany, West		56,168
Italy		24,766
Netherlands		8,901
Norway		13,863
Spain		5,631
Sweden		5,260
Trieste		584
United Kingdom		67,073
Yugoslavia		17,190
Unspecified European countries		5,200
Africa (total)		454,248
Angola		125
Botswana		884
Congo (Kinshasa)		53,859
Ghana		20,220
Malagasy Republic		3,404
Malawi		34
Morocco		14,502
Mozambique		21,783
Nigeria		552
Rhodesia		35,218
South Africa, Republic of		176,131
Tanzania		152
Uganda		44
Unspecified African countries [2]		127,340
Near East and South Asia (total)		230,114
Ceylon		303
Greece		12,093
India		125,238
Israel		275
Pakistan		66
Turkey		92,139
Far East and Pacific (total)		169,696
Australia		34,365
Japan		94,151
Korea		5,983
New Caledonia		3,418
Philippines		27,252
Taiwan		121
Thailand		4,406
North America (total)		154,288
Canada		141,797
United States [3]		12,491
Latin America (total)		348,342
Argentina		8,824
Bolivia		1,923
Brazil		84,239
Chile		10,038
Colombia		1,347
Cuba		952
Guyana		19,245
Haiti		6,351
Jamaica		94,773
Mexico		70,778
Peru		18,448
Surinam		30,931
Venezuela		493
Unspecified source [4]		1,698
Grand total	123	1,682,428

[1] The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 31, 1970, and reimbursements to CCC under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963, covering procurements for U.S. Government agencies.

[2] Materials (mainly industrial diamonds) from unspecified African countries.

[3] Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.

[4] Includes shipments from friendly foreign countries under arrangements which permit more than one source of supply.