

FILE 83 P.L. 480, Folder # 1 a 1

- THE SEVENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1957

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE SEVENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1957

FEBRUARY 4, 1958.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

- I am transmitting herewith the seventh semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period July 1 through December 31, 1957.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 1958.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 28, 1958.

Memorandum for the President:

The problem that led to the enactment of Public Law 480 remains, in spite of active and, I think, efficient operations under that act.

As Chairman, Interagency Committee on Agricultural Surplus Disposal, established by you on September 9, 1954, I am pleased to

submit this seventh semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480. I believe it to be in form suitable for your transmittal to the Congress as required by section 108 of the act.

CLARENCE FRANCIS.

INTRODUCTION

This report deals with activities under the several Public Law 480 programs during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1958. During the period covered by this report, Public Law 128 amended the act by (1) increasing the title I authority from \$3 billion to \$4 billion, (2) increasing the title II authority from \$500 million to \$800 million, (3) extending the termination dates of both title I and title II from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1958, (4) amending section 104 (e) to provide that up to 25 percent of foreign currencies received under each title I agreement shall be made available for loans, largely to United States firms and their affiliates, to assist in the development and expansion of private business in the countries with which agreements are made, and (5) permitting barter transactions with European satellite nations and use of authority under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (sec. 302, Public Law 480) to donate commodities in these nations.

The authority under titles I and II of this act, as amended, expires June 30, 1958. The conditions which prompted this special legislation will exist beyond that date. Accordingly, another limited extension of these titles has been recommended.

SUMMARY

During the period July-December 1957, programing of surplus agricultural commodities under the three titles of the act totaled \$591.2 million, bringing to \$5,823 million the total amount of programs since the beginning of operations under the act.

Since the beginning of the program, agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I total \$3,343.2 million estimated CCC cost¹ (\$2,300.8 million at export market value), of which \$332.8 million (\$205 million at export market value) represents agreements signed during the period covered by this report.

Shipments under title I since the beginning of the program total about \$1,650 million at export market value, of which approximately \$250 million was shipped during the July-December 1957 period.

Cumulative authorizations for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act totaled \$390.7 million at CCC cost, of which \$40.4 million was authorized during this period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief through nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations under title III of the act amounted to \$1,216 million at CCC cost, of which \$215 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$873.1 million at export market value, of which \$3 million represents contracts entered into

¹ As used in this report, CCC cost represents the cost of commodities to the Commodity Credit Corporation; including investment, processing, handling, and other costs. Export market value reflects the price at which these commodities are sold by United States exporters under the program. The export market value figures are less than the CCC cost for those commodities for which special export programs have been developed for dollar as well as foreign currency sales to meet competition in international trade.

during this period. Although the figures cited for the different programs are not comparable, the amounts shown give an indication of the value of commodities being moved or committed under these programs.

TITLE I. FOREIGN CURRENCY SALES

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Seven agreements, or supplements to agreements, involving a CCC cost of approximately \$332.8 million, were entered into with seven countries during the period July-December 1957. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table I.

TABLE I.—Commodity composition of agreements signed, July-December 1957

Country	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	CCC cost
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushel.....	1 51,994,000	Millions \$87.9	Millions \$130.8
Feed grains.....	do.....	1 31,524,000	40.0	91.9
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	2,182,000	14.4	22.6
Cotton.....	Bale.....	122,000	10.5	25.7
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	4,731,000	2.7	2.7
Dairy products.....	do.....	54,284,000	13.4	23.0
Fats and oils.....	do.....	16,764,000	2.4	2.4
Fruits.....	do.....	882,000	.1	.1
Total commodities.....			190.4	308.2
Ocean transportation.....			24.6	24.6
Total, including ocean transportation..			205.0	332.8

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² Corn, 30,700,000 bushels.

One hundred and seven agreements, or supplements to agreements, with a total CCC cost of \$3,343.2 million, have been entered into with 35 countries since the inception of the program. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table II.

TABLE II.—Commodity composition of all agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1957

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	CCC cost
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushel.....	1 507,252,000	Millions \$461.8	Millions \$1,462.4
Feed grains.....	do.....	2 107,776,000	135.4	244.5
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	25,507,000	165.0	280.1
Cotton.....	Bale.....	2,813,400	425.8	595.2
Cotton linters.....	do.....	15,400	.3	.3
Meat products.....	Pound.....	150,982,000	40.4	40.4
Tobacco.....	do.....	185,591,000	113.4	113.4
Dairy products.....	do.....	182,253,000	35.7	50.2
Fats and oils.....	do.....	1,777,768,000	277.6	283.2
Poultry.....	do.....	3,000,000	1.2	1.2
Dry edible beans.....	Hundredweight.....	44,000	.4	.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	Pound.....	124,834,000	5.9	5.9
Seeds.....	Hundredweight.....	9,000	.4	.4
Total.....			2,063.2	3,095.7
Ocean transportation.....			247.5	247.5
Total, including ocean transportation..			2,300.7	3,343.2

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² Corn, 56,815,000 bushels; oats, 5,806,000 bushels; barley, 23,142,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 12,012,000 bushels.

Title I shipments since the beginning of the program totaled approximately \$1,650 million at export market value through December 31, 1957, of which about \$250 million was shipped during the reporting period. The export market value of commodities programed under all agreements signed through December 31, 1957, was \$2,053.3 million (excluding ocean-transportation costs).

Shipments during the reporting period dropped sharply from the high levels attained in the January-June 1957 period because of reduced programing during calendar year 1957. The reduction in programing resulted from the limited availability of funds during the first 7 months of calendar year 1957 prior to extension of the program by the Congress and the time required to develop and negotiate country agreements following the increase in authorization. It is expected, however, that shipments will increase substantially during the next 6 months.

USUAL MARKETINGS

In accordance with the provisions of title I, appropriate assurances have been obtained from participating governments which requires reasonable safeguards that sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies shall not displace United States usual marketings or be unduly disruptive of world market prices. Also, sales for foreign currencies under title I generally have been made at prices comparable to those prevailing in the market for export sales for dollars.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS

The sixth semiannual report provided statistics on exports under Public Law 480 compared with total exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. A similar analysis will be made in the next report for the year ending June 30, 1958.

ACCOUNTING FOR TITLE I COSTS

The CCC cost of commodities included in agreements signed through December 31, 1957, is estimated at \$3,095.7 million. This includes the costs of acquisition of commodities at domestic support prices, storage costs, processing, and inland transportation. In addition, CCC will pay ocean-transportation costs of \$247.5 million for commodities required to be shipped on private United States-flag vessels. These commitments total \$3,343.2 million.

The United States Government will receive foreign currencies in payment for the export market value of these commodities and the ocean transportation financed. The export market value of these commodities is \$2,053.3 million, which is \$1,042.4 million less than their cost to CCC.

The total CCC cost of \$3,343.2 million is charged to agricultural programs as a surplus-disposal operation. At the end of each fiscal year the realized loss is calculated and an appropriation is requested to reimburse CCC. Appropriations totaling \$704 million have been made to reimburse CCC for losses realized through June 30, 1956. An appropriation of \$1,290.8 million for costs during fiscal year 1957 will be requested at this session of Congress.

PROGRAMS CARRIED ON THROUGH THE USE OF PUBLIC LAW 480
FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The previous semiannual report indicated that the use of local currencies has been beneficial to other programs of the Government although it is not possible to measure the monetary value of these benefits. The principal types of foreign-currency uses are:

Loans and grants.—This category involves development loans under section 104 (g), military aid for the common defense under section 104 (c), development grants under section 104 (e), and loans to certain private investors, also under section 104 (e). The provision to the purchasing country of a substantial amount of local currencies for these purposes has been important in concluding sales agreements. The amount of \$1,599 million in foreign currencies is to be used for these purposes under agreements signed through December 31, 1957.

Other nonreimbursable uses.—Public Law 480 authorizes eight uses of sales proceeds which permit an expansion of certain agency programs beyond current appropriations without reimbursement by the agency concerned. These uses are pursuant to sections 104 (s), (b), (d) when authorized, (f) for travel expenses of congressional committees, (h), (i), and the two uses authorized by (j). The existence of title I funds has permitted the expansion of these programs without the necessity of increasing direct program appropriations. Through December 31, 1957, \$56 million had been allocated for expansion of these programs.

Military housing.—Use of foreign currencies for the construction of military family housing abroad as authorized by Public Law 161, 84th Congress, supplements the current Defense Department construction appropriation. On the other hand, over the years, dollar reimbursement of the capital cost of the housing will be made to CCC out of appropriations for the quarters allowances of the personnel occupying the housing. It is estimated that 15 to 20 years will be needed to effect full reimbursement without interest, assuming full occupancy and normal maintenance costs. Through December 31, 1957, \$73 million in foreign currencies had been allocated for this purpose.

Purchase by agencies.—Certain currency uses are subject to section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1953 and are chargeable to agency appropriations. The dollar proceeds result in a credit to CCC. The great bulk of this category consists of moneys used under section 104 (f) to pay United States obligations. These funds are transferred to Treasury for sale to any agency for any purpose for which an appropriation has been provided. Through December 31, 1957, the Treasury was authorized to sell \$188 million of currency proceeds. This includes \$8 million equivalent purchased by ICA under section 104 (d).

Unallocated.—Allocations had been made for all except \$378.4 million equivalent of expected sales proceeds as of December 31, 1957. This total consists of foreign currencies to be generated under recent agreements, amounts held awaiting the completion of negotiations concerning proposed uses or the determination of the final amount of sales proceeds, and amounts held for eventual sale by the Treasury as needed.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Title I sales agreements specify the amounts of currencies to be used for various purposes. The amount for United States use is often provided for in a lump sum to afford greater flexibility in using these funds. When commodities are sold under the program, the foreign currency is deposited to the account of the United States disbursing officer in the embassy who reports monthly on these accounts to the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations governing the custody, deposit, and sale of the currencies.

The amount of sales proceeds to be used for economic development loans to governments under section 104 (g) and to private enterprise under section 104 (e) is determined in the title I sales agreements. Allocations authorizing other currency uses are issued by the Bureau of the Budget. Agencies desiring to use currencies apply to the Bureau for an allocation, in some instances before deposits have been made. Applications are reviewed by the Bureau in the light of discussion of possible currency uses held at the time of negotiation of the agreement, analysis of the requesting agency's program requirements in relation to available appropriated funds, and other possible competing uses for currency.

Agencies, however, must await apportionment of currencies by the Bureau of the Budget before incurring actual obligations against such allocations. The apportionment process is used by the Bureau of the Budget to permit some programs to go forward before receipt of total sales proceeds, to insure that total obligations for all programs do not exceed cash availabilities, and to permit further program review in the event of any changes in circumstances since the time of allocation.

The responsibility for administering the expenditure of foreign currencies is assigned by Executive order to various agencies as follows:

Authority	Currency use	Responsible agency
Sec. 104:		
(a).....	Agricultural market development.....	Department of Agriculture.
(b).....	Supplemental stockpile.....	Office of Defense Mobilization.
(c).....	Common defense.....	International Cooperation Administration and Defense Department.
(d).....	Purchase of goods for other countries.....	ICA.
(e).....	Grants for economic development.....	ICA.
(f).....	Loans to private enterprise.....	Export-Import Bank of Washington.
(g).....	Payment of United States obligations.....	Any agency.
(h).....	Loans to foreign governments.....	ICA.
(i).....	International educational exchange.....	Department of State.
(j).....	Translation of books and periodicals.....	U. S. Information Agency.
(k).....	American-sponsored schools and centers.....	State and USIA.

The following table III shows the status of foreign currencies by country. The agreement amounts are those set forth in agreements entered into and allocations and apportionments issued through December 31, 1957. The latest available complete data on deposits are for November 30, 1957.

