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*83 P.L. 480*

THE 14TH SEMIANNUAL REPORT  
ON ACTIVITIES OF THE  
FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM  
CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480,  
83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE 14TH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF  
THE FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM CARRIED ON UNDER  
PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUT-  
LINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE  
PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1961



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am transmitting herewith the 14th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period January 1 through June 30, 1961.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 14, 1961.*

III

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached 14th semiannual report on activities under Public Law 480, for the period January 1-June 30, 1961, has been prepared for transmittal to the Congress in accordance with section 108 of the act.

As Director of the Food for Peace Program, I am pleased to report that acceleration and expansion have taken place in the program during the past 6 months. This is attributable to: (1) the impetus given the program at your direction; (2) congressional action increasing title I program authorization; and (3) the combined efforts of the Departments of Agriculture and State, the International Cooperation Administration, and other public and private agencies concerned with the food-for-peace program.

Highlights of the program during the reporting period include:

(1) Some restrictions on the sales for foreign currencies were relaxed. Twenty-eight agreements were signed with 18 countries for title I programs with a total export value of \$350 million. This is the largest number of agreements negotiated during any 6-month period since 1958. An additional 17 agreements with an export value of approximately \$800 million are in negotiation.

(2) A new emphasis was directed toward promoting self-help economic development projects under title II. Agreements of this type were signed with six countries calling for the use of 521,450 tons of food, an increase of 186 percent over the period July-December 1960. Negotiations are underway with 26 other countries.

(3) A substantial increase in the food distribution activities of the voluntary relief agencies cooperating in the food-for-peace program was assured by the inclusion of vegetable oils and an additional wheat product. Today these programs reach some 60 million people in over 96 countries.

The record of this 6-month period demonstrates clearly that the food-for-peace program utilizing our agricultural abundance can prove to be a key factor in the economic development of many nations in a manner consistent with American domestic and foreign policy.

Program achievements under Public Law 480 underscore the fact that our food abundance is an enormous asset in a world of hunger and exploding population.

GEORGE MCGOVERN,  
*Special Assistant Director, Food For Peace.*

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**AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954**

(Public Law 480—83d Congress)

**AN ACT** To increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries, to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".*

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to expand international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to facilitate the convertibility of currency, to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels, and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor. It is further the policy to use foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this Act to expand international trade, to encourage economic development, to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, to promote collective strength, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States.

VIII

# THE 14TH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1961

## INTRODUCTION

This report deals primarily with activities under the several Public Law 480 programs (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended) during the second 6 months of the fiscal year 1961.

The legislative history of authorizations furnished under title I and title II of the act is summarized in the following table. Programs under title III and title IV have no limitations as to funds or programming periods.

TABLE I.—*Authorizations: Titles I and II, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954*

Public Law and Congress No.	Passed by Congress	Effective	Period covered	Authorization <sup>1</sup>	
				Title I	Title II
				Millions	Millions
480, 83d.....	June 30, 1954	Jan. 10, 1954	July 10, 1954, through June 30, 1957	\$700	\$300
357, 81st.....	July 30, 1953	Aug. 12, 1953		800	
822, 81st.....	July 23, 1956	Aug. 3, 1956	Through June 30, 1958	1,500	200
128, 83rd.....	Aug. 3, 1957	Aug. 13, 1957		1,000	370
631, 83rd.....	Aug. 22, 1953	Sept. 6, 1953	Thru Dec 31, 1959	2,250	.....
311, 84th.....	Sept. 11, 1959	Sept. 21, 1959	Thru Dec. 31, 1961	3,000	600
28, 87th.....	April 26, 1961	May 4, 1961	Thru Dec. 31, 1961	2,000	.....
Total.....				11,250	1,400

<sup>1</sup> Dollar limit for appropriation to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for cost of agricultural commodities shipped under title I transactions, and authorized expenditures for title II programs. Unused money under both titles are carried over into the succeeding period.

<sup>2</sup> Public Law 860, 81st Cong., approved May 25, 1954.

In addition to extending the authority for titles I and II, Public Law 86-341 provided for a new title IV authorizing long-term sales of surplus agricultural commodities on a long-term dollar credit basis.

Public Law 86-472, May 14, 1960, amended title II of the act to facilitate a broader use of CCC stocks of surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas. This new authority expired June 30, 1961, but the limitation has been removed by Public Law 87-92 which extends the authority to December 31, 1961.

Public Law 86-472 also authorizes the payment of transportation cost of commodities transferred under title II or donated under title III to points of entry to landlocked countries.

Executive Order 10915, dated January 24, 1961, specifies the responsibilities of the Director of the Food for Peace Program.

During the reporting period, the administration requested and the Congress authorized an increase of \$2 billion in the title I authorization for calendar year 1961. The increase was approved as Public Law 87-28 on May 4, 1961.

Recommendations to extend Public Law 480 beyond December 31, 1961, and amendments to the act in furtherance of the food-for-peace program were also submitted to the Congress.

### SUMMARY

During the period January-June 1961, programming of surplus agricultural commodities under titles I, II, and III of the act totaled \$2,549 million, bringing to \$14,000.4 million the total value of programs since the beginning of operations under the act in July 1954.

Since the beginning of the program, agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I total \$9,479.5 million estimated Commodity Credit Corporation cost (\$6,534.4 million at export market value<sup>2</sup>), including \$2,092.2 million (\$1,305.8 million at export market value) in agreements signed during the period covered by this report.

Shipments under title I since the beginning of the program total about \$4,562 million at export market value, of which more than \$400 million worth of commodities was shipped during the January-June 1961 period.

Cumulative authorizations for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act totaled \$937.1 million at CCC cost, of which \$171.5 million was authorized during this period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief under title III of the act amounted to \$2,172.8 million at CCC cost, of which \$165.6 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$1,411 million at export market value, of which \$119.7 million represents contracts entered into during this period. Although the figures cited for the different types of programs are not comparable, they indicate the volume of commodities being moved or committed under these programs.

Pilot programs under title IV are being actively considered or are in process of negotiation with several countries.

### TITLE I. FOREIGN CURRENCY SALES

On January 5, 1961, Executive Order 10900 was issued which incorporated Executive Order 10580 and its numerous amendments into a single document. This Executive order delegates authority vested in the President for administration of Public Law 480. Primary responsibility for title I foreign currency sales is assigned the Secretary of Agriculture and to him are delegated all functions conferred upon the President by title I which are not otherwise delegated.

<sup>1</sup> As used in this report, the Commodity Credit Corporation's cost (CCC cost) reflects costs incurred by the Corporation to be reimbursed under Public Law 480, 86th Congress, as amended. These costs include the Corporation's investment in making Government and non-Government surplus stocks available for export, cost of financing the transportation of these surplus commodities and ocean transportation charges as authorized.

<sup>2</sup> Export market value reflects the price at which these commodities are sold by U.S. 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.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Title I exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, totaled nearly \$935 million at export market value as against \$825 million the previous year. This amount exceeded the previous record for title I exports of \$910 million established during fiscal year 1957.

These exports included a record total of 335 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Exports of 1.3 million bales of cotton and 12 million bags of rice were the highest for these commodities since fiscal year 1957.

The volume of shipments under this food-for-peace program during fiscal year 1961 reached a record of 11.2 million tons as against a previous fiscal year high of 10.5 million tons set last year.

Programming operations during the reporting period and fiscal year 1961 also established records. Title I agreements totaled \$1.3 billion at export market value and \$2.1 billion at CCC cost for the January-June 1961 period, and \$1.7 billion at export market value and \$2.7 billion at CCC cost for the fiscal year 1961.

Title I agreements have now been signed with 39 countries.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Twenty-eight agreements, or supplements to agreements, involving a CCC cost of approximately \$2,092.2 million, were entered into with 18 countries during the period January-June 1961; included is the cost of the last 3 years of the 4-year agreement with India signed May 4, 1960. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table II.

TABLE II.--Commodity composition of agreements signed January-June 1961

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushels.....	1,540,737,000	Millions \$89.6	Millions 1,583.2
Feed grains.....	do.....	113,493,000	21.3	27.1
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	18,203,000	93.3	161.3
Cotton.....	Bales.....	283,200	\$4.2	103.1
Tobacco.....	Pounds.....	6,401,000	6.2	6.2
Dairy products.....	do.....	8,815,000	.7	1.5
Fats and oils.....	do.....	183,010,000	28.5	28.5
Fruit.....	do.....	4,450,000	.3	.3
Poultry.....	do.....	1,323,000	.5	.2
Total commodities.....			1,123.1	1,912.0
Ocean transportation.....			180.2	180.2
Total, including ocean transportation.....			1,303.3	2,092.2

1 Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

2 See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	10,948
Barley.....	4,625
Total.....	15,573

Two hundred and forty-six agreements, or supplements to agreements, with a total CCC cost of \$9,479.5 million, have been entered into with 39 countries since the inception of the program in July 1954. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table III.

TABLE III.—Commodity composition of all agreements signed through June 30, 1961

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushel.....	1,970,227,000	\$3,257.2	\$5,473.1
Feed grains.....	do.....	2,309,746,000	361.3	474.3
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	67,498,000	388.1	639.3
Cotton.....	Bale.....	15,354,000	837.9	1,188.1
Cotton linters.....	do.....	7,000	.3	.3
Meat products.....	Pound.....	113,193,000	38.1	38.1
Tobacco.....	do.....	308,334,000	221.7	221.7
Dairy products.....	do.....	289,488,000	47.0	77.7
Fats and oils.....	do.....	4,378,123,000	610.4	617.5
Poultry.....	do.....	15,788,000	4.9	4.9
Dry edible beans.....	Hundredweight.....	488,000	3.0	3.0
Fruits and vegetables.....	Pound.....	188,372,000	17.4	17.4
Seeds.....	Hundredweight.....	10,000	.4	.4
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>5,911.6</b>	<b>8,756.7</b>
Ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.....			722.8	722.8
<b>Total, including ocean transportation.....</b>			<b>6,534.4</b>	<b>9,479.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

<sup>2</sup> See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	127,901
Oats.....	6,807
Barley.....	130,325
Rye.....	4,731
Grain sorghums.....	9,976
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>269,746</b>

<sup>3</sup> Includes 35,000 extra-long-staple cotton.

## SHIPMENTS

Title I shipments since the beginning of the program totaled about \$4,562 million at export market value through June 30, 1961, of which more than \$400 million was shipped during the reporting period. The export market value of commodities programmed under all agreements signed through June 30, 1961, was \$5,811 million (excluding ocean transportation costs).

Shipments for the fiscal year 1961 totaled \$932 million, 13 percent higher than the fiscal year 1960 and the largest amount exported for a single year since the beginning of the program.

## USUAL MARKETINGS

In accordance with the provisions of title I, appropriate assurances have been obtained from participating governments that reasonable safeguards will be taken that sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies shall not displace U.S. usual marketings or be unduly disruptive of world market prices or normal patterns of com-

mercial trade with friendly countries. Also, sales for foreign currencies under title I have been made at prices comparable to those prevailing in the market for export sales for dollars.

Quantities of commodities in title I agreements are determined only after a careful analysis of the possible effect of proposed programs or normal commercial marketings of the United States and other friendly countries. Factors considered relative to these commodities include historical commercial trade, stocks, production, consumption, and trade import requirements. As a result of such analyses some proposals are rejected and others modified in order to avoid possible harmful effects on normal trade patterns.

In some cases, title I agreements include global marketings provisions which specify quantities of certain commodities to be purchased commercially within a given period from free world sources including the United States. In some instances, specific quantities to be purchased from the United States are indicated.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS

U.S. agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, totaled \$4.9 billion, compared with \$4.5 billion in the fiscal year 1960. The \$4.9 billion establishes an alltime record high for agricultural exports.

Shipments under Public Law 480 have been an important factor in U.S. agricultural exports; exports under this law have accounted for 26 percent of total agricultural exports for the first 7 years it has been in operation as shown in table IV.

TABLE IV.—Exports of U.S. farm products under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products by fiscal years

(In millions of dollars)

	1934-35 and 1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1954-55 through 1960-61 <sup>1</sup>
Public Law 480:							
Title I.....	312	600	629	725	825	832	4,262
Title II.....	174	88	92	51	63	116	621
Title III:							
Barter.....	423	401	100	132	153	132	1,341
Donations.....	319	163	173	131	164	115	1,037
Total.....	1,428	1,963	1,024	1,044	1,117	1,355	7,961
Mutual security exports.....	803	394	227	210	167	184	1,089
Other exports.....	4,107	2,771	2,782	2,463	3,213	3,350	18,067
Total exports.....	5,640	4,728	4,003	3,719	4,827	4,900	28,317
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	22	33	26	28	23	28	26

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Sales for foreign currency under secs. 402 and 500, and economic aid.

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

Public Law 480 shipments have represented a significant proportion of total U.S. exports of certain commodities as shown in table V.

TABLE V—Exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports of specified commodities, fiscal year 1961<sup>1</sup>

Programs	Wheat <sup>2</sup>	Corn <sup>3</sup>	Milled rice	Cotton	Cotton-seed and soybean oil
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Million pounds
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	335	18	11.9	1,297	617
Title II.....	30	2	.4	22	.....
Title III:					
Barter.....	30	22	.4	106	.....
Donations.....	29	13	1.8	.....	30
Total.....	421	55	14.5	1,425	647
Mutual security exports <sup>4</sup> .....	31	4	.1	358	27
Other exports <sup>5</sup> .....	202	196	7.0	5,217	590
Total exports.....	660	255	21.6	7,000	1,564
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	65	22	67	20	51

<sup>1</sup> Partly unshelled.

<sup>2</sup> Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

<sup>3</sup> Corn and corn equivalent of cornmeal.

<sup>4</sup> Invoices to contractors during period.

<sup>5</sup> Sales for foreign currency under secs. 402 and 550, and economic aid.

<sup>6</sup> Other exports include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of export payments, short and medium term credit, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

#### ACCOUNTING FOR TITLE I COSTS

The CCC cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, included in agreements signed through June 30, 1961, is estimated at \$8,756.7 million. This includes the export value of shipments from commercial stocks, the CCC acquisition cost of CCC-owned commodities at domestic support prices, cost of storage, processing, inland transportation, and other costs of financing shipments. In addition, CCC is paying ocean transportation costs of \$722.8 million for commodities required to be shipped on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels. The total estimated cumulative cost is \$9,479.5 million.

The U.S. Government is receiving foreign currencies in payment for the export market value of these commodities and the ocean transportation financed (except for differences between foreign and U.S.-flag freight rates). The export market value of these commodities is \$5,811.6 million, which is \$2,945.1 million less than their estimated cost to CCC.

CCC is reimbursed by appropriation for program costs each year. Appropriations of \$4,877.8 million have been made to reimburse CCC for program costs as follows: fiscal year 1955, \$67.5 million; fiscal year 1956, \$637 million; fiscal year 1957, \$1,290.8 million; fiscal year 1958, \$1,033.5 million; fiscal year 1959, \$968 million; and fiscal year 1960, \$881 million. A request for reimbursement of \$1,353 million for the fiscal year 1961 program costs is contained in the current budget.

## USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Title I sales agreements include the terms for the deposit and use of foreign currency proceeds. The agreements as now written specify the percentage of total proceeds to be used for grants and loans to the purchasing government under sections 104 (c), (e), and (g), and for loans to private business firms under section 104(e). The percentage for U.S. uses authorized by section 104 of the act, including those for the payment of U.S. obligations, is shown as a combined total. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the custody, deposit, and sale of the currencies. As shipments are made, the foreign currencies are deposited to the account of the U.S. disbursing officer in the embassy. In accordance with congressional appropriation actions and allocation and apportionment actions of the Bureau of the Budget, currencies are released by the Treasury Department to the U.S. agencies responsible for the various program to be carried out under the sales agreements.

Title I sales proceeds available under the terms of the sales agreement for the payment of U.S. obligations are used within regular appropriations. These currencies are used under section 104(f) for the payment of any U.S. Government expenses which are payable in local currency and for exchange for dollars with U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received in either case are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The larger part of "U.S. use" Public Law 480 currencies is used for these purposes without need for special budgetary or administrative action.

"U.S. use" proceeds which are in excess of requirements for the payment of obligations, or which may not under the terms of the sales agreement be used for that purpose, are available for special foreign currency programs authorized by sections 104(a), (b), (d), and (h) through (r) of Public Law 480. U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, UAR (Egypt) and Yugoslavia have been determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements. Limited additional restricted amounts remain available in several other countries. In addition, "U.S. use" sales proceeds may, within the amount appropriated, be set aside for agricultural market development abroad under section 104(a) in amounts determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be needed for that program. Also, U.S. use sales proceeds may be set aside for the educational exchange programs under 101(h) up to \$1 million equivalent per country for 5 years insofar as they are determined by the Secretary of State to be required for this purpose. Such amounts are subject to appropriation action.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs submit proposals to the Bureau of the Budget for proposed programs or projects. Applications are reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget in the light of discussion of currency uses held at the time of negotiation of the sales agreement, analysis of the requesting agency's program requirements, and other possible competing uses for the currencies. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, the amount of currency available to each agency for purchase with its appropriation is established by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the estimates in the budget and congressional action.

In all cases, however, agencies must await apportionment by the Bureau of the Budget or transfer of currencies to their account by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. The apportionment process permits further program review in the event of any changes in circumstances subsequent to the preparation of budget requests. The transfer control is used by the Treasury to insure that obligations do not exceed actual currency availabilities and to permit some programs to go forward before receipt of total sales proceeds.

Use of the currencies under sections (a), (b), (d), (f), and (h) through (r) for U.S. agency programs abroad, other than loans and grants committed in the sales agreement, are handled under the budget and appropriations procedures outlined above. Currencies used by U.S. agencies are charged to their appropriations, with a corresponding credit to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Loans and grants in the purchasing country committed in the sales agreement under sections 104(c), (e), and (g) of the act are authorized without appropriations, provided the appropriations requirement for economic development grants under section 104(c) is waived. The waiver authority is delegated by the President to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Currencies for these uses are subject to the same apportionment and transfer authorization procedures as outlined above.

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 Civil and Defense Mobilization.
(c).....	Common defense.....	Departments of State (ICA) and Defense.
(d).....	Purchase of goods for other countries.....	Department of State (ICA).
(e).....	Grants for economic development ..	Do.
(f).....	Loans to private enterprise.....	Export-Import Bank of Washington.
(g).....	Payment of U.S. obligations.....	Any authorized U.S. Government agency.
(h).....	Loans to foreign governments.....	Department of State (ICA) and Development Loan Fund.
(i).....	International educational exchange.....	Department of State.
(j).....	Translation of books and periodicals.....	U.S. Information Agency.
(k).....	American sponsored schools and centers.....	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(l).....	Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities.....	National Science Foundation, Department of State, and other appropriate agencies.
(m).....	Buildings for U.S. Government use.....	Department of State.
(n).....	Trade fairs.....	U.S. Information Agency.
(o).....	Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.....	Librarian of Congress.
(p).....	American educational institutions.....	Department of State
(q).....	Workshops and chairs in American studies.....	Do.
(r).....	Purchase nonfood items for emergency use.....	Department of State (ICA).
(s).....	Audiovisual materials.....	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.

## EXCHANGE RATES APPLICABLE TO TITLE I TRANSACTIONS

During consideration of proposed supplemental legislation to increase the 1961 calendar year title I authorization, questions were raised concerning the exchange rates at which the foreign currency sales proceeds are collected and utilized. Particular attention was given to instances in multiple-exchange-rate countries where the exchange rate at which the commodities were sold was less favorable to the United States than the rate at which the currency was used for expenditures of our diplomatic mission or otherwise utilized i.e., where a greater valuation applied to a unit of foreign currency at the time of its receipt than its disbursement. While it was recognized that a large part of such exchange losses were the result of currency devaluations of the countries concerned, cases were noted where differing rates applicable at the same time as the sale resulted, in effect, in an immediate loss in value of U.S. foreign currency holdings.

In consequence of its review of exchange rate problems, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in its report on the legislation (S. Rept. No. 175, April 20, 1961) concluded that—

there is a need for more forthright reporting of what Public Law 480 sales actually generate in foreign countries, and in the event the exchange rate at which any commodity is supplied, or the sale or exportation thereof financed under title I, is less favorable than the rate at which the United States is able to acquire currencies of the particular foreign country on the date of disbursement by the Commodity Credit Corporation relating to the transaction, then a detailed report of the circumstances, and justification therefor, should be made in the next semiannual report to the Congress.

Such exchange rate problems do not, of course, arise in countries with unitary rate systems. In such countries, the only differences are those reflecting the normal banking practice distinction between the "buying" rate (applicable to foreign exchange receipts) and the "selling" rate (applicable to foreign exchange payments). Such differences are small and represent the customary margin to cover the banking costs and charges in making the transaction.

In countries having multiple exchange rate systems, a choice among two or more rates must be made and agreed upon between the governments. The rate at which the commodities are sold and the foreign currencies deposited to the account of the United States (herein referred to as the "collection" rate) is one of the items negotiated in the sales agreement, although usually there is little doubt as to the rate legally proper under the laws of the country receiving the commodities. The rate at which the currencies are utilized for the payment of U.S. obligations ("utilization" rate) is determined by the Treasury based upon the rate which would otherwise be available to the Government of the United States when purchasing currency for diplomatic expenditures.

During January-June 1961, out of a total of 28 new sales agreements, or supplements to previous agreements only 5 provided for

collection rates less favorable than existing utilization rates for U.S. uses. The countries and the applicable rates were as follows:

TABLE VI.—Title I agreements or supplements to agreements providing for collection rates less favorable than existing utilization rates, Jan. 1, 1961–June 30, 1961

Country	Local currency unit	Collection rate	Utilization rate
Israel.....	Pound.....	Units per U.S. dollar 1.80	Units per U.S. dollar 2.16
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	15.15	18.15
UAR (Egypt).....	Pound.....	.38767	.4486
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....	200.00	275.00
		1 : 275.00	
Vietnam.....	Plastre.....	1 : 35.00	72.77

<sup>1</sup> Rate fluctuates; quotation is representative.

<sup>2</sup> Effective July 3, 1961, the collection rate became the same as the utilization rate.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 11, Item (c) below.

<sup>4</sup> Plus supplement.

In each of these countries, the rate differences originate in the exchange systems of the countries. In each case, the utilization rate of exchange is the rate applicable to "invisible" transactions, including expenditures by diplomatic missions. The factors underlying the determination of these collection rates were as follows:

(a) In Israel, the rate for Public Law 480 imports is the same as for merchandise imports.

(b) In Ecuador, there were two merchandise import rates. One of these applied to luxury and nonessential goods and would not, therefore, have been appropriate for Public Law 480 sales; the rate for most imports, including essential commodities, was the one used. (The exchange system of Ecuador was changed in July so that there is now only one rate for imports of 18.8 sucres per dollar. The utilization rate continues to be the free market rate which remains somewhat more depreciated than the collection rate.)

(c) The U.A.R. (Egypt) exchange regulations specify a single rate for merchandise imports from convertible currency countries, such as the United States. This is the rate used for Public Law 480 sales.

(d) Before July 3, 1961, Brazilian regulations specified a rate of 200 cruzeiros per dollar for wheat, the commodity being supplied under Public Law 480. The "free" rate (in Brazil, the rate applicable to diplomatic expenditures and to most other merchandise imports) fluctuated in the range of 270–290 cruzeiros per dollar in the spring of 1961 and as of June 30 was about 255 cruzeiros per U.S. dollar. Application of the free rate to Public Law 480 wheat imports would either have resulted in an increase in the price of bread (following an increase earlier in the year) or required the Brazilian Government to make up the difference at the expense of their own governmental budgetary resources. After protracted negotiation, the United States agreed that title I collections for the Brazilian portion of the sales proceeds (85 percent)—i.e., the portion loaned or granted to Brazil—could be made at the rate specified by Brazilian regulations.

At the same time, to relieve the United States of exchange losses in utilizing that part of the proceeds available for U.S. expenditures, Brazil agreed to deposit the U.S. share (15 percent) at the free rate. Consequently, for loans and grants the same number of cruzeiros were made available to Brazil, and for U.S. expenditures the same number were available as if we had purchased them from the Bank of Brazil. Effective July 3, 1961, Brazil moved all preferential imports, including wheat, to the free rate with the result that the same rate will be used for all collections and disbursements.

(e) Under the Vietnam exchange system, the official rate of 35 piastres per dollar applies to most merchandise imports, while there is a controlled free market rate of approximately 73 piastres which applies to most invisibles including diplomatic expenditures. To enable the supply of needed agricultural commodities to Vietnam while at the same time preventing exchange losses to the United States when using the currency for its own expenditures, an arrangement was negotiated similar in principle to that of the Brazil title I program. The chief procedural difference is that the Vietnam Government preferred to make a one-time initial supplemental payment to bring the effective collection for the U.S. share up to the utilization rate, rather than using different rates for portions of each deposit.

In all of the above cases, except Brazil, the basic principle of applying the principal import rate was followed, i.e., the rate used by the country when selling dollar exchange to importer for the bulk of the country's commercial imports. This rate is more suitable and realistic for the sale of Public Law 480 commodities than is a rate applicable to invisible transactions such as tourism, diplomatic expenditures, or capital transfers. Public Law 480 imports are thus kept in line with general imports and the rate applied generally fits the transaction into the economy of the country on the same basis as that of goods otherwise imported, the internal prices of which reflect the exchange rate used in their acquisition.

Administrative problems arising from the existence of multiple-rate systems have gradually become less frequent during the past several years as the result of various national economic stabilization programs undertaken under the guidance of the International Monetary Fund and reinforced by various U.S. assistance programs, including those authorized by Public Law 480. However, since title I program requests characteristically come from countries experiencing foreign exchange difficulties, and since multiple exchange rates are often symptomatic of such difficulties, it is to be expected that the administering agencies will continue to be confronted with exchange rate problems from time to time.

12 THE FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

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

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1961	Allocations by Budget Bureau through	Collections through	Disbursements by agencies through
		Mar. 31, 1961 <sup>1,2</sup>	Mar. 31, 1961 <sup>3</sup>	Mar. 31, 1961 <sup>3</sup>
Argentina.....	64.1	33.5	30.5	16.2
Austria.....	42.9	40.1	40.1	34.4
Bolivia.....	3.3	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	284.4	175.6	175.3	130.5
Burma.....	40.7	37.2	37.1	6.8
Ceylon.....	26.1	19.7	21.1	7.4
Chile.....	71.9	48.1	44.3	33.7
China (Taiwan).....	.....	43.3	49.4	28.3
Colombia.....	70.9	45.0	43.7	30.2
Ecuador.....	13.2	8.6	8.4	7.0
Finland.....	44.7	51.4	41.5	26.3
France.....	60.1	33.1	33.4	20.9
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Greece.....	57.9	81.5	81.7	58.6
Iceland.....	12.1	9.2	9.2	7.4
India.....	2,397.3	930.2	1,079.1	210.1
Indonesia.....	168.0	158.3	151.9	26.8
Iran.....	31.3	1.5	15.5	10.9
Israel.....	194.5	15.6	162.1	103.4
Italy.....	152.9	144.2	144.2	111.9
Japan.....	150.8	142.9	145.4	131.6
Korea.....	217.0	162.6	164.0	149.9
Mexico.....	28.2	25.2	25.2	10.5
Netherlands.....	3	3	3	4.6
Pakistan.....	431.8	280.8	315.2	176.5
Paraguay.....	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.1
Peru.....	37.3	27.3	27.1	20.2
Philippines.....	14.4	13.1	13.8	11.1
Poland.....	363.3	40.8	333.1	1.3
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.9
Spain.....	505.0	436.7	437.6	203.6
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0
Tunisia.....	15.3	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	257.7	221.0	213.7	119.6
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	230.4	143.5	177.4	52.2
U. A. R. (Syria).....	28.2	11.4	9.1	2.4
United Kingdom.....	48.2	43.6	45.5	27.2
Uruguay.....	46.4	30.2	34.8	12.3
Vietnam.....	23.0	13.8	8.8	3.8
Yugoslavia.....	438.9	330.6	397.4	211.5
Total.....	\$ 6,617.0	4,012.5	4,574.2	\$ 2,066.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes amounts specified in the agreements, to be used for grants and loans under secs. 101 (e) and (g), not subject to allocation.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated using the collection rates of exchange.

<sup>3</sup> Disbursements under secs. 101 (c), (d), and (e) grants are calculated at collection rates; see 101(d) sales at current Treasury selling rates; sec. 101(g) loans at loan agreement rates; and secs. 101 (a), (b), (c) loans, (h) through (r) at the weighted average rates at the end of the months in which transfers are made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in such accounts.

<sup>4</sup> Disbursements exceed collection because of conversions from other currencies.

<sup>5</sup> Differs from table III which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

<sup>6</sup> Differs from appendix table No. 29 because of rounding and the exclusion of about \$910,000 equivalent disbursed in non-title I countries through convertibility.

## CURRENCY USES

Under agreements entered into during the January-June 1961 period the dollar equivalent of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table VIII.

TABLE VIII.—Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during January-June 1961<sup>1</sup>

	Thousand dollar equivalents	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 101(e)).....	23, 138	1.8
Grants for economic development (sec. 101(e)).....	479, 617	38.7
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 101(e)).....	62, 146	5.3
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 101(e)).....	566, 257	42.9
U.S. uses <sup>2</sup> .....	173, 372	13.3
Total.....	\$ 1, 305, 530	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$957 million equivalent financing of the last 3 years of May 4, 1960, India agreement for the following currency uses (in million dollar equivalents): sec. 101(e) grants, \$403.5 million; sec. 101(e) loans, \$47.85 million; sec. 101(e) loans, \$403.5 million; and for U.S. uses \$102.15 million.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including the currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under secs. 104 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d), insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

**Agricultural market development.**—Section 104(a): This section provides legislative authority for export market development in other countries on a mutually benefiting basis. A portion of the foreign currencies generated by title I sales is utilized to maintain or expand present export markets or to develop new markets abroad for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Public Law 86-341 provides that "From sales proceeds and loan repayments not less than the equivalent of five percent of the total sales" made after September 21, 1958, shall be made available in advance for activities under section 104(a).

Emphasis continues to be placed on obtaining agreement with purchasing countries on conversion of a portion of sales proceeds to currencies of third countries where funds are needed to carry on market development projects.

Four general types of foreign market development programs have been undertaken to date: cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups, trade fair activities, marketing research, and utilization research.

**Cooperative program.** The purpose of this program is to maintain, expand, or develop foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, primarily through cooperative arrangements with U.S. trade and agricultural groups. Thus, the group most directly concerned with the exports of a given commodity is responsible for the promotional efforts relating to that commodity.

Individual projects are carried out under an agreed plan, and activities are jointly financed. The Department of Agriculture contributes foreign currencies and overall guidance, including assistance by the Agricultural Attaché Service abroad. The cooperator carries out the work, either directly or in cooperation with foreign groups, and contributes additional funds, personnel, services, and supplies or equipment. In a few cases, projects have been carried out by the

Department of Agriculture directly where trade groups were not in a position to undertake work needed. In all projects, however, U.S. trade and agricultural groups cooperate directly or indirectly to the maximum extent possible.

Market development projects may be initiated by trade groups, private research organizations, international organizations, institutions such as land-grant colleges, or by the Department of Agriculture. Project proposals are evaluated on the basis of probable success and period of return of benefits in terms of the contribution to increased U.S. agricultural exports, long-range effects on U.S. agricultural exports, the importance of exports of the commodities to U.S. agriculture, the extent to which the proposal is in harmony with U.S. foreign policy and international obligations, the extent to which the trade groups involved represent U.S. commodity interests, the availability of section 104(a) currencies, the proposed financing from the trade groups involved, and prospects for continuation when section 104(a) funds are no longer available.

Various techniques have been used successfully in promoting U.S. agricultural exports, including surveys and studies of market potential and needs, advertising campaigns, promotional contests including public appearances of commodity "maids" and "queens"; merchandising clinics, exhibits; samples for display and testing, translation, printing, and distribution of promotional and educational leaflets, motion pictures, film clips, and slides; nutrition and sanitation education, studies of consumer demand, training of bakers and technicians, cooking demonstrations; and school-lunch assistance.

U.S. trade and agricultural groups have shown greater interest and have increased participation in foreign-market promotion as a result of this program. Foreign trade and agricultural groups are now participating in project activities and foreign governments are cooperating in projects designed to increase consumption of the agricultural commodities of the type available for export from the United States. These joint promotional activities have led to closer working relationships between U.S. agricultural trade groups and their foreign counterparts and the understanding and servicing of foreign markets have been facilitated.

Market development activities to date have covered virtually all U.S. agricultural commodities available for export. For principal export commodities, such projects are continuing in countries representing the major portion of U.S. export markets.