TABLE III.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480

[In million dollars equivalent]

Country	Agreement amounts as of Dec. 31, 1957	Deposits as of Nov. 30, 1957	Allocated as of Dec. 31, 1957	Apportioned as of Dec. 31, 1957
Argentina.....	31.1	29.3	50.7	10.2
Austria.....	49.2	28.7	36.2	24.6
Bolivia.....	0.8		5.5	
Brazil.....	179.9	68.2	163.9	26.2
Burma.....	22.7	20.7	20.1	2.0
Chile.....	40.2	36.3	35.4	7.5
China (Taiwan).....	9.8	9.3	9.6	8.1
Colombia.....	29.2	20.5	27.8	14.2
Ecuador.....	8.1	6.0	7.7	5.0
Egypt.....	19.5	19.6	17.8	4.2
Finland.....	27.2	25.2	15.4	6.0
France.....	4.6	2.1	1.9	.8
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Greece.....	66.3	45.4	59.2	38.0
Iceland.....	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.5
India.....	350.1	224.1	252.2	72.5
Indonesia.....	96.7	86.2	61.0	2.5
Iran.....	12.9	11.0	12.0	5.4
Israel.....	87.3	53.4	68.4	28.1
Italy.....	128.1	106.0	115.0	56.6
Japan.....	151.4	144.2	128.9	137.4
Korea.....	82.3	77.0	63.5	52.8
Mexico.....	28.2		20.7	
Netherlands.....	.3	.3	.3	.3
Pakistan.....	186.1	119.8	132.8	32.6
Paraguay.....	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
Peru.....	14.4	10.1	13.8	9.8
Philippines.....	10.3	.7	5.2	
Poland.....	65.4	36.6	2.6	2.6
Portugal.....	7.2	7.1	5.5	5.2
Spain.....	184.3	175.2	155.7	49.3
Thailand.....	4.6	3.8	3.8	1.7
Turkey.....	111.6	109.1	107.9	49.5
United Kingdom.....	35.6	33.4	27.4	27.4
Yugoslavia.....	230.4	219.2	147.1	58.7
Total.....	2,704.8	1,735.4	1,792.0	754.3

¹ Subject to adjustment.² Total market value is \$6,630,000 less than shown in table II which is the estimate of ocean freight differential in the agreement with India for which no rupee deposits will be required.³ Does not include \$126,360,000 million equivalent which, under the terms of sales agreements, is to be used for common defense or economic development, for which formal allocations have not yet been issued.

Under agreements entered into during the July-December period the dollar equivalent values of planned foreign currency uses for the 10 purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table IV.

TABLE IV.—*Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during July to December 1957*

	Million dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Agricultural market development (sec. 104 (a)) ¹	4.0	2.0
Purchases of strategic material (sec. 104 (b)) ¹		
Common defense (sec. 104 (c))	5.0	2.4
Purchase of goods for other countries (sec. 104 (d)) ¹	.2	.1
Grants for balanced economic development and trade among nations (sec. 104 (e))		
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104 (e))	35.7	17.4
Payment of United States obligations (sec. 104 (f)) ¹	71.4	34.1
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104 (g))	82.0	40.0
International educational exchange (sec. 104 (h)) ¹	3.3	1.6
Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals (sec. 104 (i)) ¹	1.0	.5
Assistance to American-sponsored schools, libraries, and community centers (sec. 104 (j))	2.4	1.2
Total	205.0	100.0

¹ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under sec. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), and (i). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category. Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated above under subsecs. (a), (b), (h), and (i). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

² Includes ocean transportation financed by CCC.

Agricultural market development.—Section 104 (a): This section provides for export market development through the use of foreign currencies to maintain or expand present export markets or to develop new foreign markets for United States agricultural commodities.

The export market development program under this authority to date consists of a series of activities carried out either as cooperative, Department of Agriculture, or trade-fair projects. Cooperative projects to be carried out by United States trade and agricultural groups have received primary emphasis and constitute the major market development effort under this program.

A market development project may be initiated by a trade group, a private research organization, an institution such as a land-grant college, an international organization, or by the Department of Agriculture.

Factors considered in evaluating a proposed market-development project include possibilities of the project's success in terms of its contribution to increased United States exports, its long-range effect on total United States agricultural exports, the extent to which the United States trade group represents the commodity interest concerned, the extent to which the project is in harmony with United States foreign trade policy and international obligations, the importance of the commodity or commodities to United States agriculture and the proposed financing of the project. Cooperating trade and agricultural groups are required to make financial contributions to projects.

Approved projects with trade organizations (project cooperators) are carried out in accordance with the terms of market development agreements between the United States and these organizations. Such agreements include a description of work to be done, financing, administration, title, and termination provisions. Periodic reports on the status of projects are made available to interested United States trade groups. In addition, United States agricultural attachés abroad report on the projects operating in their areas.

During the reporting period, 52 new market development projects were put into operation, including trade fair activities. This brings the total number of such projects to 163 since this market development program began in 1955. Foreign currencies obligated or authorized for projects approved in the period July–December 1957 totaled approximately \$2.4 million equivalent, bringing the total for market development activities to about \$9.1 million since this program began, including general operating costs and trade fairs. Cooperating trade and agricultural groups have contributed over \$2.8 million to date, bringing the overall program to \$11.9 million (table V).

TABLE V.—Summary of sec. 104 (a) export market development projects for specified periods

Periods	Number of projects ¹	USDA contribution ²	Cooperator contribution	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fiscal year 1956.....	17	\$1,426	\$166	\$1,592
Fiscal year 1957.....	94	5,300	2,270	7,570
July to December 1957.....	52	2,365	364	2,729
Total.....	163	9,111	2,800	11,911

¹ Cooperator, trade fair, and Department of Agriculture projects.

² Approximate dollar equivalent of foreign currencies when projects approved.

Market development projects cover a wide range of United States farm commodities, including cotton; dairy products; fruits; grain and grain products, including rice and beans; livestock and livestock products; poultry and poultry products; seed; soybeans and soybean products; and tobacco. In addition to trade fairs, types of market development activities include market surveys; promotion of better nutrition; demonstrations; exchange of trade personnel; commodity or product promotion, including advertising; and other market development techniques designed to expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities. Market development work under this program covers 28 countries to date.

Trade fairs.—During the reporting period, agricultural trade promotion exhibits were presented at four international fairs. This brings the number since the enactment of Public Law 480 to 20 international exhibits, reaching some 12 million people in 12 different countries.

Exhibits of United States agricultural commodities in these fairs are organized through trade groups. Generally, a participating industry or trade group provides exhibit ideas, technical personnel, display materials, and, in some cases, commodities for use as samples. The United States Government organizes and manages the exhibits; rents space; arranges for design, construction, and operation of the exhibits; provides transportation of exhibit material and travel expenses and per diem of industrial technicians and commodity specialists participating in the cooperative arrangement.

The major agricultural exhibition in the second half of 1957 was at Cologne, Germany, where the demountable pavilion previously used in Barcelona was set up at the ANUGA Food Fair. In addition to serving as a showcase for displaying United States agricultural products to German consumers, the exhibit was an effective meeting place for German and American businessmen. At the United States pavil-

ion, informal luncheons and conferences were helpful in promoting trade relations. Means of easing import restrictions and meeting other trade barrier problems were discussed and business contacts established.

Commodities displayed at Cologne were citrus, deciduous, canned and dried fruits; poultry and poultry products; lard and meat products; wheat and wheat products; honey; fresh frozen and fresh prepared foods; tobacco; and soybeans and soybean products.

At three other trade fairs in the July-December period, the Department of Agriculture assisted in planning, staffing, and financing agricultural sections of exhibits directed by the Department of Commerce. These were at Salonika, Greece, where livestock feeds and feed grains were stressed; Izmir, Turkey, where the feature was ice cream made from United States butterfat and dry milk; and Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where a supermarket exhibit was presented. The opening of commercial supermarkets in Rome was evidence of the success of a supermarket exhibit held earlier in that city. A significant feature of this development is the fact that these new markets are stocking many lines of United States prepackaged foods which had not been made widely available in Italy before.

The distribution of samples of United States farm products is a regular feature of these market promotion exhibits. Products usually served as samples include recombined milk, ice cream and cheese; citrus juices; doughnuts, bread and pastry from United States wheat flour; and cigarettes using United States tobacco. Other sampling activities have included frankfurters, lard, potato chips fried in soybean oil, and popcorn. This gives many people their first opportunity to taste American farm products.

Purchase of strategic materials.—Section 104 (b): No local currency was earmarked for this purpose under title I agreements entered into during the reporting period. The total amount of local currency earmarked to date for the purchase of strategic materials has been reduced from \$7.2 million to \$2 million. By agreement in one country a commitment for which \$3.2 million in local currencies had been allocated has been canceled and it has been decided to use funds reserved in two other countries for other United States purposes.

Common defense.—Section 104 (c): This section of the act provides for the use of foreign currency for the procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense. During the reporting period \$5 million equivalent was earmarked for this purpose, bringing the total amount planned for common defense to \$249.5 million. Table VI summarizes uses under this section and indicates the amounts planned in each country.

TABLE VI.—*Procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense since beginning of program*

Country	Amount planned (thousand-dollar equivalent)	Description of project
Bolivia.....	30	Supplemental financing of Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
Brazil.....	2,000	No specific projects determined.
Chile.....	100	Approximately \$60,000 of this amount will be used to help finance Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
China (Taiwan).....	4,900	Various projects including petroleum pipelines, drydock pier, construction of ammunition depot and powder plant, and naval medical research unit.
Colombia.....	60	To help finance Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
Iran.....	5,900	\$2.5 million for procurement of a specified list of military items and services including food items, tires, batteries, and other equipment.
Korea.....	66,100	Most of these funds will be used for support of Korean military budget.
Pakistan.....	79,300	These funds being used for procurement related to base construction by U. S. Army engineers and for support of Pakistan defense budget.
Peru.....	100	To help finance Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
Philippines.....	2,100	No specific projects determined.
Yugoslavia.....	88,900	\$37.5 million to be used to reconstruct Adriatic Highway (known as Jadranski Put).
Total.....	249,480	

Purchases of goods for other friendly countries.—Section 104 (d): Several sales agreements provide that a portion of local currency sales proceeds may be used for purchases of goods or services for other friendly countries. In total, \$42.8 million equivalent of these funds (at deposit rates) has either been specifically earmarked or allocated for this purpose. Amounts to be used for these purchases may be specifically agreed upon at the time the sales agreement is negotiated, as in the case of Austria, France, Italy, and Japan, or agreements may provide that unspecified amounts of local currencies reserved for United States purposes may be used to buy goods for other countries. For example, sales agreements with Finland and India provide for such use and tentative programs which may utilize up to \$18 million of these currencies have been developed. It is anticipated that additional amounts may be available from India and some other countries for use under this section. These possibilities are under discussion.

ICA is responsible for administering this program and by December 31, 1957, had developed plans for using \$29.6 million equivalent of these funds (at current exchange rates for exports), as shown in table VII. Programs to utilize the remaining funds are being negotiated with several countries.

TABLE VII.—Sec. 104 (d) program, as of Dec. 31, 1957

[In million dollars' equivalent]

Sales proceeds from—		Purchases programmed for—	
Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Austria.....	2.1	Burma.....	5.0
France.....	.8	Ceylon.....	1.8
Finland.....	13.0	India.....	1.4
India.....	5.0	Indonesia.....	1.7
Italy.....	10.0	Israel.....	5.0
Japan.....	10.9	Korea.....	2.5
		Pakistan.....	1.4
		Ryukyu Islands.....	3.3
		Spain.....	3.1
		Taiwan.....	1.2
		Thailand.....	1.4
		Vietnam.....	1.8
Total.....	42.5	Total.....	29.6
		Adjustment (difference in exchange rates).....	3.4
		Grand total.....	33.0

¹ The dollar equivalent value assigned to sales proceeds earmarked or allocated reflects deposit rates agreed upon at the time the sales agreements were negotiated. The dollar equivalent value assigned to currencies programmed for purchases reflects current exchange rates for exports.