Specific accomplishments to which this program has contributed include: generally increased per capita cotton consumption in the 11 countries where the program has been operating for 3 years or more, increased poultry exports to Europe from about 1 million pounds in 1955 to 127 million pounds in 1960, commercial purchases of over 90,000 tons of soybean oil by Spain in the past year, a tenfold increase in U.S. rice exports to Europe in the last 4 years; a tripling of U.S. seed exports to Japan in the last 5 years, commercial purchases of the major portion of wheat import needs from the United States by Italy, Portugal, and Spain in 1960-61, an increase in the U.S. tallow exports to Japan of 15 million pounds in the last 2 years, the purchase of 1,256 head of sheep and 9 head of cattle for breeding purposes by Ecuador and Colombia in 1960; and increased tobacco exports of 7.5 million pounds to Japan in the last 5 years.

During the January-June 1961 period 48 new market development projects were approved, including trade fair activities. This brings the total number of projects to 532 in 55 countries since the market development program began in 1955. Foreign currencies included in projects approved in the January-June 1961 period totaled approximately \$7.2 million equivalent, bringing the total for market development activities to about \$40.9 million equivalent since the program began, including administrative support costs and trade fairs. Co-operating trade and agricultural groups have contributed about \$16.6 million equivalent in funds, personnel, and services to date, bringing the overall market development program total to \$57.5 million.

TABLE IX.—Summary of sec. 104(a) export market development projects for specified periods <sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of projects initiated :	USDA contribution <sup>2</sup>	Cooperator contribution	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fiscal year 1956.....	17	\$1,425	\$163	\$1,591
Fiscal year 1957.....	94	5,300	2,271	7,571
Fiscal year 1958.....	117	6,069	1,166	7,235
Fiscal year 1959.....	89	5,713	1,725	7,438
Fiscal year 1960.....	113	8,588	3,472	12,060
July-December 1960.....	54	6,598	3,227	9,825
January-June 1961.....	48	7,259	4,211	11,470
Total.....	532	40,940	16,568	57,508

<sup>1</sup> Sec 101(a) projects signed, excluding utilization research. Based upon operating records and subject to adjustment upon final accounting of actual authorizations and expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Cooperator, trade fair, and other Department of Agriculture projects administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

<sup>3</sup> Approximate dollar equivalents of foreign currencies.

**Trade fair activities.** During the reporting period, agricultural trade promotion exhibits were presented by the Department of Agriculture at eight international fairs. The number of exhibits held since the enactment of Public Law 480 brings the total to 89, reaching more than 40 million people in 22 countries.

The Department participated in the 50th Paris Trade Fair (Foire de Paris), May 19-29, which ranks among the largest in Europe and was attended by over 3 million people. The U.S. exhibit featured many convenient and timesaving American foods not yet available to the French housewife and demonstrated how these quick and easy food products could complement French cooking. A turkey sandwich lunch was sold which included a serving of rice, cranberry sauce, and orange juice made from frozen concentrates; also on sale were packages of nonfat dry milk. The exhibit's central feature was an electronically operated kitchen. The food products displayed included poultry, citrus juices, rice, nonfat dry milk, juices, and varieties of packaged, canned, and frozen foods.

The Department also participated in the 63d International Agricultural Fair at Verona, Italy, March 12-21. This exhibit demonstrated the availability, quality and uses of livestock and feed products. This provided an excellent means of acquainting potential customers with American agricultural feedstuffs.

The mobile feed exhibit which was used in Italy and Spain has been redesigned and was used in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 22-25, and

Oderø, Denmark, June 30-July 2. This exhibit, designed to promote markets for U.S. feed grains and soybean oilmeal, moves on five trailer truck units and is particularly adapted to bring the U.S. livestock nutrition story to audiences including groups of farmers, feed trade representatives and others interested in increasing the efficiency of the European livestock industry.

The Department of Agriculture cooperated with the Department of Commerce in presentations in Ceylon and Poland.

*Colombo, Ceylon, January 21-February 19.*—In cooperation with wheat cooperators, samples of doughnuts, loaves of bread, and packages of bulgur were given away to the public. The exhibit was designed to establish closer commercial relations with Ceylonese trade groups, associations, and importers of wheat and wheat products.

*Poznan, Poland, June 11-25.*—The Departments cooperated in exhibiting U.S. agricultural products with the purpose of establishing closer commercial relations with Polish trade groups, associations and importers of the commodities exhibited. The availability, quality, and uses of wheat and wheat products, soybean oil, and tobacco were emphasized in order to enhance their prestige and demand in Polish markets.

*Trade centers.* A new feature of market promotion was introduced with the establishment of a permanent U.S. trade center in London, in cooperation with the Departments of State and Commerce. This trade center, which will run continuously, will provide a showcase where U.S. agricultural commodities along with other U.S. products can be displayed and sold. Emphasis will be on promoting and assisting exhibitors in obtaining permanent sales representation in Great Britain. The trade center is designed to provide an opportunity to follow up and capitalize on the benefits of large-scale exhibits such as those conducted by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of commodity groups at international trade fairs. The United Kingdom is the largest food importer in the world and is the largest consumer of U.S. farm products. London has been selected as the site of the first U.S. trade center because of the importance of the market area and its strategic location with respect to world trade.

*Utilization research.* Continued progress has been made in the awarding of grants to foreign institutions for agricultural utilization research designed to develop new or improved uses for U.S. agricultural commodities, and hence to contribute to expansion of markets. This program is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture. During the reporting period, 14 new grants and 1 contract, for periods up to 5 years, totaling nearly \$900,000 equivalent, were made to institutions in France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, and Uruguay, for basic research designed to increase utilization of cereal grains, cotton, dairy products, animal products, and vegetable oils.

Since inception of the program, 74 grants and 1 contract, valued at nearly \$5.7 million equivalent, have been made.

Five other grants, valued at about \$400,000 equivalent, have been negotiated and are expected to be executed in the near future.

The following examples from recent reports of the grantees will illustrate some of the objectives and accomplishments of this work.

*Starches.* Basic studies on the air oxidation of cereal starches are being made to provide information on starch structure that will be useful to starch processors. Related work is going forward on hypochlorite-oxidized starch, a commercial product that is used in the United States to the extent of nearly 200 million pounds a year. Improvements in the product and increased use can be expected from the present studies of the oxidation reaction and its products.

*Glucose.* Novel procedures have been used to convert glucose (corn sugar) to nylonlike polymers which have attracted industrial attention in connection with wool and other textile treatments.

*New derivatives of fats and oils.*—The present research has produced new chemical derivatives of edible vegetable oils and animal fats that have potential utility in the development of uses in such products as fungicides, lubricants, plasticizers, and surface-active agents.

*Flavor stability of soybean oil.* Significant progress has been made in developing a procedure for freeing soybean oil of trace metals, which catalyze the oxidative (flavor) deterioration of the liquid oil. Spain is the largest importer of U.S. soybean oil, to the extent of about 400 million pounds annually; the research is expected to increase the acceptability of soybean oil in Spain, and perhaps the whole Mediterranean area.

*Neps in cotton fibers.* Neps—small, tangled clumps of fibers that first become visible in the card web from the cotton carding machine—are the cause of serious irregularities or defects in cotton fabrics. The counting of neps in the card web is a necessary quality control measure in the production of fabrics, but is difficult and time consuming. Progress is being made toward rapid automatic scanning by an electronic device that counts neps by measurement of irregularities.

*Breakdown of cotton fiber.* Cotton fibers in many applications are exposed to bacteriological and fungicidal attack. Significant progress has been made in studies of the role of enzyme systems in the degradation process.

*Wool structure studies.* Studies are in progress to determine how structural differences between individual wools influence rates of penetration of dyes and reagents during wet processing.

*Sulfur dioxide in processing vegetables.*—Studies in progress may lead to a reduction in the amount of sulfur dioxide needed to protect dehydrated fruits and vegetables from discoloration, and thus to increased acceptance of our products in countries that have restricted the use of sulfur dioxide in imports.

*Improved American hides for export.*—In Italy and other foreign countries, American hides are discriminated against because of certain defects, as well as difficulties encountered by their tanners in producing good sole leather from American hides in comparison with hides imported from other countries. Studies are underway to obtain information on the cause and solution of these difficulties.

*Microorganisms in sausage manufacture.*—Studies on over 700 strains of organisms in brines used for curing hams and sausage have shown that mixed cultures of several strains will be of great value in devising methods of manufacturing improved sausage and other cured meat products.

*Carotenoids in processed vegetables.*—Carrots and other vegetables containing the yellow and orange carotenoid pigments may develop off odors and flavors during processing or when exposed to air. Studies are being made to develop processes that will prevent development of off flavor and odor.

*Microbial flora in processed fruits and vegetables.*—An investigation is being conducted to determine why brining or other preservation of fruits and vegetables is often disrupted by microorganisms, even after surface sterilization. This should lead to improvements in processing conditions.

*Marketing research.*—The Department of Agriculture has continued its program of grants to foreign scientific institutions for marketing research under section 104(a). During the reporting period three grants in the equivalent of \$110,951 were made to institutions in Israel, Poland, and Spain. These studies include: *Israel*, development of a rapid, simple test for indicating changes in protein nutritive value of cereal grains and feeds stored under adverse climatic conditions; *Poland*, determine the effect of certain nutritional, environmental and physical factors on the biology, physiology, and susceptibility to acaricides of selected species of mites of importance to stored products; *Spain*, obtain information which will aid in clarifying the role of lysozyme in the deterioration of the interior quality of shell eggs and in prescribing the optimum conditions and/or treatments necessary for the maintenance of quality of shell eggs held in cold storage for extended periods of time. These studies bring total grants for marketing research to the equivalent of \$257,799 since the beginning of the program.

*Purchase of strategic or other materials.*—Section 104(b): In a number of agreements provision has been made to utilize foreign currencies for the purchase of strategic or other materials for the supplemental stockpile in the event there is need to do so. However, no foreign currency has been used under this section to date, and no budget requests have been submitted for appropriation.

*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. Agreements specify the amount of proceeds to be used for these grants on behalf of the participating government and are authorized without appropriations.

As indicated in table X, a total of \$394.4 million equivalent had been provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements since the beginning of the program to March 31, 1961. Of this amount, a total of \$202.8 million had been transferred by the Treasury Department to the International Cooperation Administration and the Department of Defense for the section 104(c) programs.

TABLE X.—Procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense since beginning of program through Mar. 31, 1961, sec. 104(c)

(In million-dollar equivalents)

Country	Amount provided in agreement	Treasury Department transfers to agencies			Purpose
		Total	Defense	ICA <sup>1</sup>	
Brazil.....	0.1	0.1	0.1		Mapping.
Chile.....	.1	.1	.1		Do.
China (Taiwan).....	35.2	21.0		21.0	Military projects.
Colombia.....	.1	.1	.1		Mapping.
Iran.....	5.9	5.9		5.9	Military budget support.
Japan.....	.7	.7	.7		Mapping.
Korea.....	128.3	128.3		128.3	Military budget support.
Pakistan.....	79.3	57.0	39.2	17.8	Military base and budget support.
Peru.....	.1	.1	.1		Mapping.
Philippines.....	3.1	2.1		2.1	Military base construction.
Spain.....	9.9	9.5	9.5		Military base.
Turkey.....	85.3	75.2	19.5	56.6	Military base and budget support.
Vietnam.....	11.5	2.8		2.8	Military budget support.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1394.4</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>234.5</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes Defense suballocation to ICA.

<sup>2</sup> Includes amounts originally planned for loans under sec. 104(g) but being used under sec. 104(c).

Purchase of goods for other friendly countries.—Section 104(d) authorizes the use of foreign currency sales proceeds to finance the purchase of goods and services for other friendly countries. By administrative decision, use of currencies under this section is subject to appropriation action. As indicated in table XI, the equivalent of about \$55.7 million of funds has been earmarked or allocated for this purpose and practically all of these funds have been programmed. The International Cooperation Administration did not request an appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1961.

TABLE XI.—Purchase of goods for friendly countries under sec. 104(d) program cumulative to June 30, 1961

Sales proceeds from—		Purchases programmed for	
Country	Amount	Country	Amount
	Million dollar equivalents <sup>1</sup>		Million dollar equivalents <sup>2</sup>
Austria.....	2.8	Hurma.....	5.0
Finland.....	3.6	China (Taiwan).....	1.2
France.....	4.8	India.....	6.1
India.....	22.8	Indonesia.....	2.1
Italy.....	10.0	Israel.....	5.0
Japan.....	11.7	Korea.....	2.4
		Nepal.....	16.8
		Philippines.....	.5
		Ryukyu Islands.....	4.4
		San Marino.....	.9
		Spain.....	2.8
		Thailand.....	1.9
		Turkey.....	1.8
		Vietnam.....	1.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52.7</b>
		Adjustment for difference in exchange rates.....	1.7
		<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>54.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> At sales agreement collection rate.

<sup>2</sup> At rates for export at time purchases programmed.

*Grants for economic development.*—Section 104(e). Sales agreements signed in the 6 months ending June 30, 1961, provide for grants of \$480 million equivalent. Of this amount, 85 percent or \$418 million equivalent is earmarked for India, reflecting the last 3 years of the multiyear agreement with that country for which funds were committed in January 1961. Since the beginning of the program through June 30, 1961, about \$1.1 billion equivalent, or 17 percent of the total amount of sales proceeds expected, has been earmarked for grants. Sales agreements signed during the fiscal year 1961 provide for grants of \$524 million equivalent or 29.7 percent of the total amount of proceeds expected. This compares with \$321 million equivalent—28.2 percent of the total earmarked for grants in agreements signed in fiscal year 1960.

Through March 31, 1961, \$105 million equivalent of grant funds had been disbursed. The following table summarizes the major fields of activity in which these funds have been used (table XII).

The legislative limitation placed on the use of these funds for health, education, or audiovisual programs after June 30, 1960, is discussed in the section dealing with loans under section 104(g).

TABLE XII.—*Grants for economic development under sec. 104(e), disbursements by field of activity*

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Oct. 1, 1960–Mar. 31, 1961, all fields	Cumulative through Mar. 31, 1961							
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Health and sanitation	Education	Community development	General and miscellaneous
Total, all regions .....	25.6	104.8	35.7	1.8	46.1	8.4	2.1	10.1	0.6
Far East.....	.8	1.4	.8						
Indonesia.....	.8	.8	.8						
Japan.....		.6							.6
Near East and south Asia...	11.4	23.4	.7	1.8	.3	8.4	2.1	10.1	
Ceylon.....	.2	1.0			.3	.2	.5		
Greece.....		7.4						7.4	
India.....	7.1	7.7	.7			6.9	.1		
Israel.....	.8	.8		.1			.6		
Pakistan.....	3.3	3.5		1.7		1.2	1.0	2.6	
Europe: Yugoslavia.....	13.6	50.0	31.2		45.8				

*Loans to private enterprises.*—Section 104(e): This section provides that not more than 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.

The Bank may lend these currencies to (1) U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country; or (2) either U.S. firms or firms of that country for expanding markets for, and consumption of, U.S. 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 U.S.-produced products, or for the manufacture or production of commodities to be marketed in

competition with U.S. agricultural commodities or the products thereof.

Loans are made and are repayable in the same foreign currency. Interest rates are similar to those charged for comparable loans in the foreign country. The maturities vary with the purposes of the financing. Applications for loans are received either at the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D.C., or at U.S. Embassies.

During the reporting period, 22 sales agreements were concluded with 13 countries under which the following percentages of the proceeds will be made available for section 104(e) loans: 25 percent in Ecuador and Vietnam; 20 percent in Israel; 18 percent in China (Taiwan); 15 percent in Greece, Turkey and the United Arab Republic (Egypt); 10 percent in Pakistan and Tunisia; 5 percent in India, Indonesia, Iran, and Turkey; and 2.2 percent in Korea. Because of special circumstances, six agreements with Bolivia, Brazil, Iceland, Spain, and Yugoslavia provided no funds for section 104(e) loans. The additional amounts provided for section 104(e) loans under sales agreements negotiated and financed during this period total the equivalent of \$69.1 million and bring cumulative total set aside for such loans by the Export-Import Bank to \$399.2 million.

Through June 30, 1961 the Bank had authorized 163 loans in 18 countries for an amount in foreign currencies equal to approximately \$91.9 million as shown in table XIII.

TABLE XIII.—Sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms as of June 30, 1961

[Amount in million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Number of loans	Amount <sup>1</sup>	Country	Number of loans	Amount <sup>1</sup>
Ceylon.....	1	0.4	Korea.....	6	1.5
China (Taiwan).....	8	1.8	Mexico.....	19	7.3
Colombia.....	10	2.8	Pakistan.....	7	3.2
Ecuador.....	1	.2	Peru.....	6	1.7
Finland.....	5	2.6	Philippines.....	3	1.1
France.....	9	5.8	Turkey.....	8	4.4
Greece.....	8	3.8	UAR (Egypt).....	1	.8
India.....	13	25.4	Uruguay.....	9	3.1
Israel.....	43	21.3			
Italy.....	6	4.7	Total.....	163	91.9

<sup>1</sup> The dollar value of each credit is computed at the market exchange rate prevailing when the credit was authorized, hence, the amounts shown do not correspond to the proportional share of sec. 104(e) loan funds specified in sales agreements with China (Taiwan), Colombia, Ecuador, France, Israel, Korea, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, and Uruguay.

During the reporting period, 15 loans were made to U.S. firms or their affiliates. Four loans were made to firms having no affiliation with a U.S. firm, which were eligible because the loans will help expand the market abroad for U.S. grain, flour, soybeans, and tobacco. These 19 loans have helped to finance facilities for the manufacture of electrical controls and appliances, air-conditioning equipment, sewing machines, tubular shock absorbers, heavy construction machinery, pharmaceuticals, cigarettes, jute bagging, and noodles. Other projects financed include petroleum distribution facilities, service stations, a chrome ore mine, a hotel, and grain storage facilities.

As of June 30, 1961, the Bank was accepting applications for loans in the currencies of Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Tunisia,

Turkey, the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), and Vietnam. Applications were no longer being accepted for the currencies of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, France, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and Uruguay because the funds available to the Bank were either already fully committed or were substantially less than the amounts requested in applications already in hand.

*Payment of U.S. obligations.*—Section 104(f): Under agreements signed during the reporting period \$173.4 million equivalent was set aside in sales agreements for U.S. uses, including the payment of U.S. obligations.

U.S. agencies requiring foreign currencies for the payment of U.S. obligations purchase them with appropriated dollars from the Treasury through the U.S. disbursing officers in the embassies. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Through March 31, 1961, the Bureau of the Budget allocated to Treasury for sale for any purpose the currency equivalent of \$865.8 million calculated at import collection rates. Of this amount approximately \$511.1 million was sold, and the CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$369.2 million. The difference between these two latter figures reflects the fact that while sales authorizations are calculated at the exchange rates at which foreign currencies are collected, reimbursement to the CCC is necessarily limited to the actual market rates at which these currencies are sold. Transactions under the military family housing program are not included in these calculations.

*Military family housing.* Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authorizes the use of up to \$250 million worth of foreign currencies generated by title I sales or other transactions (including barter under title III of Public Law 480) of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related community facilities in foreign countries. This legislation further provided that CCC would be reimbursed over a period of years from future appropriations otherwise available for payment of quarters allowances to the extent the housing is occupied. The current policy which requires advance congressional appropriation precludes the use of the foregoing financing arrangement by requiring purchase of currencies prior to use. Consequently no allocations have been made for military family housing during the fiscal year 1961. Table XIV gives the latest available status of Public Law 480 funds available for military family housing.

TABLE XIV.—Military family housing under sec. 104(f) through Mar. 31, 1961

(In thousand-dollar equivalents)

Country	Transfer by Bureau of the Budget	Country	Transfer by Bureau of the Budget
Austria.....	8,751	Spain.....	17,171
Finland.....	1,352	Turkey.....	1,310
Italy.....	8,161	United Kingdom.....	40,088
Japan.....	13,657	Yugoslavia.....	7,500
Korea.....	12,000	Total.....	193,500
Pakistan.....	850		
Portugal.....	1,622		

<sup>1</sup> Military assistance advisory groups housing.

<sup>2</sup> Furniture.

<sup>3</sup> Programming revisions reduced this figure since the last reporting period.

*Loans to foreign governments.*—Section 104(g): Sales agreements signed during the 6 months ending June 1961 provide that foreign currencies equivalent to \$560 million may be made available for loans to promote economic development and multilateral trade. This total includes the amount earmarked for loans in the last 3 years of the multiyear agreement with India. Since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1955, about \$2.9 billion equivalent has been earmarked for loans to 33 countries including the equivalent of \$713 million in fiscal year 1961. This is by far the largest single use of foreign currency sales proceeds and comprises about 44 percent of the total amount expected as a result of sales agreements concluded since the beginning of the program. These funds can be used to finance the local costs of development, including wages for labor and locally produced materials. Funds can also be used to provide local currency financing needed for projects whose foreign exchange costs are financed by international lending institutions and U.S. Government agencies.

By delegation from the Department of State, the International Cooperation Administration is responsible for administering this program except to the extent that funds may be allocated to the Development Loan Fund for loans administered by that agency.

Through June 30, 1961, loan agreements providing for lines of credit of up to \$2.2 billion equivalent have been executed. Loan agreements totaling \$89.6 million equivalent were signed during the period under review.

TABLE XV.—Public Law 480 loan agreements under sec. 104(g) signed as of June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

[In million-dollar equivalents]<sup>2</sup>

Country	January-June 1961	Cumulative total <sup>3</sup>	Country	January-June 1961	Cumulative total
Far East.....	3.5	211.4	Europe.....	13.2	384.0
Burma.....		25.5	Austria.....		21.3
China (Taiwan).....	1.0	2.0	Finland.....		151.4
Indonesia.....		91.3	Iceland.....	2.7	8.7
Japan.....		108.0	Italy.....	12.5	63.7
Philippines.....		5.2	Portugal.....		3.4
Thailand.....	1.0	3.6	Spain.....		230.4
Near East and south Asia.....	41.5	903.3	Yugoslavia.....		213.1
Ceylon.....		8.1	Latin America.....	25.1	328.4
Greece.....	6.8	47.4	Argentina.....		21.0
India.....		501.8	Bolivia.....	2.5	2.5
Iran.....	13.1	15.1	Brazil.....		169.2
Israel.....		114.0	Chile.....	23.1	24.3
Nepal.....		11.0	Colombia.....		124.7
Pakistan.....	13.8	131.8	Ecuador.....	.5	17.1
Turkey.....	8.8	43.3	Mexico.....		13.6
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....		113.4	Paraguay.....		2.2
United Arab Republic (Syria).....		16.0	Peru.....		19.1
			Uruguay.....		21.7
			Grand total.....	\$0.3	2,120.1

<sup>1</sup> Loan agreements provide for establishment of lines of credit in local currencies up to the amount stated. Shortfalls in deliveries of commodities and thus in the amount of foreign currencies deposited may result in a decrease in the amounts, expressed in dollar equivalents, which will actually become available.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the dollar equivalent values of loan currencies covered by loan agreements reflect the exchange rates anticipated for the results at the time the sales agreements were signed.

<sup>3</sup> Includes agreements signed pursuant to sec. 1016(b) transactions.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes an exchange loss of about \$3.1 million equivalent resulting from the devaluation of the Finmark.

<sup>5</sup> Earlier loan agreements have been reduced to reflect actual amounts available for disbursement.

Loan agreements specify the terms and conditions of repayment which are developed in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Monetary and Financial Problems. The NAC provided that loan agreements offered after April 14, 1959, should require an interest rate of 4 percent on loans to foreign governments. This rate is applicable to repayments made in foreign currencies or dollars. The agreements provide, however, that if foreign governments relend to private enterprises or publicly owned enterprises of a profit-earning type, the interest rates charged by them will be approximately the same as those for comparable loans in that country. If the United States makes loans directly to development banks, the rates of interest charged will be such as to permit the banks to relend at about the same interest rates which they charge on comparable loans. If loans are made directly to foreign private investors or for publicly owned profit-earning types of projects, the interest rates charged will be approximately equivalent to those for comparable loans prevailing in the country whose currency is loaned.

Also, effective with loan agreements offered after April 14, 1959, the maintenance of value clause which required the borrowing country to maintain the dollar value of the foreign currency loans was eliminated. Loan agreements offered previously were denominated in dollars. The foreign currency disbursed was valued at the rate of exchange prevailing at that time. Repayment to the United States must be made at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of repayment. Thus the exchange risk was assumed by the borrowing countries. Under the new terms the United States will receive repayment of the same amount of foreign currency as it lent without regard to changes, if any, which may occur in the exchange value of the currencies.

Since June 30, 1960, loan or grant funds may not be allocated for health and education programs or to finance the preparation and distribution of audiovisual materials unless provision is made in appropriation acts for these purposes. The appropriation requirement is not applicable to any other use of loan or grant funds made available to foreign governments.

The equivalent of \$1.1 billion of loan funds has been disbursed to 27 countries since the beginning of the program. The following table indicates the major fields of activity for which loan funds have been disbursed in each country. Over \$514 million equivalent, or about 45 percent of the total disbursed has been used for projects in the field of industry and mining, including water and power development, rural electrification, loans to small business and other indus-

trial projects. Disbursements of \$219 million equivalent, comprising 19 percent of the total, have been made for food and agriculture projects, including irrigation and reclamation, reforestation, and development of fisheries. The equivalent of \$108 million has been expended for improvements in transportation facilities, including railroads, highways and bridges. Under the category "General and miscellaneous" \$239 million of funds are being used for State and provincial investment and development, industrial credit programs and the like. Smaller amounts of funds are being used for projects in the fields of health and sanitation, education, and community development.

During the 6-month period ending March 31, 1961, about \$251 million equivalent of loan funds were disbursed, compared to \$144 million equivalent in the previous 6 months. The Republic of China, Indonesia, and the UAR (Syria) drew down loan funds for the first time during this period. These funds are being used for an industrial development center in the Republic of China; for irrigation and road repair in Indonesia, and to supplement the Government's development budget in Syria. About \$28 million equivalent of Egyptian pounds are being used to supplement the Government's development budget in a variety of projects, including electric power and communication facilities, construction of grain storage, and rehabilitation of roads. About \$134 million of rupee funds have been disbursed for river valley development in India, including \$38 million equivalent in the 6 months under review. In addition, about \$19 million equivalent were drawn for the Industrial Finance Corporation in India. Spain has drawn down about \$96 million equivalent of loan funds, including the equivalent of \$19 million in the last 6 months which will be used for irrigation, reclamation, and resettlement. Of the \$47 million of dinars disbursed to Yugoslavia during this period, \$12 million equivalent will be used to develop coal mines, another \$12 million equivalent for highways, and smaller amounts for irrigation and for a nitrate fertilizer plant. About \$60 million of cruzeiros were drawn by Brazil for reloaning through its development bank.

TABLE XVI.—Loans for economic development to foreign governments under sec. 104(g), disbursements by field of activity

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Oct. 1, 1960–Mar. 31, 1961, all fields	Cumulative through Mar. 31, 1961							
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Health and sanitation	Education	Community development	General and miscellaneous
Total, all regions.....	250.7	1,136.3	218.8	513.8	107.9	20.1	23.0	14.2	238.6
Far East.....	11.0	124.2	36.9	82.3	2.2	.2			2.5
Burma.....	.1	2.0	1.5	.3		.2			
China (Taiwan).....	.8	.8							.8
Indonesia.....	0.4	9.4	1.6	5.5	2.2				
Japan.....		105.3	28.8	76.5					
Philippines.....		6.0	5.0						
Thailand.....	.7	1.7							1.7
Near East and south Asia.....	100.1	433.3	37.0	217.2	36.9	18.4	.3	5.0	118.0
Ceylon.....		3.4	2.5	.5	.4				
Greece.....		31.8	6.0	3.3	8.7		.3	1.9	11.6
India.....	57.0	163.2		133.9					29.3
Iran.....		2.5			2.5				
Israel.....	3.0	85.3	28.5	47.8	6.1	.9		3.1	
Pakistan.....	10.8	8.6		31.7	10.2	17.5			18.2
Turkey.....		11.6							14.6
UAR (Egypt).....	27.2	42.8							42.8
UAR (Syria).....	2.1	2.1							2.1
Europe.....	63.0	370.9	75.0	172.6	45.9	.9	22.6	6.5	47.4
Austria.....	3.8	21.0		21.9					
Finland.....	.7	17.7		17.7					
Iceland.....	.8	4.8		4.8					(1)
Italy.....		69.8	16.0				6.4		47.4
Portugal.....		3.4		3.4					
Spain.....	10.1	95.6	50.0	43.2			2.4		
Yugoslavia.....	47.3	157.7	9.0	81.0	45.0	.9	13.8	6.5	
Latin America.....	78.6	208.0	69.9	41.7	22.9	.6	.1	2.7	70.1
Argentina.....	4.7	7.4	7.4						
Brazil.....	59.7	113.3	4.9	30.7	7.6				70.1
Chile.....	.8	28.8	11.3	2.2	12.0			2.7	
Colombia.....	4.6	20.2	20.2						
Ecuador.....	(1)	5.3	2.9	1.3	1.0	(1)	.1		
Mexico.....	2.3	9.1	9.1						
Panama.....		2.1	.5		1.0	.6			
Peru.....	.1	12.5	12.5	.2					
Uruguay.....	4.4	9.3	1.3	7.3	.7				

1 Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

Table XVII summarizes the status of funds for all Public Law 480 local currency programs administered by ICA. These include grants and loans to foreign countries under section 104(c) and section 104(g) of the act, a portion of grants for common defense under section 104(c), and section 104(d) funds used for procurement of goods and services for other friendly countries. From the beginning of the program through March 31, 1961, the equivalent of about \$4.2 billion was earmarked in sales agreements for these loan and grant programs. Of this amount, slightly less than 65 percent, or \$2.6 billion equivalent (valued at the weighted average collection rates), was actually on deposit and available for expenditure. The difference of \$1.5 billion equivalent between planned programs and the amount of deposits available for ICA programs reflects the lag between the time sales agreements are signed and actual shipments of commodities take place. This timelag is accentuated, of course, in the case of multi-year agreements which provide for deliveries of commodities over periods of 2 to 4 years. Until recently, loan and grant funds were not usually

made available for disbursement until all other currency uses had been satisfied. And to the extent that the value of commodities shipped was less than that provided for in sales agreements, the full amount of the shortfall was usually deducted from that amount available for loans. Steps are being taken, however, to amend sales agreements against which shipments are still being made to provide that foreign currency deposits may be divided proportionately among the currency uses contemplated by the agreement. The standard language of the sales agreement has been revised to provide for prorating the deposits and to eliminate the shortfall provision.

About 60 percent of the funds available, or the equivalent of \$1.5 billion, had been disbursed by the end of March 1961, including about \$1.1 billion equivalent of loan funds. The dollar equivalent value of these disbursements is calculated at the applicable exchange rates in effect at the time the funds are paid out. In the case of loans, this is the amount charged against the loan agreement.

TABLE XVII.—Programs administered by ICA under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through Mar. 31, 1961<sup>1</sup>

[In million-dollar equivalents]

	As planned (in sales agreements)	Deposits earmarked for ICA <sup>2</sup> programs	Rate and adjust- ments (losses)	With- drawals	Cash balances
Total all regions.....	4,150.5	2,640.5	174.3	1,502.0	904.2
<b>Far East.....</b>	<b>467.5</b>	<b>457.6</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>286.8</b>	<b>76.4</b>
Burma.....	32.6	28.9	—	2.0	27.1
China (Taiwan).....	25.6	25.5	.2	17.2	8.1
Indonesia.....	141.5	113.2	60.3	22.4	30.5
Japan.....	118.1	114.8	—	111.2	3.6
Korea.....	133.9	130.3	4.1	122.8	3.4
Philippines.....	7.3	7.0	—	6.0	.1
Thailand.....	2.0	1.8	—	1.7	.1
Vietnam.....	6.5	6.1	—	2.6	3.5
<b>Near East and south Asia.....</b>	<b>2,664.6</b>	<b>1,251.1</b>	<b>—4</b>	<b>545.1</b>	<b>704.4</b>
Ceylon.....	13.0	8.9	—	4.4	4.5
Greece.....	54.8	50.7	—1	39.3	11.5
India.....	1,897.0	745.1	—2.0	150.3	593.8
Iran.....	21.5	8.4	—	7.1	1.3
Israel.....	116.3	110.6	—1	87.1	23.6
Pakistan.....	217.4	159.0	—3	110.0	43.4
Turkey.....	110.4	82.3	—4	71.1	11.6
UAR (Egypt).....	116.4	81.6	2.5	42.8	36.3
UAR (Syria).....	10.9	4.5	—	2.1	2.4
<b>Europe.....</b>	<b>730.7</b>	<b>693.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>462.1</b>	<b>150.7</b>
Austria.....	20.3	25.4	—1	21.0	3.6
Finland.....	32.1	30.4	8.4	10.4	8.6
France.....	1.4	4.4	.1	3.8	.5
Iceland.....	7.4	6.4	.5	4.8	1.1
Italy.....	106.5	99.3	—	75.5	23.8
Portugal.....	3.1	3.4	—	3.4	—
Spain.....	230.0	209.2	35.0	95.6	78.6
Yugoslavia.....	326.3	309.2	28.0	237.7	43.5
<b>Latin America.....</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Argentina.....	30.5	18.2	8.6	7.4	2.2
Brazil.....	178.5	145.4	20.0	113.3	11.2
Chile.....	57.2	32.3	1.1	28.8	2.4
Colombia.....	41.2	25.6	4.2	20.2	1.2
Ecuador.....	7.7	5.0	—	5.3	.3
Mexico.....	13.0	11.4	—	9.1	2.3
Paraguay.....	2.2	2.1	—	2.1	—
Peru.....	21.5	13.0	.3	12.5	.2
Uruguay.....	23.3	14.5	3.3	9.3	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes programs under sec. 104(c), 104(d), 104(e), grants, 104(g), and portions of 104(e) administered by the International Cooperation Administration.