During the 6 months under review, procurement of \$1.1 million equivalent of steel rails was authorized for the mutual security program in Spain. In addition, 545 million finnmaks (\$1.7 million equivalent at current exchange rates) was loaned to Indonesia to finance the purchase of a ship. Because of the devaluation of the finnmak, the dollar equivalent value of currencies programmed for purchases of ships for several Asian countries has been reduced from \$12 million to \$8.6 million. The ship purchase program is now under further review.

It is the policy of the United States not to make advance commitments either to use these funds for purchases of specific commodities or to buy goods for a specific country. Standards conforming as closely as possible with commercial practices have been established for the use of these funds. These are designed to avoid undue disruption of normal trade patterns and to assure that purchases are made at competitive prices.

Grants for economic development.—Section 104 (e): No agreements signed during the reporting period provided for grants for economic development. In prior agreements, about \$60 million of local currency was earmarked for grants for this purpose. Such grants are made only in special circumstances and comprise about 3 percent of the total sales proceeds expected to accrue.

Loans to private enterprise.—Section 104 (e): Public Law 128, approved August 13, 1957, amended section 104 (e) to provide that up to 25 percent of foreign currencies generated under each title I agreement shall be made available for loans to private business firms through the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

Under this legislation the bank may lend these currencies to (1) United States firms or their branches, subsidiaries or affiliates for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country or (2) either United States or firms of that country for expanding markets for, and consumption of, United States agricultural products abroad. The law requires that the loans be mutually agreeable to the Export-

Import Bank and the foreign country. It prohibits loans for the manufacture of products to be exported to the United States in competition with United States produced products, or for the manufacture or production of commodities to be marketed in competition with United States agricultural commodities or the products thereof. The loans will be made and will be repayable in the applicable foreign currency and it is contemplated that the interest rates will be similar to those charged for comparable loans in the foreign country, and the maturities similar to those in comparable Export-Import Bank dollar loans. Applications for loans will be received either directly at the Export-Import Bank in Washington or at the United States Embassy abroad.

During the reporting period, 25 percent of the sales proceeds under the agreements concluded with Israel, France, Mexico, and Pakistan and 15 percent of the sales proceeds under the agreement with Greece will be made available for this purpose. These amounts total the equivalent of \$35.7 million.

No loans have as yet been made under this program since the funds out of which the loans would be made are not yet available to the Export-Import Bank. The funds will not be available until the commodities purchased under the aforementioned sales agreements are shipped and paid for and a portion of the proceeds assigned to the bank.

Payment of United States obligations.—Section 104 (f): Under agreements signed during the past 6 months, \$71.4 million was tentatively earmarked for the payment of United States obligations. This brings to a total of \$573.1 million the amount potentially available for this use under agreements signed since the start of the program.

United States agencies requiring local currencies for the payment of United States obligations purchase them with appropriated dollars from the Treasury through the United States disbursing officers in the embassies. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to CCC. Through December 31, 1957, Treasury had been authorized to sell \$180 million in foreign currencies to agencies for any purpose for which appropriated dollars were available. As of November 30, 1957, total reimbursements to CCC were \$111.6 million.

Not all of the remaining funds potentially available for the payment of United States obligations will be used for that purpose. Since many agreements include a combined total for several United States purposes, some of the nonreimbursable uses may absorb funds not yet earmarked for them. Also, in a few countries balances available for allocation to the Treasury, are accumulating in excess of anticipated agency needs for some years to come.

Military family housing.—Public Law 765, 83d Congress, Public Law 161, and Public Law 968, 84th Congress, authorize the use of up to \$250 million worth of local currencies generated by title I sales or other transactions of CCC for construction, rent, or procurement of United States military family housing and related community facilities in foreign countries. This legislation further provides that CCC shall be reimbursed from appropriations available for the payment of quarters allowances to the extent the housing is occupied.

Tentative earmarking of local currency for purchase or construction of military family housing amounted to a total of \$106.1 million equivalent in agreements with countries shown in table VIII.

TABLE VIII.—*Tentative earmarking of local currency for military family housing since beginning of program*

Country	[Million dollars]	Planned under agreements
Austria.....		8.9
Finland.....		7.0
Italy.....		13.0
Japan.....		24.8
Philippines.....		1.5
Portugal.....		1.5
Spain.....		16.0
United Kingdom.....		33.4
Total.....		106.1

The funds will be used for military family housing in these countries except that in the case of Austria and Finland housing materials will be provided for use in other countries.

During the reporting period no additional amounts were provided for this purpose under new agreements; however, the Philippines was added to the list of countries under an earlier agreement.

Of the \$106.1 million equivalent planned, \$73 million has been allocated for the construction of 5,600 housing units; 2,300 of these units have been completed and occupied (1,500 in the United Kingdom and 800 in Japan).

Loans to foreign governments.—Section 104 (g): Over \$1.2 billion equivalent of local currencies has been earmarked for loans to promote economic development and multilateral trade under section 104 (g) of the act. Since loans are also being made by the Export-Import Bank under section 104 (e), however, the proportion of funds set aside for section 104 (g) is expected to decline. For example, 40 percent of the proceeds of sales negotiated during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1958 has been earmarked for loans under section 104 (g), compared to about 62 percent in fiscal year 1957 and 55 percent since the inception of the program.

Well over 60 percent of local currency funds earmarked for loans under section 104 (g) of the act is now covered by loan agreements. As of December 31, 1957, loan agreements totaling \$796.7 million equivalent had been negotiated with 20 countries, including 7 agreements totaling \$145 million equivalent negotiated in the last 6 months. Except for a few instances in which special problems have arisen, most loan agreements now pending will cover funds earmarked in sales agreements negotiated during the last half of fiscal year 1957. To the maximum extent possible, negotiations for loan agreements are now being undertaken simultaneously with the negotiations for sales. Loan agreements signed as of December 31, 1957, are tabulated in table IX.

TABLE IX.—Public Law 480 loan agreements signed as of Dec. 31, 1957¹[In million dollar equivalent²]

Country	July to December 1957	Grand total	Country	July to December 1957	Grand total
Austria.....		16.0	Italy.....		20.0
Brazil.....		198.2	Japan.....		108.9
Burma.....		17.3	Mexico.....	13.6	13.6
Chile.....	27.7	31.7	Paraguay.....		2.2
Colombia.....		10.0	Peru.....	2.0	8.8
Ecuador.....		6.3	Portugal.....		3.4
Greece.....	18.0	26.5	Spain.....		10.5
Iceland.....		2.2	Thailand.....		1.0
India.....		234.1	Yugoslavia.....	73.7	82.7
Indonesia.....	2.0	2.0			
Israel.....	8.0	30.3	Total.....	148.0	798.7

¹ Loan agreements provide for establishment of lines of credit in local currencies up to the amounts stated. These amounts may vary from estimates of funds available for 104 (g) loans included in appendix tables XI through XV, which may reflect planned uses of currencies expected under outstanding purchase authorizations. These estimates are subject to adjustment when shipments are completed. Shortfalls in deliveries of commodities and thus in the amount of local currencies deposited may result in a decrease in the amounts which will become available for loans.

² The dollar equivalent value assigned to local currencies covered by loan agreements reflects deposit rates agreed upon at the time the sales agreements were negotiated.

³ Includes agreements signed pursuant to sec. 104 (d) transactions.

The loan agreements specify terms and conditions of repayment which have been developed in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. Loans are denominated in dollars, and strategic materials, services, foreign currencies, or dollars may be accepted in payment of the loans. Because of the sharp rise in the borrowing costs of the United States Government, interest rates applicable to these local currency loans were increased by 1 percent in September 1957. Loans made pursuant to sales negotiated after that date require an interest rate of 4 percent if repaid in dollars and 5 percent if repaid in local currency.

In accordance with the provisions of the amended section 104 (e) of the act, loans to private enterprise are now being provided for through the Export-Import Bank. Foreign governments are also being encouraged to reloan some of the funds available to them under section 104 (g) for projects involving private enterprise and investment. But express agreements to reserve specific portions of 104 (g) loan funds for this purpose are no longer being sought in connection with current sales negotiations. This was done in fiscal year 1957 and agreements were reached with 16 countries, including Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, and Thailand, that at least \$150 million equivalent of loan funds available to these countries as a result of sales negotiated during that year would be reserved for relending to private investors. The amounts to be reserved for this purpose are usually specified in the sales agreements. Less frequently, foreign governments may agree to channel unspecified amounts of the loan funds to private borrowers.

The foreign governments have agreed that funds will be made available to private borrowers on a nondiscriminatory basis as to interest rates and other loan terms and conditions as between its citizens, United States nationals, and nationals of other friendly countries. It is anticipated that loans will be made on terms no less favorable than the usual terms of the local agencies and that these

terms will be based on existing conditions in the money market of the foreign country and the policy of its monetary authorities. Loan procedures are established by lending agencies of foreign governments and United States operations missions and United States diplomatic missions will be in a position to advise American businessmen or their representatives concerning these procedures.

Loan funds will not become available to foreign governments for relending to private investors or for other economic development projects, however, until they have signed loan agreements with the United States. To date, loan agreements relating to fiscal year 1957 sales which include reservations of funds for private investment have been signed with six countries, including Brazil, Ecuador, Greece, Iceland, India, and Israel.

Efforts to arrive at similar agreements relating to loan funds available from sales made prior to fiscal year 1957 are still being pressed. To date, several countries including many of those named above, as well as Argentina, Japan, and Paraguay, either have re-lent or have agreed to re-lend over \$100 million equivalent to private investors. Most of the agreements covering these loans to foreign governments have been negotiated.

Projects approved.—Projects involving expenditures of up to \$463 million equivalent have been approved, including about \$124 million during the period under review. Some of these projects, particularly in Brazil, India, Italy, Israel, and Japan, include re-lending to private enterprise. Other approved projects in Latin America, Iceland, and other countries will provide local currency financing for projects whose foreign exchange costs are being financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank, and the International Cooperation Administration. Loan funds are also being used to supplement public expenditures for roads, port and storage facilities, and other improvements. Loan projects approved as of December 31, 1957, are shown in table X.

TABLE X.—Public Law 480 loan projects approved as of Dec. 31, 1957¹

(In million dollars equivalent)

Country	July-December 1957	Grand total ²	Description
Austria.....		16.0	Industrial projects, including electric power, iron and steel, metal processing, textile industry, etc., 14.2; tourism, \$1.0; regional development, 0.8.
Brazil ³		31.32	Agricultural silo facilities, 4.9; extension and rehabilitation of railways, 13.8; river navigation and port improvement, 2.7; metallurgical works, 2.6; cold storage meat plants, 0.9; electric energy production, 4.4.
		117.9	Expansion of hydroelectric and power production, railway construction, expansion of iron and steel production.
Chile.....		4.0	Highway improvement, 3.75; agricultural training center, 0.25.
Colombia.....	10.0	10.0	Revolving loan fund for various purposes, including livestock production, farm-to-market roads, and food-storage facilities.
Ecuador.....	3.2	6.3	Agricultural credit system in tropical coastal area, 2.1; loans to agricultural producers, 2.8; industrial development, 1.0; highway improvement and maintenance, 0.2.
Greece.....	15.7	19.9	Extension and modernization: Road and bridges, 8.7; electrical grid, 2.2; workers low-cost housing, 1.9; small community works, including access roads, water installations and range control, 6.0.
Iceland.....		2.2	Hydroelectric plant.
India.....	55.0	55.0	Loans through Refinance Corporation of India to private industry.
Israel.....	8.0	36.8	Irrigation, well drilling, and agricultural development, 11.2; agricultural settlements (construction of farm buildings), 2.8; land preparation, 0.4; agricultural research station, 0.3; afforestation, 0.4; development of roads, 3.8; electric power construction, 6.6; loans to home buyers, 3.0; development of telephone services, 2.1; industrial expansion, 5.9.
Italy.....	30.0	30.0	Industrial development in southern Italy, 14.0; revolving loan fund—tourist facilities, 8.0; fund for creation of small landowners, 8.0.
Japan.....		59.5	Electric power development, 59.7; irrigation, drainage, and reclamation, 8.4; productivity center, 0.4.
		49.35	Electric power development, 21.9; irrigation and land development, 12.7; land reclamation for industrial sites, 1.9; productivity center, 2.8; forest development, 2.8; industrial marketing and processing, 4.5; improvement of fishing port facilities, 1.9; silk center, 0.4; undetermined, 0.5.
Paraguay.....		2.2	Highway and bridge construction and improvement, 0.7; airport development, 0.2; sewerage system, 0.7; agricultural development (primarily coffee), 0.6.
Peru.....	2.0	9.8	Irrigation and land development, road construction; expansion of agricultural research station, and leather products production.
Portugal.....		2.4	Storage facilities for bananas and cereals.
Spain.....		9.0	Reforestation and watershed control, 5.1; small irrigation projects for noncitrus fruit and vegetable production, 2.6; soil conservation, 0.3; land consolidation, 1.0.
Total.....	122.9	492.7	

¹ This tabulation includes only approved projects within current loan agreements. Projects which may have been tentatively approved prior to completion of loan agreements are not included.