<sup>2</sup> Based on Treasury's report of allocations by the Bureau of the Budget.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects devaluation of approximately \$5 million.

In order to provide a measure of the current dollar equivalent value of the balances-of-funds on hand, certain adjustments have been made to reflect variations in exchange rates occurring after the sales proceeds were collected. While the amount of foreign currency in U.S. accounts does not change, its current value expressed in dollar equivalents may increase or decrease in accordance with exchange rate fluctuations. As indicated in the table, the apparent net exchange loss totaled \$174 million equivalent.

At the end of September, the cash balance-of-funds on hand for the four purposes mentioned above was equivalent to \$964 million, valued generally at exchange rates applicable to collections during the previous quarter. About three-quarters of this amount is available for disbursement in four countries—India, Pakistan, Spain, and Yugoslavia with which the largest amounts of sales agreements have been signed since the beginning of the program. Holdings of rupees alone comprise over 75 percent of the total amount available for ICA-administered programs.

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

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1961, the Department of State has entered into 36 executive agreements or amendments and extensions of previous agreements for the conduct of educational exchange programs as authorized under Public Law 584, 79th Congress (the Fulbright Act), calling for the use of I currencies. These are summarized in table XVIII.

Several country sales agreements signed during the reporting period include specific provision for the conversion of foreign currencies for the purpose of financing educational exchange programs under section 104(h) between the United States and other countries which do not engage in Public Law 480 programs themselves.

TABLE XVIII.—*International educational exchange agreements concluded since beginning of section 104(h) program (Fulbright Act)*

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreements concluded Jan. 1, 1961, through June 30, 1961	Total agreements since beginning of program	Country	Agreements concluded Jan. 1, 1961, through June 30, 1961	Total agreements since beginning of program
Austria.....	200	200	Korea.....		900
Argentina.....	344	1,141	Nepal.....	502	502
Brazil.....		1,672	Pakistan.....		1,050
Ceylon.....		300	Paraguay.....		150
Chile.....		1,250	Peru.....		800
China.....	614	1,364	Philippines.....		750
Colombia.....	1,000	2,100	Portugal.....		300
Ecuador.....	282	582	Spain.....	1,589	2,189
Finland.....		1,386	Sweden.....		300
France.....		4,896	Thailand.....		800
Iceland.....		150	Turkey.....		2,130
Israel.....	650	650	United Arab Republic.....		1,100
India.....	4,400	6,200	Uruguay.....		282
Iran.....		750			
Japan.....		4,315	Total.....	10,381	38,212

In accordance with the expanded provisions of Public Law 85-931, the Department of State during the reporting period obligated section 104(h) funds for exchanges authorized under title II of Public Law 402, the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 as amended (Smith-Mundt Act). These funds provided international travel for both American and foreign grantees as well as maintenance of American grantees abroad. Table XIX summarizes these obligations.

TABLE XIX.—*Sec. 104(h) funds obligated for exchanges under Public Law 402, July 1, 1960-June 30, 1961 (Smith-Mundt Act)*

Country	Amount obligated	Country	Amount obligated
	<i>Dollar equivalent</i>		<i>Dollar equivalent</i>
Brazil.....	47,616	Poland.....	54,838
Burma.....	39,432	Spain.....	6,760
Ceylon.....	22,132	Turkey.....	26,033
Colombia.....	20,757	UAR (Egypt).....	54,041
India.....	267,688	Vietnam.....	12,300
Indonesia.....	9,940	Yugoslavia.....	56,257
Pakistan.....	91,212		
Peru.....	10,950	Total.....	719,951

*Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals.*—Section 104(i): These programs conducted by the U.S. Information Agency include the translation, publication, and distribution of U.S. and U.S.-related textbooks at prices which make them available to the maximum number of students at various levels of education. In India an expanded program of publication and distribution was initiated in the fiscal year 1961 which included, in addition to the textbook program, an increase in the circulation of established publications, introduction of a new monthly periodical, publication of books for juveniles, translation and publication of low-price paperback editions, and distribution of books to Indian libraries and reading rooms. Similar publication and book programs were conducted in Nepal.

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$2,283,150 was obligated in 15 countries, making a cumulative total of \$5,768,734 for the program in 22 countries.

TABLE XX.—Obligations through June 30, 1961, for sec. 104(j) book programs  
[In dollar equivalents]<sup>1</sup>

Country	Textbook subject matter and description of related programs <sup>2</sup>	Obligations Jan. 1—June 30, 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Austria.....	Economics, engineering, business administration, nuclear physics, chemistry, sociology; primary and secondary school text on U.S. geography.		75,515
Brazil .....	Civil engineering, English teaching, economics, economic geography, and chemistry; high school texts in biology, civics, and mathematics.	43,583	90,749
Burma.....	Adult, university, secondary, and primary school texts in psychology, chemistry, geography, physics, education, history, science study series, and American biographies.	24,310	75,168
Colombia.....	Teaching of English, political science, economics.		100,091
Finland.....	Purchase of paper for textbook programs in certain Asian countries.		702,116
France.....	American classics, social and physical sciences, history and philosophy; establishment of college bookstore and student book club for distributing such texts.	64,001	213,856
Greece.....	University and high school texts in English teaching, business administration, economics, sociology, physics, chemistry, and mathematics; Greek-English dictionary of technical terms.	25,708	149,353
India.....	Technical, scientific, educational texts; children's books for libraries, new periodical, expansion of newspaper, book supplements.	830,850	1,557,118
Indonesia.....	Economics, political science, sociology, history, physics; encyclopedia and bilingual dictionary.	75,440	219,584
Iran.....	Civics, world history, government, geography, literature, science.		140,921
Israel.....	Economics and business, social studies, education, natural sciences, vocational technical studies, history, geography, humanities, philosophy.		100,000
Italy.....	(1) Printing and binding machinery for textbook programs in certain Asian countries.	147,746	298,712
	(2) U.S. and related classics of democracy; U.S. classics of literature.	50,322	301,258
Korea.....	Political science, economics, sociology, history, law, education, chemistry, physics.	18,607	22,539
Nepal.....	Pamphlet translation program.	32,229	33,382
Pakistan.....	Political science, public administration, sociology, economics, history, physics: 1-volume encyclopedia in Urdu and Bengali for secondary schools and universities.	111,866	401,380
Peru.....	Economics, government, education.		31,672
Spain.....	Economics, business, English teaching, public administration, history, sociology, science, technology.		61,730
Thailand.....	Establishment of university press for publishing translations of U.S. textbooks and scholarly works.	14,217	47,933
Turkey.....	Business administration, economics and U.S. political science classics. Secondary and elementary: Economics, social sciences, American classics.	5,555	43,024
United Arab E., U.A.E.....	Secondary and university industrial training, engineering, agriculture, pure and applied sciences, English teaching.	358,815	531,416
Vietnam.....	Economics, political science, social science, history, literature, geography.	37,746	73,492
Yugoslavia.....	Technology, theoretical and applied science, medicine, agriculture, English teaching.	422,385	589,339
	Total.....	2,283,150	4,768,734

<sup>1</sup>Dollar equivalent at June 30, 1961 exchange rate except for amounts expended prior to the fiscal year 1960 which are converted at the market rate at time of disbursement.

<sup>2</sup>University or higher for graduate school levels unless otherwise indicated.

Assistance to American-sponsored schools, libraries, and community centers. Section 104(j): Under this authority, the Department of State administers programs for the expansion and improvement of American-sponsored schools overseas to demonstrate American educational practice and to further international good will and understanding.

The U.S. Information Agency administers the program of assistance to libraries and binational centers. A binational center is a private cultural institution dedicated to strengthening mutual understanding between the United States and the host country. It is a community organization, binational and cultural in character, sparked by the initiative of private citizens who feel a sense of personal responsibility in the task of creating and maintaining a permanent institution of service to the community.

*American-sponsored schools.*—The Department of State, pursuant to section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, has made allocations of foreign currencies for assistance to 39 schools located in 18 countries. The amount in dollar equivalent for each of the countries in which these schools are located is shown in table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—Aid to American-sponsored schools, July 1, 1954, through June 30 1961, under sec. 104(j)<sup>1</sup>

Country	Number of schools	Allocations	Grants-in-aid executed	Country	Number of schools	Allocations	Grants-in-aid executed
		<i>Thousand dollar equivalents</i>	<i>Thousand dollar equivalents</i>			<i>Thousand dollar equivalents</i>	<i>Thousand dollar equivalents</i>
Austria.....	1	450	450	Mexico.....	7	540	500
Brazil.....	2	563	563	Morocco.....	1	420	200
Burma.....	2	200	51	Peru.....	2	225	235
Colombia.....	3	1,356	1,356	Philippines.....	1	600	600
Ecuador.....	2	267	267	Turkey.....	2	2,039	1,791
Franco.....	2	715	715	United Arab Republic.....	1	1,000	500
Greece.....	3	1,052	1,052	Uruguay.....	2	117	117
India.....	1	700	700				
Italy.....	2	1,000	1,000	Total.....	38	12,136	10,799
Indonesia.....	1	200					
Japan.....	1	500	500				

<sup>1</sup> Based on sales agreement collection rates.  
<sup>2</sup> By conversion of French francs and Spanish pesetas.

*Libraries and community centers.*—Under section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, the U.S. Information Agency assists overseas libraries and community centers. As a result of grants under section 104(j), 58 binational centers in 18 countries have made or are now undertaking capital improvements in buildings and facilities which will enable them to expand their English teaching and other cultural programs. Most of these centers have been operating in inadequate quarters which restrict their activities and many have a long waiting list of students desiring to enroll in their English classes.

During the reporting period, grants to six additional binational centers (Djakarta, Bombay, Calcutta, Katmandu, Steyr, and Vienna) in four countries (Indonesia, India, Nepal, and Austria) and additional funds granted to centers (Barranquilla, Sao Paulo, Montevideo, and Innsbruck) totaled the dollar equivalent of \$361,836, bringing the cumulative total to \$3,522,755. The amount in dollar equivalent

for each of the countries in which the binational organizations are located is shown in table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—Grants for binational centers, sec. 104(j)

Country	Number of centers	Programs	Grants Jan. 1-June 30, 1961	Cumulative totals
Austria.....	5	Long-term leases for Innsbruck, Steyr, and Vienna (Austro-American Society). Previous grants were for long-term leases, alterations and repairs for Innsbruck, Bregenz, and Vienna (Austro-American Institute of Education).	Dollar <sup>1</sup> equivalent 3,818	Dollar <sup>1</sup> equivalent 40,370
Brazil.....	30	Amendment to grant for São Paulo for acquisition of new building. Previous grants to Rio de Janeiro and 28 provincial centers.	5,320	128,595
Colombia.....	4	Amendment to grant for Barranquilla for construction building. Previous grants to Bogotá, Cali, Barranquilla, and Medellín.	53,541	271,919
Ecuador.....	1	Construction of new building for Quito.....		106,255
Greece.....	1	Construction of new building for Athens.....		501,667
India.....	2	Rent, construction, and operating expenses for Bombay and Calcutta.	77,693	77,693
Indonesia.....	1	Purchase and improvement of building for Djakarta.....	185,645	185,645
Iran.....	1	Construction and equipment of building for Tehran.....		251,645
Italy.....	1	Purchase of space and equipment for Naples.....		155,998
Mexico.....	3	Construction of an auditorium and classrooms for Mexico City; purchase of building for Guadalajara; construction of building for Monterrey.		400,040
Nepal.....	1	Rental (with option to purchase) and improvement of building for Katmandu.	14,960	14,960
Pakistan.....	1	Long-term lease and improvement of building for Karachi.		45,827
Peru.....	1	Construction of building for Lima.....		114,557
Spain.....	2	Construction of building for Barcelona; long-term lease for Valencia.		263,607
Thailand.....	1	Construction of building and equipment for Bangkok.....		273,484
Turkey.....	1	Construction of building for Ankara.....		500,117
Uruguay.....	1	Amendment to increase original grant (increase construction project) for Montevideo	20,839	90,917
Vietnam.....	1	Purchase and improvement of additional building for Saigon.		98,481
Total.....	58		361,836	3,522,755

<sup>1</sup> Dollar equivalent at June 30, 1960 exchange rate except for amounts expended prior to the fiscal year 1960 which are converted at the market rate at time of disbursement.

*Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities.*—Section 104(k): This section provides for the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications and for programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, with the stipulation that funds for such work must be specifically appropriated by the Congress. The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1959 provided \$5.1 million for purchase of foreign currencies to be used for section 104(k) activities. Of this amount, \$1.2 million was provided for translation programs projected by the National Science Foundation, and \$3.9 million was appropriated for development by the Department of Agriculture of research programs in foreign scientific institutions. The appropriation act for 1961 provided for an additional \$12.9 million for the use of the Department of Agriculture, making a total of \$16.8 million and over \$4.6 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for programs of medical, nutritional, educational, and vocational rehabilitation research.

*Agricultural research.*—The research programs of the Department of Agriculture involve the fields of farm, forestry, and agricultural marketing research, and "new crops" aspects of utilization research.

Illustrative examples of research now underway are: *Israel*, physiological basis of the tolerance of evergreen fruit trees to lime and saline water conditions; *Turkey*, transmission, distribution, and bioeconomics of the giant liver fluke disease of domestic ruminants; *Finland*, intensifying polyploidy breeding in clover species; *Poland*, studies of flaxseed storage and chemical changes during storage; *Spain*, factors affecting the frequency of monoplloid seedling in maize and their subsequent dispoloidization; and *United Kingdom*, transmissibility, immunology, and control of scrapie disease in sheep and goats.

During the reporting period, foreign currencies equivalent to \$1,313,757 were deposited to the credit of the Department of Agriculture for use in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and China (Taiwan).

Forty-four grants for projects in the fields of farm, forest, and marketing research, having an equivalent of \$2,575,087, were made to institutions in countries as shown in table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—Grants for agricultural research, sec. 104(k)

Country	Number of grants	Cumulative total	Country	Number of grants	Cumulative total
		<i>Dollar equivalents</i>			<i>Dollar equivalents</i>
Finland.....	5	187,642	Turkey.....	3	88,908
India.....	2	184,962	United Kingdom.....	2	300,165
Israel.....	6	341,030	UAR (Egypt).....	2	147,632
Pakistan.....	2	73,075	Uruguay.....	1	114,024
Peru.....	1	67,887	Yugoslavia.....	1	30,000
Poland.....	10	157,805			
Spain.....	8	680,957	Total.....	44	2,575,087

*Medical and nutritional research.*—Medical and nutritional research is being administered by the National Institutes of Health, principal research agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under section 104(k). Public Law 86-703 authorized \$3,707,000 for the purchase of title I foreign currencies to be used to support and to conduct research in the major diseases under this program.

The National Institutes of Health will use the authorization for the extension of its medical research programs by the use of local facilities and collaboration with scientists in Brazil, Poland, Pakistan, Israel, India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Yugoslavia to provide information not readily available or unobtainable in its Bethesda laboratories or elsewhere in the United States. The research projects will relate to infectious and parasitic diseases, nutrition, and to epidemiological studies on heart disease, cancer, and other major diseases affecting populations living under unusual physical or nutritional conditions.