² Approval of projects allows expenditures of up to the amounts stated. The total amount available for these projects would decrease if the amount available for loans is less than that anticipated.

³ Projects total \$20.1 million equivalent reflecting probable shortfall in loan funds available.

International educational exchange.—Section 104 (h): The educational exchange program is authorized by Congress to help promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries.

Based upon the planned uses of foreign currency under title I agreements signed from the beginning of the program through December 31, 1957, the Department of State has entered into 13 new executive agreements or amendments and extensions of previous agreements in support of educational exchange programs, Public Law 584, 79th Congress (the Fulbright Act). In addition, authorizations have been furnished (or are in process of being furnished) the United States diplomatic missions to enter into formal negotiations for new executive agreements or amendments and extensions of

previous agreements to support 12 educational exchange programs. These are summarized in table XI.

Because of the time required to (1) negotiate binational agreements which are prerequisites to additional exchange programs as authorized under Public Law 584, and (2) plan annual programs on a truly binational basis, activities under the program proceeded slowly at first. The Department of State had no active programs supported under Public Law 480 during fiscal year 1955 and in fiscal year 1956 only one program was actively in operation and only 23 grantees (students, teachers, lecturers, and professors) were exchanged. In fiscal year 1957, however, 290 grantees were exchanged. In fiscal year 1958, 841 grantees are being exchanged and in fiscal year 1959, under programs authorized and planned, the grantees will exceed 1,300.

TABLE XI.—*International educational authorizations since beginning of program*
(In thousand-dollar equivalent)

Country	Executive agreements		Country	Executive agreements	
	Authorized	Concluded		Authorized	Concluded
Argentina.....	600	600	Japan.....	2,066	
Bolivia.....	200		Korea.....	900	
Brazil.....	980	980	Pakistan.....	1,050	1,050
Chile.....	1,250	600	Paraguay.....	150	150
China (Taiwan).....	750	750	Peru.....	500	500
Colombia.....	500	500	Philippines.....	750	
Ecuador.....	300	300	Portugal.....	300	
Egypt.....	750		Spain.....	600	
Finland.....	250	250	Thailand.....	600	400
Iceland.....	150		Turkey.....	750	750
India.....	1,800		Total.....	16,546	7,480
Indonesia.....	600				
Iran.....	750	750			

¹ Fiscal year 1956, 75; fiscal year 1957, 937; fiscal year 1958, 2,256; fiscal year 1959, 5,725. The remainder of the funds authorized will be used to conduct the exchange program until the funds are exhausted—a period varying from 1 to 5 years in a given country.

Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals.—Section 104 (i): The United States Information Agency program consists of assistance to countries for the translation, publication, and distribution of free-world and United States-oriented textbooks in local languages for sale at prices which students and ministries of education can afford to pay.

Programs for 1958, in United States dollar equivalent at current United States Treasury selling rates, include:

Country	Amount in dollars	Type of textbooks
Austria.....	75,000	United States geography, management, commerce, industry, engineering, medicine, chemistry, and physics.
Colombia.....	21,000	Economics, political science, English teaching, and possibly agriculture.
Finland.....	180,000	Purchase of paper for textbook projects in Near East and South Asia.
Spain.....	90,000	Natural science, humanities, social studies, English teaching, and technology.
Turkey.....	50,000	General elementary and secondary, and business administration.

² Several additional requests are being made for the allocation of funds where section 104 (i) authority exists in title I agreements.

Assistance to American-sponsored schools, libraries, and community centers.—Section 104 (j): Under this authority, programs for the expansion and improvement of American-sponsored schools overseas to demonstrate American educational practices are developed by the Department of State and plans for the expansion and improvement of binational cultural center facilities abroad are prepared by United States Information Agency.

In accordance with section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 as amended, approval has been requested for the allocation of section 104 (j) funds regarding American-sponsored schools for 11 schools in 4 countries.¹ These are: Brazil, \$565,000; Colombia, \$600,000; Greece, \$500,000; and Italy, \$552,000. An allocation of \$1 million equivalent in lira has been approved for use in Turkey.

The United States Information Agency program includes assistance to binational center organizations for the acquisition or construction of community center buildings and facilities to be used to further friendship, understanding, and good will between the United States and the countries in which they are located.

Programs for 1958, in United States dollar equivalent at current United States Treasury selling rates, include:

Country	Amount in dollars	Assistance to binational organizations
Bolivia.....	98,000	To construct a building with its necessary fixtures to accommodate the binational organization programs.
Brazil.....	317,000	To provide quarters for centers in 34 cities and to purchase or construct buildings for those centers having largest and most active programs.
Colombia.....	81,000	To assist the financing required to construct or purchase buildings to house binational centers in 3 cities.
Peru.....	85,000	To assist the construction of a binational center building.
Turkey.....	250,000	To construct a headquarters building for the Turkish-American Association.

Additional requests for the allocation of these funds where 104 (j) earmarkings exist in title I agreements are being made in the following countries: Austria, Bolivia, Ecuador, Finland, Iran, Greece, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, Thailand, and Turkey.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes the use of up to \$800 million of commodities held in stock by CCC to help friendly foreign people to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. Payment of ocean-freight costs on these commodities may be financed from this authorization, as well as on donations of surplus foods for use abroad under title III of the act. ICA is responsible for administering this program.

During the last 6 months, use of about \$40.4 million has been authorized, including \$24.7 million of bread and coarse grains, \$2.6 million of ocean-freight costs on these shipments, and \$13.1 million of freight costs on title III donations. Since the inception of the program, use of about \$390 million has been authorized, including about \$47 million of freight costs.

¹ Approved subsequent to Dec. 31, 1957.

Two new programs were undertaken during the period under review. About 40,000 tons of wheat, valued by CCC at \$5.7 million, is being shipped to Afghanistan to prevent famine, inflation, and social unrest which might otherwise result from a major crop failure caused by unprecedented rains and floods. Shipment of 50,000 tons of wheat at a value of \$7 million has been authorized to relieve suffering caused by extensive floods in West Pakistan which destroyed food grain stocks and standing crops. Additional amounts may be authorized when the full extent of the damage is known.

In addition, an earlier commitment to Austria was partially fulfilled by authorizing shipment of 100,000 tons of corn. The feed grains will be sold in Austria and the local currency proceeds used to help the Austrian Government meet the emergency costs of the influx of Hungarian refugees.

TITLE III

Title III of the act covers donations of surplus foods for domestic use and for distribution abroad by nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations as well as CCC barter activities.

Section 302, domestic donations.—During the July–December 1957 period, the distribution of surplus commodities to domestic outlets has been made under authority of Public Law 480 and under authority of section 32 of the Agricultural Act of 1935, as amended.

For the reporting period, domestic donations total approximately 321 million pounds of which about 240 million pounds, valued at \$33 million, were distributed under title III. Domestic recipients of these commodities included more than 13.6 million children in public and private schools, 1.4 million persons in charitable institutions, and about 2.6 million needy persons in family units.

Section 302, foreign donations.—Section 302 of the act authorizes donations of surplus foods in CCC stocks to United States nonprofit voluntary relief agencies and to intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, to assist needy persons outside of the United States. Most of these agencies have been carrying on regular relief distribution programs around the world for many years. The availability of surplus foods permits them to distribute substantially larger amounts of relief foods than would be possible from their private financing.

Processing, packaging, and other related costs are paid by the United States under this authority. The Agricultural Act of 1956 permits the use of title II funds to finance the ocean-freight costs of these shipments. In some instances ocean-freight costs are paid in whole or in part by the voluntary relief agencies or the government of the recipient country. In all instances foreign governments accord duty-free entrance to these shipments. When the United States finances ocean-transportation costs, the cost of inland transportation and distribution abroad must be paid by the foreign government or the agency. Commodities are clearly identified as of United States origin and gifts from the people of the United States. The foods are given free to needy persons who do not have the means to buy them. Program plans, requests, and operations are reviewed by coordinating committees comprised of representatives of the United States mission or consulate, and the voluntary agencies; these committees have been established in most of the principal receiving countries in which two

or more voluntary agencies operate. Assurances are obtained that the relief program does not conflict with normal commercial trade or other United States surplus-food-disposal operations.

Cheese, cornmeal, wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, rice, corn, and wheat were available for distribution throughout the period July-December 1957. Corn and wheat were not available for overseas commercial milling but were made available to a limited number of countries where recipients normally milled their own grains. Agency requests for rice exceeded the quantity available for foreign donation which resulted in minor cutbacks during the latter months of this period. This supply situation will not permit the extension of availability of rice beyond December 31, 1957. The quantity and value of commodities approved for foreign donation for the period July-December 1957 are shown in table XII.

TABLE XII.—Commodities approved for donation for foreign relief through non-profit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, July-December 1957

Commodity	Pounds	Estimated CCC cost
	Millions	Millions
Cheese.....	114.7	\$52.2
Cornmeal.....	187.7	12.9
Corn.....	35.9	1.5
Wheat flour.....	402.8	31.4
Milk, nonfat dry.....	241.4	70.0
Rice.....	66.2	11.2
Wheat.....	23.6	1.2
Total.....	1,174.3	181.4

Section 303, barter.—This authority 1 of 6 legislative acts providing for barter, reemphasized this program by directing the Secretary of Agriculture to arrange barter operations where such operations protect the funds and assets of CCC. It also directs other agencies to cooperate. Subsequently, Public Law 161, previously noted, authorized acquisition of certain United States military housing abroad with foreign currencies generated by agricultural export programs, including barter transactions.

Barter is effected through contracts between CCC and private United States business firms under which the contracting firms use commercial trade channels in fulfilling these contracts. Barter contracts generally provide for the delivery of specified materials with payment to be received in CCC-owned agricultural commodities which must be exported by the contractor. There is no requirement that the materials come from the same country to which the agricultural commodities are shipped.

Major program revisions were made in May 1957 to assure that commodities exported under barter arrangements result in a net gain in the total volume of agricultural exports. In general, the barter contractor must satisfy CCC that a proposed transaction will mean an increase in United States exports of the commodities involved. Major agricultural commodities may be shipped without a specific showing of additional trade to areas where commercial trade in these commodities is negligible; however, shipments to countries considered to be dollar markets may be made only where additional trade can be assured.

The program has also been tightened by the following provisions: Barter contractors must designate the commodities to be taken from CCC; interest must be paid to CCC for any timelag between delivery of the commodity and delivery of materials; commodities cannot be transhipped from approved countries of destination; materials delivered may not be produced or processed in the United States; and the origin of the materials must be specified.