*Vocational rehabilitation.*—The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is administering the section 104(k) program for a variety of research, educational, and related scientific projects in the field of vocational rehabilitation. Public Law 86-703 appropriated \$930,000 for the purchase of title I foreign currencies for the program in nine countries: Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Israel, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic (Egypt). Thirteen cooperative research projects have been approved under the program—six in Israel, four in India, and three in Brazil. Additional projects are being developed in all nine coun-

tries. These rehabilitation research projects have great significance for the United States and for the cooperating nations. Through them there is a sharing and an exchange of rehabilitation knowledge and techniques in a cooperative quest for new and improved means of coping with the unresolved problems resulting from disability.

*Educational research.*—The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is administering the section 104(k) programs of educational research in Burma, Indonesia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Colombia. Public Law 86-703 appropriated \$30,750 under projects for the scanning, translation, purchase, and shipment to the United States of educational materials published in these countries.

*Scientific translations programs.*—During the fiscal years 1959 and 1961, foreign currencies equivalent to \$1,783,000 were obligated by the National Science Foundation for establishing and expanding cooperative programs in the field of scientific information with Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The status of work under these programs follows:

*Israel.*—The program calls for the translation, editing, and printing of approximately 46,700 pages of scientific and technical material from Russian and other European languages, abstracting and preparation of bibliographies of specialized scientific literature. About 16,200 pages are presently in the process of translation and approximately 30,500 pages of translated material have been reviewed by U.S. Government scientists. Forty-nine books and 128 individual articles have been completed, and a monthly printing schedule of approximately 2,000 pages has been established.

*Poland.*—This program contemplates the translation, editing, and printing of about 19,000 pages of Polish scientific and technical literature, abstracting, and simultaneous publication in English of Polish scientific and technical periodicals. About 11,500 pages are presently in process of translation and about 7,500 pages of translated material have been received for editing. Sixty-eight selected articles have been printed.

*Yugoslavia.*—Under this program approximately 20,000 pages of Serbo-Croatian scientific and technical literature will be translated into English, edited and printed. Approximately 7,000 pages are presently in process of translation and about 6,300 pages of translated material have been reviewed by our scientists. The printing phase of the program has been initiated.

*Educational activities.*—During the reporting period, the Department of State made a section 104(k) grant equivalent to \$29,000 to the School of Public Health of Harvard University to make a 5-year study of the teaching program in rural health centers in India.

*Buildings for U.S. Government.*—Section 104(1): Under this authority the Department of State has developed a program for the acquisition by purchase, lease, rental or otherwise, of sites, buildings, and grounds abroad for U.S. Government use, and for construction, repair, alteration, and furnishing of such buildings and facilities.

The Department of State Appropriation Act of 1961 (Public Law 86-678) provided section 104(1) funds for the first time in the amount of \$4.5 million to remain available until expended. Through April 30, 1961, the equivalent of \$1,119,525 has been disbursed for building

program activities. These supplemental funds increase the resources available to the buildings program and are being used almost entirely to acquire capital assets in the form of real property, thereby accelerating the foreign buildings program. These foreign currencies supplement the regular appropriation for these purposes.

As of May 31, 1961, some reprogramming of the original Department of State special foreign currency building program for 1961 has been made in order to apply foreign currencies to projects which held the most promise of being undertaken or completed during 1961. Table XXIV shows the countries in which there is building program activity financed under Public Law 480, the principal projects being financed, and the stages of progress with respect to financing.

TABLE XXIV.- Progress of building program financed by Public Law 480 foreign currencies, estimated as of June 30, 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Post	Principal projects	Program total <sup>1</sup>	Obligations	
				Expended	Unliquidated
Erazil.....	Brasilia.....	Office building and staff housing construction.....	366	366	-----
Greece.....	Athens.....	Office building construction.....	93	93	-----
India.....	New Delhi.....	Embassy residence and staff housing construction.....	798	231	514
Israel.....	Tel Aviv.....	Office building purchase.....	800	27	773
Nepal.....	Katmandu.....	Embassy residence and office building site purchases.....	202	-----	202
Pakistan.....	Karachi.....	Office building construction.....	220	89	131
Peru.....	Lima.....	.....do.....	72	33	19
Poland.....	Warsaw.....	.....do.....	615	39	578
Turkey.....	Ankara.....	Public affairs officer residence (USIA) and Marine guard quarters purchase.....	162	14	148
Do.....	Izmir.....	Consulate general residence purchase.....	94	-----	94
UAR (Egypt).....	Cairo.....	Embassy residence and 7 senior officer residence purchases.....	745	22	723
Do.....	Alexandria.....	Consulate general residence purchase.....	54	54	-----
Uruguay.....	Montevideo.....	Office building construction.....	2	2	-----
Vietnam.....	Saigon.....	Repair of Government-owned buildings.....	12	10	2
Yugoslavia.....	Belgrade.....	Staff housing construction.....	65	34	31
Total.....	.....	.....	4,500	1,204	3,213

<sup>1</sup> Includes planned programs in India, \$63,000, and in Peru, \$20,000, for which funds have not been obligated.

*Agricultural and horticultural fair participation.* Section 104(m): The Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the U.S. Information Agency cooperated in the International Agricultural Exhibition held at Cairo, Egypt, March 21 to April 21, 1961. This 2-acre U.S. exhibit carried out the theme "Power to Produce for Peace." The exhibit reflected the progress attained in research, extension, education, cooperation, and technology. It included agricultural machinery, food-processing equipment, plant protection equipment, and rural industries and handicrafts. Various breeds of cattle, sheep, and poultry also were displayed.

The exhibition was funded by \$900,000 in foreign currency from appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, and with \$300,000 in dollar support provided from funds appropriated for the President's special international program which were allocated to the Department of Commerce.

A U.S. exhibit is being planned and developed around the theme "Industry in the Service of Man" for the Indian Industries Fair to be held at New Delhi, India, beginning November 11, 1961. The amount of \$650,000 in Indian rupees have been appropriated for the purpose, with approximately \$200,000 in dollar support coming from funds allocated to the Department of Commerce from appropriations for the President's special international program.

*Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.*— Section 104(n): Under this section the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, is authorized, within such appropriations as are made by the Congress, to use foreign currencies for the purchase of foreign publications; for cataloging, indexing, abstracting, and related activities; and for the deposit of such materials "in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate." No funds were appropriated for the fiscal year 1961 and, therefore, no programs were carried forward under this section.

*Chairs and workshops in American studies.* Section 104(p): Under this section the Department of State is authorized to the extent of available appropriations to use foreign currencies for supporting workshops in American studies or American educational techniques and for supporting chairs in American studies. The Department of State during the January-June 1961 period, obligated \$347,000 equivalent for the establishment of chairs and workshops in American studies in five countries as follows: Brazil, \$70,000, Colombia, \$177,000; India, \$13,000; Israel, \$55,000; and Yugoslavia, \$32,000. Obligated in the initial period of the program, July-December 1960, was \$151,000 for an American workshop in Austria.

*Audiovisual informational and educational materials.* Section 104(r): Under this section, the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency are authorized within available appropriations, which are limited to a maximum of \$2,500,000 equivalent for any fiscal year, to use foreign currencies for the preparation, distribution, and exhibiting of audiovisual informational and educational materials, including Government materials, abroad.

No appropriation was available during the reporting period.

## TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 enables the United States to use surplus commodities held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation for famine relief and other assistance. Section 201 of the legislation provides that emergency commodity assistance may be given to friendly countries, or to friendly people without regard to the friendliness of their government, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. Section 202 authorizes grants of CCC-held commodities to assist programs undertaken with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies. In May 1960 this section was amended to provide for grants of commodities to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of the act. This authority was originally provided for a trial year ending June 30, 1961, but the Congress has recently removed this limitation. The title II authority as a whole expires on December 31, 1961.

The International Cooperation Administration is responsible for administering the title II program. Under current legislation, expenditures of up to \$300 million annually, including CCC's investment in commodities, plus carry over from previous authorizations, may be made during each of calendar years 1960 and 1961. Cumulative expenditure authorizations from the beginning of the program total \$1.4 billion. Ocean freight costs on title II shipments may be financed under this authority, as well as on shipments of surplus foods donated under title III of the act. In the case of landlocked countries, freight costs may also be paid to designated points of entry abroad. Reasonable precautions must be taken to assure that transfers of commodities under title II will not displace or interfere with sales which might otherwise be made.

In the 7 years ending June 30, 1961, transfers totaling \$937 million (CCC cos.) have been authorized. This includes commodities valued by CCC at \$748 million and payment of ocean freight cost of \$189 million, including \$60 million for title II shipments and \$129 million for oversea shipments by voluntary agencies under title III of the act. An analysis of the purposes for which programs have been undertaken indicates that about \$472 million of commodities (including freight), or almost half of the total programmed to date, were provided for relief of the needy suffering from natural disasters such as drought, hurricanes, and floods, as well as from chaotic conditions brought about by other causes. About \$56 million of commodities have been supplied for child feeding programs and \$65 million were furnished for refugee relief. Assistance to voluntary agencies totaled \$150 million, including the amount for ocean freight mentioned above and \$21 million of commodities. Commodities valued by CCC at \$147 million are being provided to promote economic development. A country-by-country analysis of programs, classified according to the purposes mentioned above, is included in appendix tables 32, 32A, and 33.

During the fiscal year 1961, transfers of about \$322 million were authorized, compared to an annual average of about \$100 million during the preceding 6 years of the program. Owing primarily to widespread drought in some parts of Africa and the Near East, disaster relief programs totaled \$105 million compared to \$37 million in fiscal year 1960. Economic development programs undertaken for the first time during the fiscal year 1961 under the expanded authority of section 202 totaled \$147 million. Other programs totaling \$69 million included child feeding, refugee relief, and contributions to voluntary agencies. During the 6 months ending June 30, 1961, transfers of about \$171 million were authorized, including commodities valued by CCC at \$140 million and ocean freight costs of \$31 million. Following are brief descriptions of programs undertaken during the 6 months under review:

*Disaster relief.* - In January 1961 President Kennedy announced that it is the intention of the U.S. Government to meet fully the emergency requirements of the Congo for foods available from our surplus stocks. During the last 6 months, shipments of flour, cornmeal, rice, dry beans, and nonfat dry milk, valued by CCC at about \$9.5 million, including the cost of ocean freight, have been authorized. These foods are made available to the United Nations for free distribution to the needy, including refugees from Angola, and for sale through normal commercial channels in the Congo. While tribal

warfare was at its height, foods were urgently needed to avert famine among the Baluba tribesmen in Kasai Province, as well as for free distribution to the needy, including children, in other parts of the Congo. While the need for free distribution of food has lessened, commodities are needed to offset shortages in local markets which in turn set off growing inflationary pressures. The proceeds of these sales are deposited in a special account of the Government of the Congo and are being used, in accordance with agreements reached among representatives of the United Nations, the United States, and the Government of the Congo, to finance the cost of emergency public works projects to relieve serious unemployment.

In addition to the program in the Congo, about \$114 million worth of commodities (at CCC cost, including freight) have been supplied for drought relief in other parts of Africa.

Widespread drought in Morocco and Tunisia seriously reduced stocks of feed grains and damaged range grasses and forage crops. In parts of Morocco, rainfall was less than one-third of normal and crop losses ranged from 90 to 100 percent in Agadir and Martakech to about 33 percent in other parts of the country. Up to 100,000 metric tons of barley at a CCC cost of \$14 million is being provided for free distribution to needy farmers to avoid a catastrophic loss in foundation livestock. The drought in Tunisia resulted in a heavy loss of livestock and 30,000 tons of corn and grain sorghum, valued by CCC at \$1.4 million, has been supplied to meet emergency feeding requirements. Up to 10 percent of the grain furnished may be sold in local markets and the proceeds used for purchases of feeds not available in CCC stocks.

Drought in the province of Tripolitania in Libya and in the grazing lands south of Benghazi adversely affected wheat and barley production and destroyed forage crops. To meet the threat of serious shortages of food and feed, a grant of up to 22,000 tons wheat and barley at a total CCC cost of \$3.4 million was authorized. Of this amount, 3,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of barley have been shipped. Owing to greatly improved climatic conditions, it now appears that most of the grain will not be needed for free distribution. Accordingly, arrangements are being worked out with the Government of Libya to use the grain to finance labor-intensive works projects on which needy people can be employed.

Drought and locust damage in the province of Eritrea in Ethiopia reduced 1960 crop yields by 50 percent in the plateau zone and by 40 percent in the lowland areas. Although a large part of the shortfall was met through purchases of milo from the Sudan and other parts of Ethiopia, near-core relief needs could not be met wholly through this means. Accordingly 10,000 tons of grain sorghum (\$1,350,000 at CCC cost) is being made available for free distribution to the needy. Additional amounts of grain sorghum are being supplied to finance part of the cost of development projects utilizing unemployed or underemployed labor. This program is described more fully below. The drought also seriously reduced crops in the neighboring Ethiopian province of Tigre and grain prices have risen to abnormally high levels. About 10,000 tons of wheat and milo are being supplied to provide 45 days' free rations for about 440,000 needy people, comprising about one-quarter of the total population of this province.

Widespread drought in other parts of East Africa, including Kenya and Tanganyika, seriously damaged crops and reduced supplies of corn which might normally have been traded within the area. In addition, the ability of the two governments to meet the needs of the drought victims was complicated by a severe financial crisis. To help out in this emergency, 9,200 tons of corn, valued at \$1.6 million has been furnished to Kenya for free distribution to the needy or for part payment of wages-in-kind of work relief wages. A like amount of corn has also been supplied to Tanganyika for the same purposes. The program for Tanganyika, which totals \$1,870,000, also includes 300 metric tons of nonfat dry milk for distribution in areas in which the drought curtailed normal supplies of milk.

About \$7.7 million of wheat flour was added to the drought relief program for the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic. This amount will cover estimated minimum requirements for the 6 months ending in June when the new harvest comes in. Feed grains and flour were also supplied earlier in the year for free distribution to the needy, primarily the nomadic Bedouin tribes.

Two relief programs totaling \$1.4 million were authorized for Yemen during this period. A relatively small quantity of wheat and nonfat dry milk was supplied to relieve the distress of 3,000 destitute victims of a fire in Hodeida. In addition, 7,000 tons of wheat will be shipped for free distribution to needy victims of drought in the coastal plains and the northern areas of the country.

*Child feeding.*—At the request of the Government of Peru, the United States has agreed to furnish surplus foods to assist in undertaking a school-lunch program for about 30,000 children in primary and secondary schools in the Department of Puno in the southern coastal area. Although transfer of \$216,000 worth of commodities has been authorized to cover requirements for the remainder of the school year ending December 15, shipments have not yet been made pending completion of arrangements by the Government of Peru. The internal costs of the program, including necessary equipment for the schools, will be financed by the Peruvian Government. If the pilot operation is successful, it is expected that the program will be expanded under a longer term cooperative agreement between the two governments. Continuation or expansion of the program will, of course, be dependent upon the availability of U.S. surplus foods for this purpose, as well as other factors. It is also expected that at an appropriate time, the Government of Peru will begin progressively to assume increased responsibility for school lunch programs with a view to taking over full responsibility as quickly as circumstances permit.

A small amount of flour was added to the child feeding program for Tunisia in order to permit a somewhat larger daily bread ration for children throughout the school term. The CCC cost of commodities furnished for this program during the fiscal year 1961 totals \$1,845,000.

*Refugees.* Shipments of over \$4.2 million worth of surplus foods, including wheat and wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, dry beans, edible oil, and rice were authorized in order to meet the food requirements of destitute Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco for the next 6 months. More than 170,000 refugees are clustered along the border of Algeria and Tunisia and about 125,000 have fled to Morocco. The

refugees are predominantly women, children, and elderly men who are almost completely dependent upon charitable distribution for the necessities of life.

*Economic development.*—About 133,000 tons of wheat, valued in terms of the CCC cost at \$29.1 million (including ocean freight costs) will be supplied to Tunisia to continue the successful labor-intensive development program through the fiscal year 1962. About 167,000 workers who would otherwise be unemployed are participating in the development program and a substantial part of their wages is paid in semolina, obtained locally in exchange for U.S. wheat. Up to 25 percent of the wheat supplied by the United States may be sold in Tunisia to purchase tools and equipment needed to carry out the work projects. Other costs of the program, including cash wages to supplement payments in kind, are financed by the Government of Tunisia.