Barter contracts negotiated during the July-December 1957 period totaled \$3 million. Barter exports of agricultural commodities from CCC inventories against outstanding contracts, all of which were made prior to July 1957, had an export market value of \$75 million in July-December 1957 in comparison with barter-material deliveries to CCC of \$92.6 million in this same period. Barter contractors who take agricultural commodities in advance of material deliveries are required to provide cash deposits or irrevocable dollar letters of credit in favor of CCC as financial coverage for such agricultural commodities delivered for export to designated countries.

The \$3 million in barter contracts negotiated in this reporting period compares with contracts totaling \$125.1 million for the previous reporting period, and the average 6-month rate of \$145 million under the barter program during the period 1954 through 1957 (table XIII).

TABLE XIII.—Summary of barter contracts entered into in specified periods ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1956-57	July- December 1957
Strategic:			
Minimum stockpile.....	71.8	\$ 138.7	
Long-term stockpile.....		\$ 264.2	
Supplemental stockpile ²		\$ 368.8	3.0
Total strategic.....	71.8	771.7	3.0
Supply: ⁴			
ICA.....	28.4	31.0	
AEC.....		13.3	
Defense.....	7.4	54.1	
Total supply.....	35.8	98.4	
Grand total.....	107.6	870.1	3.0

¹ Years beginning July. December 1957 preliminary.

² Adjustments have been made to reflect total sales to minimum stockpile as follows: \$119.2 million long-term and \$8.9 million supplemental.

³ Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile with reimbursement as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

⁴ Materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

Agricultural commodity exports by contractors in fulfillment of barter contracts with CCC reflects the decline in contracting and totaled \$75 million for the period covered by this report (table XIV). Exports under barter will fluctuate in accordance with activity in this field.

TABLE XIV.—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods¹

[In thousands of units]

Commodities	Unit	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1956-57	July-December 1957 ²		
				Under all con- tracts	1954-55 through 1956-57 con- tracts	1957-58 con- tracts
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	33,445	200,178	3,032	3,032	.....
Corn.....	do.....	9,338	105,428	9,033	9,033	.....
Barley.....	do.....	.....	62,057	1,493	1,493	.....
Oats.....	do.....	.....	36,681	1,253	1,363	.....
Rye.....	do.....	.....	11,448	130	130	.....
Grain sorghums.....	Hundredweight.....	900	39,261	22	22	.....
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	4,630	34,731	.....	.....	.....
Wool.....	do.....	.....	.....	3,063	3,063	.....
Cotton ³	Bale.....	56	1,022	420	420	.....
Others ⁴	Metric ton.....	20	99	7	7	.....
Total quantity.....	do.....	1,227	12,427	486	496	.....
Total value.....	.....	Million dollars 107.6	Million dollars 823.7	Million dollars 75.6	Million dollars 75.0	Million dollars

¹ Year beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for December.

³ Represents sales with exportation to be made by July 31, 1958, under cotton export sales program announcement CN-EX-4 dated Feb. 19, 1957, as amended.

⁴ Includes flaxseed, dried skim milk, linseed oil, cottonseed meal, soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, beans, and rice.

Forty-five countries have received agricultural commodities exported under barter arrangements under the barter program July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1957, as shown in table XV.

TABLE XV.—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1954 through Dec. 31, 1957¹

[Value in thousands of dollars]

Austria.....	5,595	Korea.....	3,255
Belgium.....	96,586	Mexico.....	13,183
Brazil.....	547	Netherlands.....	123,892
British West Indies.....	33	Norway.....	13,935
Chile.....	2,726	Panama.....	67
Colombia.....	2,659	Peru.....	2,282
Costa Rica.....	211	Philippines.....	26
Cuba.....	1,758	Portugal.....	3,467
Cyprus.....	6	Saudi Arabia.....	281
Denmark.....	5,591	South Africa.....	858
Egypt.....	8,080	Spain.....	4,618
El Salvador.....	72	Sweden.....	2,503
Ecuador.....	33	Switzerland.....	3,124
Finland.....	1,992	Taiwan (Formosa).....	2,858
France.....	39,053	Trieste.....	1,358
West Germany.....	94,830	Trinidad.....	11
Greece.....	11,354	Turkey.....	7,913
Guatemala.....	142	United Kingdom ²	177,922
India.....	2,395	Uruguay.....	500
Iran.....	95	Venezuela.....	287
Ireland.....	19,100	Yugoslavia.....	2,743
Israel.....	8,904	Others ³	112,454
Italy.....	9,629		
Japan.....	109,675	Total.....	898,663

¹ Commodity values at export market prices. Includes partial estimate for December 1957.

² Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries prior to July 1, 1957. It is estimated that 75 percent or more of the value shown covers shipments to the United Kingdom; the remaining 25 percent covers shipments to other countries of the British Commonwealth, including Australia, Canada, and Union of South Africa.

³ Includes shipments for which documents listing countries of destination have not been processed.

The rate of material deliveries in the report period to CCC by contractors against barter agreements increased somewhat over that for past periods. Acquisitions of stockpile materials to date have been limited by CCC to materials within the Office of Defense Mobilization procurement directives for both the strategic and supplemental stockpiles. Materials delivered in the report period compared with past deliveries are indicated in table XVI.

TABLE XVI.—Value of materials delivered by barter contractors in specified periods¹

(In millions of dollars)

Material	1946-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1956-57	July to December 1957 ²		
			Under all con- tracts	1954-55 through 1956-57 contracts	1957-58 contracts
Strategic:					
Minimum stockpile.....	71.8	126.9	5.8	5.8	
Long-term stockpile.....		107.1	23.7	23.7	
Supplemental stockpile ³		224.1	68.2	68.2	
Total strategic.....	71.8	460.1	87.7	87.7	
Supply:⁴					
ICA.....	26.4	30.8			
AEC.....		.4	3.1	3.1	
Defense.....	7.4	.6	1.8	1.8	
Total supply.....	35.8	31.8	4.9	4.9	
Grand total.....	107.6	511.9	92.6	92.6	

¹ Years beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for December 1957.

³ Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

⁴ Materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

CCC has received reimbursement for \$216.5 million in strategic materials delivered to the strategic stockpile and \$67.6 million in materials delivered to other Government agencies. A total of \$284.3 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile, for which reimbursement to CCC will be in the form of an appropriation by Congress as provided in section 206 of Public Law 540, 84th Congress. The balance of the materials in CCC's inventories, as well as subsequent deliveries of such materials under existing contracts, will be transferred to the stockpiles or to other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1957 through Dec. 1, 1957

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
France					2.4				2.5	0.1	2.6	2.6
Greece	11.4	4.7				0.6			16.7	3.1	19.8	32.7
Israel	9.3	5.7		0.8	.2	10.6	2.1	*0.1	31.8	3.2	35.0	57.3
Mexico		25.6							25.6	1.6	27.2	45.8
Pakistan	24.8		14.4			2.2	.3		52.5	11.9	64.4	97.3
Poland	25.6			17.1					42.7	2.8	45.5	62.3
Yugoslavia	5.0			1.6					6.6	.9	7.5	11.0
Total agreements	57.9	40.0	14.4	19.5	2.7	13.4	2.4	.1	170.4	24.6	205.0	322.8

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

* Dried prunes.

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APPENDIX TABLE II.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1957

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Argentina.....							30.4		30.4	0.7	31.1	23.5
Austria.....	5.9	14.7		10.6	3.8		4.4	0.3	39.7	3.5	43.2	62.3
Bolivia.....	4.8		1.5						6.3	5.8	6.8	0.1
Brazil.....	144.9	.6			.3	2.2	7.0		155.0	24.0	179.0	295.6
Burma.....				17.5	2.1	2.0			21.8	2.9	22.7	32.2
Chile.....	14.2			7.3	.3		14.9		37.1	3.1	40.2	55.7
China (Taiwan).....				5.0	1.7	1.5			9.2	6.6	9.8	12.5
Colombia.....	13.4			9.5			3.6		36.5	2.7	39.2	40.0
Ecuador.....	2.2			.8	.7		3.8		7.5	6.6	8.1	10.0
Egypt.....	17.0								17.0	2.5	19.5	25.5
Finland.....	7.7	2.4		6.8	7.0			1.2	25.1	2.1	27.2	37.8
France.....					4.5				4.5	.1	4.6	4.6
Germany.....								1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2
Greece.....	30.5	10.5				3.8	13.7		58.5	7.8	66.3	97.7
Iceland.....	.6	.7		.1	.4		.2	.5	2.5		2.6	3.6
India.....	300.0		20.4	70.0	6.0	3.5			303.9	160.2	464.1	661.0
Indonesia.....	5.0		35.8	36.0	15.0				91.8	6.8	98.7	154.3
Iran.....	9.5					.8			10.3	2.6	12.9	21.0
Israel.....	25.5	18.8	.5	3.4	.6	14.7	5.1	10.4	79.0	8.3	87.3	135.1
Italy.....	1.5	5.5		65.3	8.9		42.4		123.6	4.5	128.1	165.4
Japan.....	48.6	15.2	13.7	82.3	7.7				138.0	13.4	151.4	207.2
Korea.....	8.7		24.5	9.5	6.6	.4	.5	8.0	73.8	3.5	77.3	97.6
Mexico.....		26.6							26.6	1.6	28.2	35.6
Netherlands.....				.3					.3	(19)	.3	.4
Pakistan.....	66.4		66.7	20.0	4.7	4.7	3.5		167.0	19.1	186.1	293.1
Paraguay.....	1.7					.4	.5		2.6		3.0	4.3
Peru.....	12.0					.1	1.0		13.1	1.3	14.4	23.4
Philippines.....			2.5	4.9		1.1	.6	11.6	9.6	.7	10.3	15.1
Poland.....	25.6			31.5			3.6		60.7	4.7	65.4	90.7
Portugal.....	0.3								0.3	.9	7.2	13.6
Spain.....	4.6	9.4		32.9	6.2		99.4	18.9	170.4	13.9	184.3	265.6
Thailand.....			1.4		3.9				4.4	.2	4.6	4.9
Turkey.....	59.0	14.7				.6	16.2	4.4	95.7	14.9	110.6	158.2

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United Kingdom.....				33.0			* 2.2	25.2	.4	35.6	24.6
Yugoslavia.....	137.3			22.6		26.0		195.8	34.6	230.4	256.1
Total agreements	251.8	135.4	165.0	426.1	113.4	38.7	48.3	2,053.3	247.5	2,300.8	3,343.2

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² Fruit: Dried, fresh, and juice.

³ Includes \$110 million under fiscal year 1957 agreement to be shipped over a 3-year period.

⁴ Hay and pasture seeds.

⁵ Poultry.

⁶ 3-year program except rice, which is a 1-year program.

⁷ Includes \$6 million estimated for ocean freight differential for which no rupee deposits are required. The balance, \$34.2 million, only, is reflected in the currency use table XII.

⁸ Dry edible beans, \$0.3 million; chilled or frozen beef, \$10 million; dried prunes, \$0.1 million.

⁹ Canned pork.

¹⁰ Less than \$50,000.

¹¹ Variety meats, \$0.5 million; dry edible beans, \$0.1 million.

¹² Wheat to be sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Sp-In.

¹³ Cotton linters, \$0.3 million.

¹⁴ Hams, \$1.6 million; salt pork, \$0.4 million; potatoes, \$1.4 million; frozen beef, \$15.5 million.

¹⁵ Canned and frozen beef.

¹⁶ Fruits, fresh and canned.

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APPENDIX TABLE III.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed from beginning of program through June 30, 1955

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	CCO cost including ocean transportation
Argentina.....							5.7		5.7	6.1	5.8	5.2
Austria.....		4.5		0.5	0.5				5.5	.9	5.1	7.5
Chile.....	2.3						2.4		4.6	.4	5.0	6.9
Colombia.....	1.6			1.6			1.0		4.2	.3	4.5	5.8
Finland.....				2.9	2.2				5.1	.1	5.2	5.2
Greece.....	6.1	2.4				2.4	2.1		13.0	1.4	14.4	22.4
Israel.....	2.2	2.2	0.5	1.1	.3	1.0	.7		11.9	1.8	13.7	21.5
Italy.....	1.5	2.5		25.9	2.2		5.2		42.3	1.7	50.0	70.1
Japan.....	21.2	4.0	13.7	34.1	5.0				78.1	6.0	85.0	105.2
Korea.....				9.4	4.6				14.0	1.0	15.0	15.0
Pakistan.....				21.5	2.2	2.4	1.0		26.1	1.2	29.4	39.0
Peru.....	6.0					.1			6.1	.6	6.7	12.0
Spain.....		2.9		8.1	2.2		5.0	1.0	19.2	1.8	21.0	27.0
Switzerland.....					1.9				1.9	.1	2.0	2.0
Turkey.....	2.2	11.0					4.2		21.5	2.1	25.6	37.9
United Kingdom.....					15.0				15.0	.2	15.2	15.2
Yugoslavia.....	24.9			2.6					44.5	7.5	52.0	79.4
Total.....	85.1	20.5	14.2	124.7	36.0	5.9	27.3	1.0	326.7	30.9	357.6	476.2

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCO.² Frozen beef.

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APPENDIX TABLE IV. --Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1958

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton ¹	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Market value	Ocean transportation ²	Market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation
Argentina							24.7		24.7	0.8	25.5	25.3
Austria	3.4	6.1		5.6	3.0		2.4	10.3	30.8	1.6	32.4	32.0
Brazil	33.9	.6			.3		1.4		35.2	5.0	41.2	74.1
Burma				17.5	1.1	2.0		.2	20.8	.9	21.7	31.2
Chile	12.0			7.3	.3		12.5	4.4	32.5	2.7	35.2	49.8
Colombia	3.4			6.0			1.5		10.9	.7	11.6	16.9
Ecuador	1.2			.8	.2		1.5		3.7	.3	4.0	5.3
Egypt	17.0								17.0	2.5	19.5	36.5
Finland	6.0	1.1		2.9	3.8			1.2	15.0	1.5	16.5	24.8
France					.6				.6		.6	.6
Germany								1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2
Greece							5.9		5.9	.2	6.1	6.1
Indonesia	5.0		35.8	36.0	15.0				91.8	6.9	98.7	154.9
Iran	9.5					.8			10.3	2.6	12.9	21.0
Israel	6.3	3.3		1.5	.2	2.3	2.2	10.3	26.0	1.9	27.9	36.9
Japan	27.3	71.2		18.7	1.1				59.9	6.5	66.4	101.1
Korea	6.4	11.5	13.5	.4	1.0	.4	.5	8.0	42.7	5.4	48.1	59.3
Pakistan			16.9						16.9		16.9	32.7
Paraguay	1.7					.4	.5		2.6	.4	3.0	4.3
Peru	2.5						1.0		3.5	.3	3.8	5.4
Portugal	6.3								6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain	4.0	2.7		24.8	2.0		32.1	3.4	69.6	6.7	76.3	113.8
Turkey	7.4	.3	1.4				4.9		14.0	1.5	15.5	25.3
United Kingdom					12.0				12.0	.2	12.2	12.2
Yugoslavia	41.2			8.6			10.8		60.6	10.7	71.3	120.0
Total	195.1	36.7	67.6	130.1	43.2	8.9	121.9	25.0	625.5	60.0	685.5	1,007.1

¹ Spanish program includes \$0.3 cotton linters.² Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.³ Fruit.⁴ Hay and pasture seeds, \$0.4.⁵ Poultry.⁶ Dry edible beans, \$0.3; chilled or frozen beef, \$10.⁷ Canned pork.⁸ Wheat to be sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.⁹ Ham, \$1.6; salt pork, \$0.4; potatoes, \$1.4.

APPENDIX TABLE V.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1957

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Austria	2.5	4.1		4.5	0.3		2.0		13.4	1.3	14.7	21.6
Bolivia	4.8		1.8						6.3	.5	6.8	9.1
Brazil	111.0					2.2	6.5		119.7	19.0	138.7	222.4
Burma					1.0				1.0	(2)	1.0	1.0
China (Taiwan)				5.0	1.7	1.5	1.0		9.2	.6	9.8	12.5
Colombia	2.4			1.9			1.1		11.4	1.7	13.1	17.3
Ecuador	1.0				.5		2.3		3.8	.3	4.1	4.7
Finland	1.7	1.3		1.0	1.0				5.0	.5	5.5	7.8
France					1.4				1.4		1.4	1.4
Greece	13.0	3.4		1	.4	.5	5.7		22.9	3.1	26.0	36.5
Iceland	.6	.7					.2	*0.5	2.5	.3	2.8	3.6
India ³	200.0		26.4	70.0	6.0	3.5			305.9	*60.2	366.1	561.0
Israel	4.7	3.7				.8			9.3	1.4	10.7	17.4
Italy		3.0		29.4	8.7		1		15.3	2.8	18.1	25.3
Korea	2.3	3.8	11.0				37.2		17.3	2.1	19.2	25.3
Netherlands				.3						(2)	.3	.4
Pakistan	29.8		27.4	7.5	1.8	.1	2.2		68.5	5.9	74.4	121.4
Peru	3.5								3.5	.4	3.9	5.0
Philippines				4.9			.5	7.6	0.6	.7	1.3	15.1
Poland			2.5	14.4		1.1	3.6		18.0	.9	18.9	24.9
Spain		3.8			2.0		41.3	*14.5	16.6	5.4	22.0	70.1
Thailand		4.4			2.0	.5			2.5	.1	2.6	2.9
Turkey	44.3						7.1	*4.4	50.2	9.3	59.5	95.1
United Kingdom					6.0			*2.2	8.2		8.2	8.2
Yugoslavia	55.1			12.8			15.2		84.1	15.5	99.6	145.7
Total	483.7	26.2	68.8	151.8	29.5	10.5	126.0	22.2	920.7	132.0	1,052.7	1,827.0

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC except as noted in footnote 6.

² 3-year program.

³ Less than \$30,000.

⁴ Fruit: dried, fresh and juices.

⁵ 3-year program except rice which is a 1-year program.

⁶ Includes \$6 million estimated for ocean freight differential for which no rupee deposits are required. The balance, \$54.2 million, only, is reflected in the currency use table XV.

⁷ Variety meat, \$0.5 million; dry edible beans, \$0.1 million.

⁸ Spain, frozen beef; Turkey, canned and frozen beef.

⁹ Fruits, fresh and canned.

APPENDIX TABLE VI.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, public law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1957, through Dec. 31, 1957

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains ¹	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products ²	Fats and oils ³	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables ⁴	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
France					4,800							
Greece	8,798	3,543				4,299						
Israel	5,545	7,480		5.0	231	45,987	14,763			882		
Mexico		20,501										
Pakistan	21,851		2,182			3,998	2,001					
Poland	14,808			106.9								
Yugoslavia	2,992			10.7								
Total	51,994	31,524	2,182	122.6	4,731	54,284	16,764			882		

¹ Corn.

² See the following:

Evaporated milk	4,189
Dried whole milk	541
Nonfat dry milk	22,222
Cheese	5,642
Butter	17,692
Ghee	3,998
Total	54,284

Thousand pounds

³ See the following:

Cottonseed and/or soybean oil	11,143
Tallow and/or grease	5,616
Total	16,764

Thousand pounds

⁴ Dried prunes.

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APPENDIX TABLE VII.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1957

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains ¹	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products ²	Fats and oils ³	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables ⁴	Meat ⁵	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Argentina.....												
Austria.....	3,497	10,385		70.3	6,990							
Bolivia.....	2,412		228							1,900		
Brazil.....	85,091	300			121	7,035	50,918					
Burma.....				125.2	2,772	9,692				1,570		
Chile.....	8,651			50.9	400		84,738					
China (T & van).....				35.6	2,000	5,062	10,811					
Colombia.....	6,890			59.8			21,503					
Costa Rica.....	1,130			6.0	856		30,193					
Egypt.....	10,645				11,829					10,720		
Finland.....	4,558	1,581		41.2	7,716							
France.....								3,000				
Germany.....												
Greece.....	17,939	8,871				29,785	79,051					
Iceland.....	284	616		.5	392		1,130			8,483		
India.....	123,519		4,409	500.0	6,000	14,770						
Indonesia.....	2,896		3,632	244.5	23,037							
Iran.....	5,227					1,622						
Israel.....	14,785	10,019	7	19.9	841	60,170	34,200		37	852	40,000	
Italy.....	887	3,924		453.8	11,708		257,652					
Japan.....	31,030	12,058	2,142	317.0	9,839							
Korea.....	5,507	13,181	3,469	46.9	12,667	1,285	3,125				10,842	
Mexico.....		20,501										
Netherlands.....				1.8								
Pakistan.....	39,770		9,043	189.5	5,317	9,287	24,183					
Paraguay.....	994					933	3,126					
Peru.....	7,196					154	7,964					
Philippines.....			357	32.7		10,540	4,125		7		1,807	
Poland.....	14,898			197.9			42,317					
Portugal.....	3,879											
Spain.....	2,440	6,988		221.9	11,388		562,808			96,667	72,649	
Thailand.....					7,332	1,957						
Turkey.....	33,985	13,563	220				115,576				16,604	
United Kingdom.....					47,196					34,634		
Yugoslavia.....	79,540			210.4			192,117					
Total.....	507,252	107,776	25,567	2,823.8	165,591	162,253	1,777,768	3,000	44	124,834	150,962	9

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See the following:		Thousand bushels
Corn	56, 815
Oats	8, 906
Barley	33, 143
Grain sorghums	12, 012
Total	.....	107, 776
See the following:		Thousand pounds
Condensed milk	.....	7, 054
Dry whole milk	.....	3, 859
Nonfat dry milk	.....	55, 680
Evaporated milk	.....	22, 425
Butter	.....	29, 308
Cheese	.....	13, 604
Butter oil	.....	593
Butter oil and/or ghee	.....	10, 476
Ghee	.....	4, 249
Whey	.....	2, 001
Total	.....	152, 253
See the following:		Thousand pounds
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	.....	1, 107, 731
Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and/or lard	.....	246, 255
Linseed oil	.....	12, 490
Lard	.....	224, 920
Tallow and/or grease	.....	176, 372
Total	.....	1, 777, 768

See the following:		Thousand pounds
Austria:		
Canned fruit and fruit juices	.....	42
Dried fruit	.....	1, 927
Burma:		
Canned fruit and fruit juices	.....	769
Dried fruit	.....	810
Finland:		
Dried fruit	.....	9, 800
Fresh pears	.....	920
Iceland: fresh citrus fruits and fruit juices	.....	8, 483
Israel: dried prunes	.....	882
Spain: potatoes	.....	66, 667
United Kingdom: fruits, fresh and canned	.....	34, 584
Total	.....	124, 824
See the following:		Thousand pounds
Philippines: variety meats	.....	1, 867
Israel: frozen beef	.....	40, 000
Korea: canned pork	.....	19, 842
Spain:		
Canned hams	.....	2, 571
Salt hams	.....	2, 149
Frozen beef and variety meats	.....	67, 929
Turkey: frozen beef	.....	16, 604
Total	.....	150, 962

* Includes 55,869,000 bushels under fiscal year 1957 program to be shipped over a 3-year period.

† 3-year program except rice which is a 1-year program.

‡ Wheat to be sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

§ Includes 15,400 bales cotton lintors.