A similar development program is getting underway in Morocco and, to assist the Government in this undertaking, about 200,000 tons of wheat will be supplied at a total CCC cost of \$43.5 million, including the cost of shipping. Extensive unemployment, the Agadir earthquake, and the cessation of commercial activity in Tangier have brought about a serious recession in Morocco and it is estimated that 20 percent of the urban work force is unemployed and 50 percent of the active rural population is only partially employed. Most of the wheat contributed by the United States will be utilized, either directly or through exchange for locally produced foods, to pay about half of the wages of the needy employed on projects. Up to 25 percent of the grain may be sold in Morocco and the local currency sales proceeds will be used to buy tools and materials needed to carry out the work. The remaining costs, including cash wages, will be met by the Moroccan Government. Projects are developed in cooperation with ICA technicians and are geared toward economic development as well as maximum utilization of manpower. Work is getting underway in constructing roads, sewers, water systems, wells, small irrigation ditches which will require about 3.5 million man-hours of labor.

In addition to the drought relief program in Eritrea, federated with Ethiopia, 12,000 tons of grain sorghum will be supplied at \$1.6 million to assist in an economic development program. It is estimated that of an estimated labor force of 500,000 in Eritrea, 75 percent are either unemployed or underemployed. Many unskilled agricultural workers are unemployed for 8 or 9 months of the year, while in urban centers about half of the skilled or semiskilled workers lack steady employment. Lack of purchasing power, coupled with uncertain harvests, have contributed to chronic malnutrition and serious nutritional deficiencies. Construction of an all-weather road which will open up the Gose River Valley to agricultural development, sisal and eucalyptus reforestation, and small dam projects will provide full- or part-time employment for 5,000 to 6,000 workers for periods of up to 2 years.

Up to 25 percent of the U.S. grain may be sold to cover the cost of wheelbarrows, picks and shovels, ox-drawn scrapers, and other equipment needed for the work. Other costs of the program, including cash wages, will be financed by the Ethiopian Government.

About 8,200 tons of wheat, at a total CCC cost of \$1.9 million delivered, will be furnished to Iran to assist in agricultural development. Work will be centered generally in areas in which the crown

lands and public domains either have or are about to be sold to the tenants who have farmed them on a sharecropping basis. Activities to be carried out include construction of village access and feeder roads, forest access roads, small irrigation installations and improvements, drainage installations, contour terrace construction, flood protection structures, perennial weed control, and construction of community buildings. The project will provide food and employment to about 75,000 needy people although the full number will not be employed at any one time. Eighty percent of the wheat will be used to pay workers' wages and the remainder may be sold to finance purchases of tools and materials needed for the projects.

Early in January, in accordance with an urgent request from the Government of Korea, a grant of wheat, barley, and raw cotton valued by CCC at \$23.6 million was made available to provide for payment of wages in kind to unemployed and underemployed laborers working on various public works projects. These projects are being undertaken by the National Construction Service, organized by the Government to foster economic development and to provide useful employment to the country's large reservoir of idle manpower. Labor-intensive projects capable of early implementation in both rural and urban areas will be emphasized, with priority attention to those areas affected by greatest unemployment and poverty. Work in reforestation and small-scale erosion control was started even before the U.S. commodities arrived. Future activities are expected to include flood control, construction and repair of roads, and municipal improvements, all designed to provide 49 million man-days of employment during calendar year 1961. Commodities contributed by the United States are being used directly to pay part of the workers' wages or may be exchanged for local Korean supplies to be used for payment of wages in kind. For example, U.S. raw cotton is being processed in Korean mills and workers may receive an allotment of cotton cloth, as well as food, as part of their wages. Funds needed for cash wages and for other costs of the program were appropriated by the Korean Government.

Program operations have been affected to some extent by the overthrow of the Korean administration which initiated the program. Representatives of the U.S. operations mission will continue, however, to assist officials of the Korean Government in developing an effective program and to assure that U.S. supplies are used wisely.

A grant of 50,000 tons of wheat was made to Afghanistan to meet requirements for the last half of the calendar year and to continue to expand economic development projects underway in that country. This amount, together with that shipped earlier, will fulfill Afghanistan's total food grain import requirement. The grain, which will be sold to consumers at prices agreed upon by the two Governments, should serve to minimize price fluctuations in local markets. The Afghan proceeds will be used to help defray costs of new ICA-assisted projects such as rural school construction and to finance local currency costs of agricultural development and educational facilities.

Commodities provided for title II programs are clearly identified as being furnished by the people of the United States. Each package or container is clearly marked in English and insofar as practicable in the language of the recipients.

## TITLE III

Title III authorizes two programs: one provides for donations of surplus foods for domestic distribution to eligible recipients and outlets, and for distribution to needy persons overseas through nonprofit American voluntary relief agencies and intergovernmental organizations; the other, for barter of CCC commodities for strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment.

*Section 302, domestic donations.*—From January 1, 1961, through June 30, 1961, domestic donations of nonfat dry milk, dry beans, rice, flour, and cornmeal totaled approximately 634.3 million pounds, valued at \$52.6 million. Domestic beneficiaries of these surplus foods included about 15.5 million school children, 1.5 million needy persons in charitable institutions, and about 6.5 million needy persons in family units in participating States, territories, and possessions.

Those geographical areas now under jurisdiction or administration of the United States, such as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, are authorized by Public Law 85-931 to receive Federal donations of surplus foods on the same basis as any State or possession of the United States.

*Section 302, foreign donations.*—This section authorizes donations of available surplus foods to nonprofit voluntary relief agencies of the United States and to intergovernmental organizations to assist needy persons in friendly countries abroad.

During the 1961 fiscal year foreign donations of nonfat dry milk, rice, wheat and wheat flour, corn and cornmeal, cottonseed oil, and shortening totaled approximately 2,359 million pounds valued at \$208.2 million.

These foods were distributed in 99 countries and territories to 56 million needy people, including more than 23 million children in schools and summer camps, and 5 million people in institutions, such as hospitals and orphanages. About 4 million people received free food through maternal and child health centers and other centers such as feeding stations, rehabilitation, and resettlement projects. These foods were also distributed to 20 million people in family groups and to 2.3 million refugees.

Table XXV gives the number of recipients of surplus foods donated to the 5 major and 18 smaller participating agencies.

TABLE XXV.—Number of recipients of title III foreign donations under sec. 302 through participating agencies, fiscal year 1961

(In thousands of persons)

Category	Catholic Relief Services	CARE	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
Schools.....	6,900	9,603	1,769	2,654	1,149	99	22,174
Institutions.....	3,207	1,284	728	17	95	149	5,480
Families.....	13,583	2,278	3,451	.....	341	515	20,128
Refugees.....	1,411	153	338	.....	65	393	2,362
Summer camps.....	590	1,099	41	.....	(1)	23	1,753
Maternal and child health centers.....	833	337	175	1,080	13	24	3,362
Miscellaneous centers.....	322	35	39	14	28	163	649
Total.....	26,846	14,751	6,591	4,665	1,689	1,366	53,908

<sup>1</sup> Less than 500.

Distribution of surplus foods overseas is an integral part of the food-for-peace program and is based on the people-to-people concept that foods are a gift of the American people through U.S. private and church-affiliated welfare agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Commodities are clearly identified as being "Donated by the People of the United States of America".

A total of 500 million pounds of nonfat dry milk was available to agencies for their fiscal year 1961 programs. During the January-June 1961 period shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 13.7 million bushels in wheat equivalent. Shipments of corn and cornmeal totaled 6 million bushels in corn equivalent. Most of the wheat and corn used in these programs was donated in the form of flour and cornmeal milled in this country. Wheat and corn were donated for family use in a few foreign countries where it is customary for the recipients to process such grains at home. For the first time in several years, a limited amount of refined vegetable oils was made available for donation and 12.5 million pounds of cottonseed oil and shortening were provided to the agencies for distribution in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1961. Bulgur wheat which has not been available heretofore will be provided on an experimental basis for the fiscal year 1962 programs.

Title III food relief was extended by American voluntary agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund during this period to drought and flood disaster victims in Brazil, Greece (Crete), Jordan, Korea, Morocco, and Nicaragua. The inventories of title III food already in the countries were diverted from regular distribution programs to emergency relief purposes.

Table XXVI gives quantities and costs of surplus foods shipped abroad during the reporting period.

TABLE XXVI.—Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, January-June 1961

Commodity	Africa	Europe	Far East	Near East	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCO cost
	Million pounds	Million dollars					
Corn.....			2.6		7.5	10.1	0.8
Cornmeal.....	31.1	17.2	99.5		32.8	183.4	9.7
Cottonseed oil.....	1.9	1.1	3.3	0.3	8	7.4	1.4
Flour.....	125.8	194.1	142.8	36.6	42.3	541.6	24.1
Milk.....	36.1	76.0	118.0	9.3	59.0	299.3	51.3
Rice.....	5.0	15.2	32.7	2.0	8.3	63.2	7.1
Shortening.....	8.8	1.2	6.2	.3	3.6	22.9	4.4
Wheat.....	47.5	.1	15.9			63.5	4.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>259.0</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>421.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>1,191.4</b>	<b>113.0</b>

The following table gives quantities and cost of section 416 donations, domestic and foreign, since the enactment of Public Law 480 through June 30, 1961 (fiscal year 1955 through fiscal year 1961):

TABLE XXVII.—Quantities and cost of sec. 416 donations, domestic and foreign July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961

Commodity	Domestic donations		Foreign donations		Total	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Beans, dry.....	122,919	10,097	116,959	10,707	239,908	20,804
Butter.....	265,886	170,365	176,971	121,533	442,927	291,898
Butter oil.....			122,843	107,436	122,843	107,436
Cheese.....	257,573	107,464	577,035	251,174	834,608	358,638
Cornmeal.....	692,774	33,105	1,557,138	96,088	2,249,912	129,193
Corn, whole.....	6,946	261	271,146	13,136	278,092	13,397
Cottonseed oil.....			45,874	10,516	45,874	10,516
Flour.....	1,732,031	105,775	4,399,910	253,566	6,131,941	411,341
Milk, nonfat dry.....	520,579	90,425	2,951,258	541,311	3,472,137	631,736
Rice.....	206,223	61,468	736,062	90,156	1,242,285	151,624
Shortening.....			57,675	12,814	57,675	12,814
Wheat, whole.....	22,240	1,101	508,720	29,332	530,960	30,433
Total.....	4,127,441	559,061	11,521,621	1,592,769	15,649,062	2,172,830

*Section 303, barter.*—This authority is one of several legislative acts providing for the barter of surplus agricultural commodities for (a) materials which are less expensive to store or less subject to deterioration, and of which the United States does not domestically produce its requirements; (b) materials, goods, or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military assistance programs; (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for offshore construction programs; (d) materials to meet requirements of other Government agencies. Other Government agencies are directed to cooperate in effecting these barters.

All barter is conducted with private U.S. firms under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation which assure the export of surplus agricultural commodities and receipt by CCC of eligible strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment in payment therefor.

Title III requires that barter transactions be in the best interest of the United States and that no restrictions be placed on the countries of the free world into which surplus commodities may be bartered, except to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall find necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that world prices of agricultural commodities are not unduly disrupted or cash sales for dollars replaced. It also provides for cooperation with other exporting countries in preserving the normal patterns of commercial trade in commodities covered by international marketing agreements to which the United States is a party— at present only the International Wheat Agreement.

In carrying out the barter program, classifications are established according to country and commodity, reflecting the ability of individual countries to make cash purchases and their import histories. Barter offers involving export of an agricultural commodity to a country clearly able to make purchases for cash, and having a history of substantial purchases of the commodity, are approved only after a determination that the barter transaction is likely to result in a net addition to U.S. exports (International Wheat Agreement exports in

the case of wheat) and is not likely to disrupt world market prices unduly. In some cases, where it can be assumed from experience that barter exports to such countries will not meet these criteria, no barter offers will be considered. The CCC also obtains the advice of the Department of State in cases where the normal commercial trade of friendly countries may be affected or other foreign policy considerations may be involved. Prices paid for strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment accepted in exchange are not higher than prevailing market prices.

Barter transactions are subject to the following requirements: interest must be paid to CCC for any timelag between delivery to the barter contractor of the agricultural commodities and receipt of materials by CCC; agricultural commodities may not be transshipped from approved countries of destination without prior approval; barter materials delivered must originate in friendly countries; financial coverage for agricultural commodities taken in advance of barter materials deliveries is required in the form of cash deposits or irrevocable letters of credit in favor of CCC; and shipment of at least 50 percent of the materials imported into the United States must be made on privately owned U.S.-flag vessels in accordance with Public Law 664, 83d Congress.

A meeting was held in Washington in May, which was attended<sup>1</sup> by representatives of various segments of trade, industry, and agriculture, for the purpose of studying ways to expand and improve the barter program. Following this meeting, a trade task force was appointed to review the barter program and submit recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for modifying the program to accomplish such expansion and improvement. The task force recommendations are being studied by the Department preparatory to final action by the Secretary.

Barter contracts negotiated during the January-June 1961 period totaled \$119.7 million. This compares with contracts totaling \$39.6 million during the previous reporting period and \$87.7 million during the same period last year.

TABLE XXVIII. - Summary of barter contracts entered into in specified periods <sup>1</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1951-55 through 1959-60	July- December 1960	January- June 1961
<b>Stockpile:</b>				
Strategic.....	71.8	151.5		
Supplemental <sup>2</sup> .....		1,012.2	39.6	119.7
<b>Total stockpile.....</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>1,163.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>119.7</b>
<b>Supply:<sup>3</sup></b>				
International Cooperation Administration.....	28.4	33.5		
Atomic Energy Commission.....		4.5		
Department of Defense.....	7.4	50.0		
<b>Total supply.....</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>88.0</b>		
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>1,251.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>119.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Years beginning July 1; January-June 1961 preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Adjustments have been made to reflect net transfers of \$258.6 million to supplemental stockpile.

<sup>3</sup> Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile with reimbursement as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1958.

<sup>4</sup> Strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies. Adjustments have been made to transfer \$5.8 million from Atomic Energy Commission and \$4.1 million from Department of Defense to the supplemental stockpile in the 1951-55 through 1959-60 period.

Agricultural commodity exports by contractors in fulfillment of barter contracts with CCC totaled \$81.9 million for the period covered by this report, an increase of \$31.9 million over the last reporting period.

TABLE XXIX.—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods <sup>1</sup>

(In thousands of units)

Commodity	Unit	1940-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1959-60	July- Decem- ber 1960	January-June 1961 <sup>2</sup>		
					Under all contracts	1954-55 through 1959-60 contracts	1960-61 contracts
Wheat <sup>3</sup> .....	Bushel.....	33,445	235,833	10,049	20,426	9,039	11,387
Corn.....	do.....	9,338	159,035	4,284	17,492	569	16,923
Barley.....	do.....		80,398	5,168	1,858	504	1,354
Oats.....	do.....		41,603				
Rye.....	do.....		11,866	707	1,040		1,040
Soybeans.....	do.....		5,877				
Grafa sorghums.....	Hundredweight.....	990	50,367	1,433	1,856	8	1,848
Rice.....	do.....		4,102	213	166	166	
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	4,630	34,731				
Wool.....	do.....		11,976				
Cotton.....	Bale.....	56	1,975	56	450	37	13
Dry milk.....	Pound.....		68,278	8,667	9,428	3,790	5,638
Butter.....	do.....		17,511	273	40	40	
Cheese.....	do.....		14,360				
Tobacco.....	do.....	3,022	31,347	15,994	23,868		23,868
Others <sup>4</sup> .....	Metric ton.....	18	57				
Total quantity.....	do.....	1,227	16,792	695	1,171	278	893
Total value.....		Million dollars 107.6	Million dollars 1,208.3	Million dollars 50.0	Million dollars 81.9	Million dollars 21.1	Million dollars 60.8

<sup>1</sup> Years beginning July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes partial estimate for June.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 14,798,413 bushels shipped as wheat flour, 26,000 bushels in 1957-58, 2,321,994 in 1959-59; 8,310,125 in 1959-60; and 4,140,294 in 1960-61).

<sup>4</sup> Includes sales with exportation to be made by July 31, 1961, under cotton export sales announcement ON-EX-11 June 24, 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Includes flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed meal, and peanuts.

One hundred and eight countries and territories have received agricultural commodities exported under barter arrangements under the barter program, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961, as shown in table XXX.