APPENDIX TABLE VIII.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed from beginning of program through June 30, 1955

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains ¹	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products ²	Fats and oils ³	Meat
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundredweight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Argentina.....							42,700	
Austria.....		5,165		2.5	714			
Chile.....	1,345						16,087	
Colombia.....	817			8.3			6,510	
Finland.....				14.6	3,862			
Greece.....	3,172	2,305				20,753	14,105	
Israel.....	2,032	3,150		5.4	310	2,453	4,800	
Italy.....	2,687	1,438	7	253.8	4,000		31,584	
Japan.....	13,667	3,613	2,142	187.0	6,631			
Korea.....				47.0	10,000			
Pakistan.....				138.5	3,650	4,249	8,274	
Peru.....	3,681					154		
Spain.....		2,040		39.5	4,430		28,571	4,000
Thailand.....					2,621			
Turkey.....	3,674	10,150					27,116	
United Kingdom.....					21,429			
Yugoslavia.....	19,290			55.7				
Total agreements.....	49,835	26,128	2,149	752.3	57,647	27,609	179,886	4,000

¹ See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	7,909
Oats.....	4,746
Barley.....	10,768
Grain sorghums.....	2,705
Total.....	26,128

² See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Nonfat dry milk.....	5,811
Evaporated milk.....	8,671
Butter.....	2,607
Cheese.....	1,370
Ghee.....	4,249
Whey.....	2,001
Total.....	27,609

³ See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Cottonseed oil, and/or soybean oil.....	157,506
Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and/or lard.....	14,105
Linseed oil.....	8,274
Total.....	179,886

⁴ Frozen beef.

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APPENDIX TABLE IX.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains ¹	Rice	Cotton ²	Tobacco	Dairy products ³	Fats and oils ⁴	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables ⁵	Meat	Hay and pasture, seeds ⁶
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Argentina							175,400					
Austria	2,025	4,243		39.7	4,914		* 19,449			1,969		
Brazil	20,059	369			121		* 10,409					
Burma				125.9	1,458	9,682				1,579		
Chile	7,308			50.9	400		* 68,681					9
Colombia	1,806			40.1			7,897					
Ecuador	597			6.0	323		13,629					
Egypt	10,645											
Finland	3,557	750		20.4	6,300					10,720		
France					867							
Germany								3,000				
Greece							30,785					
Indonesia	2,889		5,632	244.5	23,037							
Iran	5,227					1,622						
Israel	3,496	3,008		9.5	300	8,325	13,533		37		740,000	
Japan	17,343	8,445		130.0	3,208							
Korea	4,122	10,000	1,898	2.9	2,657	1,268	3,125				719,842	
Pakistan			2,000									
Paraguay	994					933	* 3,126					
Peru	1,443						7,964					
Portugal	3,879											
Spain	* 2,446	1,763		* 182.4	3,143		289,279			66,667	74,720	
Turkey	4,374	173	220				32,303					
United Kingdom					17,196							
Yugoslavia	24,815			58.7			* 87,964					
Total	110,990	28,751	10,350	910.3	63,944	21,851	764,519	3,000	37	80,935	64,662	9

See footnotes, p. 36.

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APPENDIX TABLE IX.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956—Continued

	Thousand bushels
* See the following:	
Corn.....	11, 210
Barley.....	14, 527
Grain sorghums.....	3, 008
Total.....	28, 751

² Includes 154,000 bales cotton linters for Spain.

	Thousand pounds
* See the following:	
Dry whole milk.....	1, 168
Nonfat dry milk.....	2, 620
Evaporated milk.....	4, 182
Condensed milk.....	5, 500
Butter.....	4, 600
Cheese.....	2, 153
Butter oil and/or ghee.....	1, 622
Total.....	21, 851

⁴ See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	371, 928
Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and/or lard.....	242, 149
Linseed oil.....	526
Lard.....	119, 122
Tallow and/or grease.....	30, 794
Total.....	764, 519

⁵ See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Austria:	
Canned fruit and fruit juices.....	42
Dried fruit.....	1, 927
Burma:	
Canned fruit and fruit juices.....	709
Dried fruit.....	810
Finland:	
Dried fruit.....	9, 800
Fresh pears.....	920
Spain, potatoes.....	66, 667
Total.....	80, 935

⁶ Entire quantity shown for country is lard except Chile and Paraguay which includes lard as follows:

	Thousand pounds
Paraguay.....	1, 300

⁷ See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Israel, chilled or frozen beef.....	
Korea, canned pork.....	
Spain:	
Canned hams.....	2, 571
Salt pork.....	2, 149

⁸ Wheat to be sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

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APPENDIX TABLE X.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1966, through June 30, 1967

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains ¹	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products ²	Fats and oils ³	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat ⁴
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Austria.....	1,472	2,877		28.1	462					
Bolivia.....	2,412		228			7,035	40,509			
Brazil.....	65,055									
Burma.....					1,304					
China (Taiwan).....				35.6	2,000	5,062	10,811			
Colombia.....	4,267			11.4			7,126			
Ecuador.....	533				533		16,564			
Finland.....	1,001	831		6.2	1,667					
France.....					2,349					
Greece.....	7,619	2,962				4,731	34,100			
Iceland.....	284	616		.5	392		1,130		3,483	
India ⁵	125,519		4,409	500.0	6,000	14,770				
Israel.....	2,825	2,381				3,404	1,000			
Italy.....		2,286		200.0	7,798		226,068			
Korea.....	1,385	3,781	1,571							
Netherlands.....				1.8						
Pakistan.....	17,919		4,261	51.0	1,667	1,010	13,908			
Peru.....	2,062									
Philippines.....			857	32.7		10,540	4,125		7	1,867
Poland.....				91.0			42,317			65,929
Spain.....		2,999			3,185		244,956			
Thailand.....					2,711	1,957				
Turkey.....	25,637	5,240					56,157			16,604
United Kingdom.....					8,571				24,534	
Yugoslavia.....	32,443			85.3			104,153			
Total.....	288,433	21,373	10,826	1,043.6	39,209	48,509	816,599	7	42,017	82,400

See footnotes, p. 38.

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APPENDIX TABLE X.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957—Continued

		Thousand bushels			Thousand pounds
1 See the following:			4 See the following:		
Corn	.....	12,465	Philippines:	.....
Oats	.....	1,080	Beef livers	.....	1,020
Barley	.....	7,848	Beef tongues	.....	847
Total	.....	21,373	Spain:	.....
2 See the following:		Thousand pounds	Frozen beef	.....	55,250
Condensed milk	.....	1,554	Frozen beef livers	.....	2,000
Whole milk	.....	2,160	Frozen beef tongues	.....	1,395
Nonfat dry milk	.....	25,021	Frozen beef brains	.....	2,424
Evaporated milk	.....	5,383	Frozen beef kidneys	.....	1,860
Butter	.....	4,400	Turkey, frozen beef	.....	15,004
Cheese	.....	4,539	Total	.....	83,400
Butter oil	.....	593	5 Entire quantity shown for country is lard except the following countries which include lard as follows:		
Butter oil and/or ghee	.....	4,850		Thousand pounds	
Total	.....	48,500	Brazil	.....	30,488
3 See the following:		Thousand pounds	Yugoslavia	.....	51,605
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	.....	567,149	Total	.....	92,193
Linseed oil	.....	3,090	6 3-year program.		
Lard	105,708	7 3-year program except rice, which is 1-year program.		
Tallow	159,063			
Total	816,009			

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APPENDIX TABLE XI.—Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1957, through Dec. 31, 1957¹

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Total amount programmed (market value including ocean transportation)	Market development (104a)	Purchase of strategic material (104b)	Military procurement (104c)	Purchase of goods for other countries ² (104d)	Grants for multi-lateral trade and economic development (104e)	Loans to private enterprise (104e)	Payment of United States obligations ³ (104f)	Loans to foreign governments (104g)	International educational exchange (104h)	Translation and publication (104i)	Information and education (104j)
France.....	2.6	0.5			0.2		0.6	0.3		1.0		
Greece.....	19.8						2.9	5.0	10.9			1.0
Israel.....	35.0	.3					8.7	5.0	21.0			
Mexico.....	28.2	2.8					7.1	2.9	13.6	1.2		.6
Pakistan.....	65.4	.7		5.0			16.4	9.9	30.8	1.1	1.0	.5
Poland.....	46.5				(⁴)			46.5				
Yugoslavia.....	7.5							1.8	5.7			
Total agreements.....	205.0	4.0		5.0	.2		55.7	71.4	82.0	3.3	1.0	2.4
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	2.0		2.4	.1		17.4	34.8	40.0	1.6	.5	1.2

¹ Amounts shown in this table are subject to adjustment when actual purchases and allocations have been made. Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rates of exchange.

² Unspecified amount for possible procurement for 3d countries. Amounts shown in this column indicate a specified amount in the agreement for this use.

³ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a

specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under secs. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), and (i). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category. Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated above under subsecs. (a), (b), (h), and (i). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

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APPENDIX TABLE XII.—Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1957¹

[In million of dollars]

Country	Total amount programmed (market value including ocean transportation)	Market development (104a)	Purchase of strategic material (104b)	Military procurement (104c)	Purchase of goods for other countries ² (104d)	Grants for multilateral trade and economic development (104e)	Loans to private enterprises (104f)	Payment of United States obligations ³ (104g)	Loans to foreign governments (104h)	International educational exchange (104i)	Translation and publication (104j)	Information and education (104k)
Argentina.....	31.1	0.0						9.8	20.0	0.7		
Austria.....	43.2	1.0			3.1			12.1	28.3		0.1	0.6
Bolivia.....	6.8	.3		(⁴)				.7	5.4	.2		.2
Brazil.....	179.9	2.7		2.0				22.3	149.4	2.1	.6	
Burma.....	22.7	.5			(⁴)			4.1	18.1			
Chile.....	40.2	.3		.1				6.4	31.7	1.2		
China (Taiwan).....	9.8	.7		4.9				3.4		.8		
Colombia.....	39.2	.8		.1	(⁴)			4.7	22.2	.6	(⁴)	.8
Ecuador.....	8.1	.4						4.8	6.2	.4		.8
Egypt.....	19.5	.5						4.6	18.6	.8		
Finland.....	37.2	.5			\$ 13.0			13.0		.3	.8	.1
France.....	4.6	1.8			.8		0.6	.6		1.0		
Germany.....	1.2	1.1						.1				
Greece.....	66.3	1.9				7.5	2.9	14.4	37.5	.6		1.6
Iceland.....	2.8	.1						1.4	2.2			
India 3-year program.....	\$ 300.1	4.0			\$ 5.0	54.0		61.2	234.1	1.8		
Indonesia.....	93.7	1.0	2.0					16.1	79.0	.6		
Iran.....	12.0	.2			5.9			3.2	2.5	.8		.3
Israel.....	87.3	.7			(⁴)		8.7	19.6	58.3			
Italy.....	128.1	2.7			\$ 10.0			20.3	88.1			1.0
Japan.....	151.4	3.3		(⁴)	10.9			\$ 25.8	109.3	2.1		
Korea.....	52.3	.5		64.1				14.2		.9		.6
Mexico.....	38.2	2.5					7.1	2.9	13.6	1.2		.9
Netherlands.....	.3	.3						(⁴)				
Pakistan.....	184.1	2.4		79.3			16.4	28.7	64.4	2.1	1.3	1.5
Paraguay.....	3.0	.2						.4	2.2	.2		
Peru.....	14.4	.9			.1			2.1	10.4	.5	.1	.3
Philippines.....	10.3	.8		2.1				1.4	5.2	.8		
Poland.....	65.4				(⁴)			65.4				
Portugal.....	7.3	.3						3.1	3.5	.3		
Spain.....	184.3	3.0						66.2	113.0	1.1	.5	.5
Thailand.....	4.6	.7						.8	2.1	.6	.1	.3
Turkey.....	111.6	.6						51.2	55.8	1.4	.1	2.8

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United Kingdom.....	35.6	.3		(7)				28.8				
Yugoslavia.....	280.4	1.0		88.9				51.8	88.4		.3	
Total agreements.....	2,264.8	38.9	2.0	240.5	42.8	61.5	35.7	572.1	1,252.2	23.2	3.3	12.5
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	1.7	.1	10.9	1.9	2.7	1.5	25.0	54.6	1.0	.1	.5

¹ Amounts shown on this table are subject to adjustment when actual purchases and allocations have been made. Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rates of exchange.

² Amounts shown in this column indicate a specified amount in the agreement for this use. Footnote 2 only shows an unspecified amount for possible procurement for 34 countries. A footnote and an amount indicate more than 1 agreement including both specified and unspecified amounts.

³ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under secs. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), and (i). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category. Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated

above under subsec. (a), (b), (h), and (i). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

⁴ \$50,000 or less.

⁵ Total market value differs from total in table II by the \$6 million estimated for ocean freight differential in the Indian agreement for which no rupee deposits will be required.

⁶ The Japanese agreement for the July-June year 1955-56 provides for the use of \$8.1 million and the United Kingdom agreements provide for approximately \$35.1 million under subsec. 104 (e). However, since in return for this currency use, these countries will construct and make available to the United States Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, the amounts are shown under 104 (f).

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APPENDIX TABLE XIII.—Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed from beginning of program through June 30, 1955¹

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Total amount programmed (market value including ocean transportation)	Market development (104a)	Purchase of strategic material (104b)	Military procurement (104c)	Purchase of goods for other countries ² (104d)	Grants for multilateral trade and economic development (104e)	Payment of United States obligations ³ (104f)	Loans to foreign governments (104g)	International educational exchange (104h)
Argentina.....	5.8	0.2					3.0	2.3	0.3
Austria.....	0.1	.2					4.4	1.6	
Chile.....	6.0	.2					4.5	4.0	.3
Colombia.....	4.5	.2					1.0	3.0	.3
Finland.....	5.2	.2					4.7		.3
Greece.....	14.4	.2				7.5	2.5	4.2	
Israel.....	13.7	.3			(⁴)		5.5	7.9	
Italy.....	50.0	1.7			5.0		13.3	30.0	
Japan.....	85.0	2.0			5.4		17.3	59.5	.8
Korea.....	15.0	.5		6.0			7.6		1.9
Pakistan.....	29.4	1.6		14.9			1.9	10.0	1.0
Peru.....	6.7	.2					1.3	4.9	.3
Spain.....	21.0	1.0					8.0	10.5	.6
Thailand.....	2.0	.2					.6	.8	.4
Turkey.....	26.6	.6					11.9	13.4	.7
United Kingdom.....	15.2			(⁵)			15.2		
Yugoslavia.....	52.0	.2		37.8			14.0		
Total agreements.....	357.6	9.5		58.7	10.4	7.5	113.6	152.0	6.9
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	2.7		16.4	2.9	2.1	31.7	42.5	1.7

¹ Amounts shown on this table are subject to adjustment when actual purchases and allocations have been made. Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rates of exchange.

² Amounts shown in this column indicate a specified amount in the agreements for this use. Footnote 2 shows an unspecified amount in the agreement for possible procurement for 31 countries.

³ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under secs. 104 (a), (b), (f), and (h). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category.

Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated above under subsecs. (a), (b), (d), and (h). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

⁴ The United Kingdom agreement provides for the entire currency use under subsec. 104 (e). However, since in return for this currency use, this country will construct and make available to the United States Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, this amount is shown under 104 (f).

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APPENDIX TABLE XIV.—Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956¹

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Total amount programmed (market value including ocean transportation)	Market development (104a)	Purchase of strategic material (104b)	Military procurement (104c)	Purchase of goods for other countries ² (104d)	Grants for multi-lateral trade and economic development (104e)	Payment of United States obligations ³ (104f)	Loans to foreign governments (104g)	International educational exchange (104h)	Information and education (104j)
Argentina.....	25.3	0.4					6.8	17.7	0.4	
Austria.....	22.4	.5			2.0		5.4	14.6		
Brazil.....	41.2	.7					8.1	31.6	.9	
Burma.....	21.7	.5			(⁴)		3.9	17.3		
Chile.....	35.2	.0		0.1			5.9	27.7	.9	
Colombia.....	11.6	.6			(⁴)		3.7	7.0	.5	
Ecuador.....	4.9	.2					.4	3.1	.3	
Egypt.....	19.5	.5					4.6	13.6	.8	
Finland.....	16.5				13.0		3.5			
France.....	.6	.5					.1			
Germany.....	1.2	1.1					.1			
Greece.....	6.1	.3					1.5	4.3		
Indonesia.....	98.7	1.0	2.0				16.1	79.0	.6	
Iran.....	12.9	.3		5.9			3.2	2.5	.8	0.3
Israel.....	27.9	1			(⁴)		6.4	21.4		
Japan.....	60.4	1.3		(⁴)	5.5		8.5	49.8	1.3	
Korea.....	48.1			43.6			4.5			
Pakistan.....	16.9			11.0			3.4	2.5		
Paraguay.....	3.0	.2					.4	2.2	.2	
Peru.....	3.8	.4		.1			.5	2.7	.1	
Portugal.....	7.2	.3					3.1	3.5	.3	
Spain.....	60.3	1.0					26.1	56.7	.5	
Turkey.....	15.3						7.9	7.6		
United Kingdom.....	12.2			(⁴)			12.2			
Yugoslavia.....	71.3	.3		51.1			10.9	9.0		
Total agreements.....	685.5	10.7	2.0	111.8	20.5		150.2	373.6	7.4	.3
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	1.6	.3	16.3	3.0		23.2	54.5	1.1	(⁴)

¹ Amounts shown on this table are subject to adjustments when actual purchases and allocations have been made. Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rates of exchange.

² Amounts shown in this column indicate a specified amount in the agreement for this use. Footnote 2 shows an unspecified amount in the agreement for possible procurement for 31 countries.

³ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under sec. 104 (a), (b), (f), and (h). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category. Therefore, estimates based on the best information now available are indicated above

under subsec. (a), (b), (d), and (h). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

⁴ The Japanese agreement provides for the use of \$8.1 million and the United Kingdom agreement provides for the entire currency use under subsec. 104 (c). However, since in return for this currency use, these countries will construct and make available to the U. S. Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, the amounts are shown under 104 (f).

⁵ 0.04 percent.

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APPENDIX TABLE XV.—Planned uses of foreign currency under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957¹

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Total amount programmed (market value including ocean transportation)	Market development (104a)	Purchase of strategic material (104b)	Military procurement (104c)	Purchase of goods for other countries (104d)	Grants for multi-lateral trade and economic development (104e)	Payment of United States obligations ² (104f)	Loans to foreign governments (104g)	International educational exchanges (104h)	Translation and publication (104i)	Information and education (104j)
Austria	14.7	0.3			1.1		2.3	10.3		0.1	0.6
Bolivia	0.8	.3					.7	5.4	0.2		.2
Brazil	133.7	2.0		2.0			14.2	117.9	1.2	.5	.9
Burma	1.0						.2	.8	(³)		
China (Taiwan)	0.8	.7		4.0			3.4		.8		
Colombia	13.1			.1				12.2		(³)	.5
Ecuador	4.1	.2					.4	3.2	.1		.3
Finland	5.5	.3			(³)		4.8			.3	.1
France	1.4	.6			.6		.2				
Greece	26.0	1.4					5.4	18.1	.6		.5
Iceland	2.3	.1					.4	2.2	.1		
India 3-year program	390.1	4.0			5.0	54.0	61.2	234.1	1.8		
Israel	10.7				(³)		2.7	8.0			
Italy	78.1	1.0			5.0		13.0	58.1			1.0
Korea	19.2			16.5			2.1				.6
Netherlands	.3	.3					(⁴)				
Pakistan	74.4	.1		48.4			13.5	11.1		.3	1.0
Peru	3.9	.3					.3	2.8	.1	.1	.5
Philippines	10.3	.8		2.1			1.4	5.2	.8		
Poland	18.8						18.9				
Spain	67.0	1.0					19.2	45.8		.5	.5
Thailand	2.6	.5					.2	1.3		.1	.2
Turkey	68.5						31.6	34.5	.7	.1	2.3
United Kingdom	5.2	.3					7.9				
Yugoslavia	99.6	.5					25.1	73.7		.3	
Total agreements	1,046.7	14.7		74.0	11.7	54.0	228.9	644.7	6.6	2.3	9.8
Uses as percent of total	100.0	1.4		7.1	1.1	5.2	21.9	61.6	.6	.2	.9

¹ Amounts shown in this table are subject to adjustment when actual purchases and allocations have been made. Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rates of exchange.

² In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of local currency proceeds may be used under sec. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), and (i). In some instances, possible uses under sec. 104 (d) are also included in this category. Therefore estimates based on the best information now available are indi-

cated above under subsec. (a), (b), (h), and (i). Balances not otherwise distributed are included under subsec. (f). This distribution is subject to revision when allocations have been completed.

³ Total market value differs from total in table V by the \$5,000,000 estimated for ocean freight differential in the Indian agreement for which no rupee deposits will be required.

⁴ Negative.

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APPENDIX TABLE XVI.—*Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July–December 1957*

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains
Europe: Austria.....	12,000		12,000
Near East and South Asia:			
Afghanistan.....	5,700	5,700	
Pakistan.....	7,000	7,000	
Total commodity programs.....	24,700	12,700	12,000
Ocean freight:			
Title II shipments.....	2,605		
Title III shipments.....	13,688		
Grand total.....	40,403		

APPENDIX TABLE XVII.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, to Dec. 31, 1957

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total)	141,855	61,777	22,750	14,825	1,597	33,666	811	6,429
Austria	14,378		14,278					
Czechoslovakia	1,995		1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic	3,000	236	685	911		367	171	629
Germany, Soviet occupied	758	236	380	81			61	
Hungary	13,713	4,438	1,620	2,065	442	4,293	495	
Italy	59,016	11,459	3,491	10,306	1,156	28,905		3,700
Spain	2,100							2,100
Yugoslavia	46,995	45,378		1,432		101	34	
Africa (total)	23,840	22,636				1,204		
Libya	9,335	9,335						
Morocco	7,000	7,000						
Tunisia	7,505	6,301				1,204		
Near East and South Asia (total)	78,586	41,860	61	9,691		5,289	17,205	4,474
Afghanistan	11,153	11,153						
India	4,695	1,017				1,165	2,453	
Iran	3,748	2,748						
Nepal	210	145	61			4		
Pakistan	47,636	22,073		6,149		253	14,681	4,474
Turkey	13,180	4,780		3,542		3,897	41	
Far East and Pacific (total)	42,254	28,907				8,300	5,069	78
Cambodia	2,343						2,343	
Japan	36,381	36,081				3,300		
Korea	78							78
Laos	839						839	
Ryukyu Islands	1,687						1,687	
Vietnam	726	726						
Latin America (total)	40,636	15,690	13,658	1,491	1,393	1,281	4,765	2,528
Bolivia	17,182	10,102		1,137		391	3,024	2,528
British Honduras	273	22	25	106	46	44	30	
Costa Rica	212		37	68	51		66	
Guatemala	3,238		2,238					
Haiti	8,363	305	134	180	1,220	45	1,578	

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	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Honduras.....	211		59				
Mexico.....	216		216				
Peru.....	16,141	6,361	9,979			801	
Christmas holidays.....	16,688	2,306		8,978	1,005	4,206	2,198
Total commodity programs.....	344,059	178,063	30,499	31,980	3,995	63,946	31,048
Ocean freight: 1							
Title I shipments:	10,390						
Title III foreign donations.....	38,211						
Grand total.....	390,660						13,509

1 Including transportation costs financed under Public Law 480 only. Ocean freight paid by the United States prior to fiscal year 1967 was financed under the Mutual Security Act.

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