TABLE XXX.—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1, 1960-June 30, 1961, and July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	Fiscal year 1961	Total 1954 through 1961	Country	Fiscal year 1961	Total 1954 through 1961
Aden.....		30	Korea.....		3,679
Algeria.....		976	Kuwait.....	63	141
Angola.....		19	Lebanon.....	1,935	4,399
Australia.....		7,103	Liberia.....	73	194
Austria.....	11,839	38,789	Libya.....		8
Azores.....		261	Madeira.....		160
Bahamas.....	9	32	Malaya, Federation of.....		850
Bahrain.....	7	22	Malta.....		624
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	995	118,294	Mexico.....		18,191
Bermuda.....	25	94	Morocco.....	384	771
Bolivia.....	3,513	6,090	Mozambique.....	862	3,115
Brazil.....	8,429	15,923	Netherlands.....	66	139,562
British Guiana.....		11	Netherlands Antilles.....	8	37
British Honduras.....	15	29	New Zealand.....		9
Canada.....		2,925	Nicaragua.....		273
Canal Zone.....	8	144	Nigeria.....	535	2,115
Canary Islands.....	3,071	6,672	Norway.....	1,096	24,402
Ceylon.....		1,315	Okinawa.....		824
Chile.....	13	3,098	Pakistan.....		50
China (Taiwan).....		8,006	Panama.....	2	175
Colombia.....	853	8,030	Peru.....	3,138	13,887
Congo, Republic of the.....	801	2,384	Philippines.....	418	7,611
Costa Rica.....	134	354	Portugal.....		5,573
Cuba.....	294	5,526	Portuguese India.....		40
Cyprus.....		1,806	Qatar.....	4	10
Denmark.....	606	7,803	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....		466
Dominican Republic.....	124	338	Saudi Arabia.....	235	751
Ecuador.....		33	Sierra Leone.....	22	65
El Salvador.....		775	South Africa, Republic of.....	58	5,062
Ethiopia.....	1	166	Spain.....	3,535	15,347
Finland.....		4,250	St. Pierre-Miquelon.....	40	72
France.....	4,964	62,566	Sweden.....	93	14,478
French Somaliland.....	31	164	Switzerland.....		3,250
French West Africa.....		1,609	Thailand.....		4,536
West Germany.....	1,031	136,540	Trieste.....		1,371
Ghana.....	1,174	3,234	Tunisia.....	301	938
Greece.....		11,613	Turkey.....	2,811	17,584
Greenland.....		36	United Arab Republic (Egypt).....		8,923
Guam.....		53	United Arab Republic (Syria).....	3,320	5,591
Guatemala.....	185	758	United Kingdom.....	10,294	257,636
Haiti.....	1,435	2,701	Uruguay.....		1,200
Honduras.....		107	Venezuela.....	51	1,347
Hong Kong.....	410	13,360	Virgin Islands.....	1	77
India.....	7,659	11,867	West Indies Federation <sup>2</sup> .....	235	1,369
Indonesia.....		1,604	Yugoslavia.....	6,796	10,312
Iran.....	4	748	Others.....	30,692	40,633
Iraq.....	2,221	2,806			
Ireland.....	2,944	33,781			
Israel.....	3,346	19,311			
Italy.....	61	30,308			
Japan.....	6,495	140,349			
Jordan.....	11	1,683			
			Total.....	131,630	1,310,248

<sup>1</sup> Commodity values at export market prices. Includes partial estimate for June 1961.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957. It is estimated that about 80 percent of the value shown covers shipments to the United Kingdom, the remaining 14 percent covers shipments to other countries of the British Commonwealth including Australia, Canada, and Muscat, South Africa.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, and unidentified sections.

Includes shipments for which documents listing country of destination have not been processed and small quantities to British Cameroons, British West Africa, Cape Verde Islands, Iceland, Muscat and Oman, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome, Suva, and South Vietnam.

Materials delivered to CCC by contractors against barter agreements during the reporting period, \$81 million, represented an increase from the last reporting period. Acquisitions of stockpile materials prior to enactment of Public Law 85-931 were limited by CCC to materials within the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization procurement directives. Since then they have been in conformity with the list of materials designated by the President pursuant to section 303 of Public Law 480. Materials delivered in the report period compared with past deliveries are indicated in table XXXI.

TABLE XXXI. - Value of materials delivered by barter contractors in specified periods <sup>1</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1959-60	July- December 1960	January-June 1961 <sup>2</sup>		
				Under all contracts	1954-55 through 1959-60 contracts	1960-61 contracts
<b>Stockpile:</b>						
Strategic.....	71.8	151.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Supplemental <sup>3</sup> .....		840.8	78.6	80.9	50.6	30.3
Total stockpile.....	71.8	991.8	79.0	81.0	50.7	30.3
<b>Supply: <sup>4</sup></b>						
ICA.....	28.4	33.3				
Atomic Energy Commission.....		3.2				
Department of Defense.....	7.4	49.4				
Total supply.....	35.8	85.9				
Grand total.....	107.6	1,077.7	79.0	81.0	50.7	30.3

<sup>1</sup> Years beginning July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes partial estimate for June 1961.

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

<sup>4</sup> Strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

CCC has received reimbursement of \$223 million for strategic materials delivered to the strategic stockpile and \$69.8 million for materials delivered to other Government agencies. A total of approximately \$1,001 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile. CCC has been reimbursed for \$218.9 million of this total by the Second Supplemental Act of 1958, Public Law 85-352; \$82.3 million by the Second Supplemental Act of 1959, Public Law 86-30; \$129 million by the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1960, Public Law 86-80; \$422.9 million by the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1961, Public Law 86-532; and is authorized to request appropriations for the balance 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 supplemental stockpile or to other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

## TITLE IV

Public Law 86-341, approved September 21, 1959, added title IV to Public Law 480 providing for long-term supply and dollar credit sales of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities. Major objectives of this title are the use of such agricultural commodities and the financial resources made available through their sale on a deferred payment basis to assist in the economic development of friendly countries, and the expansion or maintenance of U.S. dollar exports of such commodities to such countries. Under this title the U.S. Government may enter into agreements with governments of friendly nations for delivery of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities for periods up to 10 years. Credit periods of up to 20 years are authorized.

Developments during the reporting period include authorization by the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation to use CCC funds for financing title IV programs in countries in addition to the "pilot program" countries. Active negotiations were continued with "pilot" countries and discussions were undertaken with other U.S. agencies and officials of other governments with regard to development and negotiation of title IV programs with countries in addition to the "pilot" countries. It is expected that the first title IV agreements will be signed shortly.

Title IV program regulations were issued on February 17, 1961, and operational plans and procedures readied for financing exports under this title.

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TABLE 1.—Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1960 and in calendar year 1961 through June 30

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Calendar year 1960:		
Greece.....	Jan. 7, 1960	59,502
Israel.....	do	39,614
India (supplement).....	Jan. 8, 1960	42,123
Uruguay (supplement).....	Jan. 13, 1960	5,089
Pakistan (supplement).....	Jan. 28, 1960	37,823
China (Taiwan) (supplement).....	Feb. 11, 1960	8,473
Poland (supplement).....	do	64,216
Peru.....	Feb. 12, 1960	18,621
Vietnam (supplement).....	Feb. 13, 1960	2,059
India (supplement).....	Mar. 21, 1960	15,238
Finland.....	Mar. 23, 1960	5,299
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (supplement).....	Mar. 28, 1960	14,913
Iceland.....	Apr. 6, 1960	2,404
Pakistan (supplement).....	Apr. 11, 1960	10,338
Pakistan.....	do	117,637
India <sup>1</sup> .....	May 4, 1960	326,750
Finland (supplement).....	May 6, 1960	100
Pakistan (supplement).....	May 27, 1960	700
Chile.....	June 2, 1960	4,307
Yugoslavia.....	June 3, 1960	20,695
Spain.....	June 22, 1960	71,637
Israel (supplement).....	June 30, 1960	7,399
Vietnam (supplement).....	do	1,215
Poland.....	July 21, 1960	178,711
Iran.....	July 26, 1960	12,488
India (supplement).....	July 29, 1960	68,000
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	Aug. 1, 1960	90,016
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	Aug. 9, 1960	27,507
Chile (amendment).....	Aug. 12, 1960	350
China (Taiwan).....	Aug. 30, 1960	20,883
Korea (supplement).....	Sept. 16, 1960	810
United Arab Republic (Syria) (amendment).....	Sept. 17, 1960	1,298
Pakistan (supplement).....	Sept. 23, 1960	13,969
India (supplement).....	do	17,131
Iran (supplement).....	Sept. 28, 1960	16,831
Ecuador.....	Sept. 27, 1960	1,000
Ceylon.....	Sept. 30, 1960	7,200
Uruguay (supplement).....	Oct. 13, 1960	3,291
Iran (supplement).....	Oct. 20, 1960	1,217
Vietnam.....	Oct. 28, 1960	11,923
France.....	Nov. 1, 1960	2,632
Indonesia.....	Nov. 5, 1960	22,723
Greece.....	Nov. 7, 1960	15,733
Chile.....	Nov. 8, 1960	41,100
Korea.....	Dec. 2, 1960	49,750
Brazil (amendment).....	Dec. 23, 1960	57,676
Total.....		1,701,523

<sup>1</sup> 1st year of 4-year agreement.

TABLE 1.—Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1960 and in calendar year 1961 through June 30—Continued

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Calendar year 1961 through June 30:		<i>Thousands</i>
India (balance of 4-year agreement).....	(5)	\$1,581,230
Turkey.....	Jan. 11, 1961	21,000
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	Jan. 16, 1961	4,000
China (Taiwan) (supplement).....	Feb. 9, 1961	5,900
Iceland (supplement).....	Feb. 27, 1961	75
Indonesia (supplement).....	Mar. 2, 1961	6,400
India (supplement).....	Mar. 9, 1961	43,500
Pakistan (supplement).....	Mar. 11, 1961	9,300
Do.....	do.	4,100
Vietnam.....	Mar. 25, 1961	3,425
Turkey (supplement).....	Mar. 29, 1961	19,500
Ecuador.....	Apr. 3, 1961	2,425
Iceland.....	Apr. 7, 1961	2,158
Bolivia.....	do.	4,900
Iran (supplement).....	Apr. 17, 1961	2,286
Pakistan (supplement).....	Apr. 21, 1961	15,000
China (Taiwan) (supplement).....	Apr. 27, 1961	3,900
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 28, 1961	41,800
Brazil.....	May 4, 1961	116,000
Israel.....	May 10, 1961	31,500
Korea (supplement).....	May 11, 1961	19,800
Spain.....	May 22, 1961	67,100
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (amendment).....	May 27, 1961	21,000
Iran (amendment).....	June 1, 1961	325
Pakistan (amendment).....	June 3, 1961	19,000
Do.....	June 14, 1961	3,000
Greece (amendment).....	June 22, 1961	1,900
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (amendment).....	June 24, 1961	4,900
Tunisia.....	June 30, 1961	22,500
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,072,314</b>

<sup>1</sup> Financing for last 3 years of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

TABLE 2.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1961, through June 30, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia.....	3.0								3.0	0.3	3.3	4.9
Brazil.....	62.0								62.0	8.0	70.0	116.0
Chile.....	6.0								6.0	1.2	7.2	11.8
Ecuador.....				0.7	1.5				2.2	.1	2.3	2.4
Greece.....							1.3		1.8	.1	1.9	1.9
Iceland.....	.6	0.4	(2)		.5		.1	0.1	1.7	.2	1.9	2.2
India.....	723.7		87.0	33.6					844.3	147.8	992.1	1,032.7
Indonesia.....			3.1						3.1	.6	3.7	6.4
Iran.....	1.1						.3		1.4	.4	1.8	2.6
Israel.....	7.4	7.5	.7		.2	0.7	6.7		23.2	2.7	25.9	34.5
Korea.....				15.4					15.4	.6	16.0	19.8
Pakistan.....	15.4		4.5	2.9	4.0		3.8		30.6	4.3	34.9	50.4
Spain.....	14.1	8.6		22.5					45.5	4.0	49.5	67.1
Tunisia.....	11.0	2.4							13.4	1.9	15.3	22.8
Turkey.....	21.4		1.0						22.4	3.0	25.4	41.5
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	11.4	2.4					3.1	.5	16.4	2.3	18.7	30.0
Vietnam.....				2.4					2.4	.1	2.5	3.1
Yugoslavia.....	12.2			6.7			8.7	.2	27.8	2.6	30.4	41.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>820.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1,123.6</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>1,303.8</b>	<b>2,022.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than \$50,000.  
<sup>3</sup> \$723.7 million for wheat and \$87 million for rice balance of 1-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.  
<sup>4</sup> See the following:

Corn.....	\$11.6
Barley.....	0.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12.3</b>

<sup>5</sup> Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.  
<sup>6</sup> See the following:

Fruit.....	\$0.3
Poultry.....	.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.8</b>

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TABLE 3.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value, including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost, including ocean transportation
Argentina.....			0.3				25.6		25.9	0.8	30.7	35.9
Austria.....	6.9	15.7		9.5	4.8		2.4	0.2	39.5	3.3	42.8	60.1
Bolivia.....	3.0								3.0	.3	3.3	4.9
Brazil.....	215.3	.6				1.9	4.1		252.8	32.5	285.1	482.7
Burma.....				32.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	.1	38.7	1.8	40.5	54.3
Ceylon.....	0.6		11.9						21.5	3.6	25.1	36.7
Chile.....	22.5	1.4		14.1	1.9		18.5	.1	55.8	5.9	61.7	99.3
China (Taiwan).....	34.5			7.1	7.7	1.5	3.4		54.2	5.4	61.6	84.1
Colombia.....	34.5	2.8		11.9	1.0	.3	9.4		62.5	0.9	63.4	94.9
Ecuador.....	2.9			1.1	1.8		5.1		10.9	.8	11.7	14.1
Finland.....	10.5	2.3			14.1			2.7	40.1	2.0	42.1	55.3
France.....				23.0	12.0				35.0	.1	35.7	47.2
Germany.....								1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2
Greece.....	21.2	25.5				4.4	19.9		79.0	0.1	88.1	118.1
Iceland.....	3.1	2.9	.2	.9	2.2		.5	1.3	11.1	.8	11.9	14.4
India.....	1,693.6	2.7	165.3	157.2	8.4	3.5	1.0		1,974.7	318.9	2,343.6	3,691.6
Indonesia.....	10.0		70.8	58.1	17.4				154.3	13.0	169.3	234.4
Iran.....	23.9					.8	1.4		28.1	0.4	34.5	46.0
Israel.....	57.9	62.2	2.0		5.6	1.2	18.4	10.7	174.9	10.5	194.4	262.2
Italy.....	1.5	4.8		77.0	20.4		33.4	(C)	149.1	4.0	149.7	184.3
Japan.....	47.2	15.3	13.7	52.5	7.6				135.0	13.5	148.5	201.6
Korea.....	73.5	25.7	24.2	47.5	6.6	.3	1.2	8.0	191.8	20.5	215.3	279.3
Mexico.....		24.6							24.6	1.0	25.6	41.3
Netherlands.....				.2					.2		.2	.3
Pakistan.....	221.1		78.5	133.0	9.8	5.3	26.1		389.8	51.3	432.1	641.4
Pakistan.....	1.7					.4	.5		2.6	.3	2.9	4.5
Peru.....	22.0		6.9			.2	1.8	(C)	31.2	2.6	33.8	53.0
Philippines.....			5.8	4.8		1.7	.4	(C)	12.7	1.3	14.0	20.3
Poland.....	151.6	19.8		91.1	1.3	3.3	24.4		337.7	27.5	365.2	509.1
Portugal.....	6.3								6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain.....	18.8	49.7		110.6	24.9	1.5	217.2	19.1	471.8	26.6	498.4	562.0
Switzerland.....	11.0	2.4							13.4	1.9	15.3	22.8
Thailand.....					3.9	.2			4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Turkey.....	13.9	19.1	3.5			2.2	78.0	0.6	230.9	20.7	257.6	358.1

See footnotes at end of table, p. 66.

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TABLE 3.—Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961—Con

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Hleo	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
UAR (Egypt).....	155.1	9.2	5.3		15.5		12.8	1.0	198.9	22.1	221.0	323.1
UAR (Syria).....	20.4	4.6							28.0	4.0	32.0	42.0
United Kingdom.....					38.0			10.1	48.1	.4	48.5	48.5
Uruguay.....	18.5	10.0		7.2	6.1				41.8	4.2	46.0	62.9
Vietnam.....	3.7			7.1	10.3				21.1	1.8	22.9	28.5
Yugoslavia.....	240.2			82.4		.5	62.5	3.3	388.9	50.3	439.2	637.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,257.2</b>	<b>1,364.3</b>	<b>388.1</b>	<b>828.2</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>0.47.0</b>	<b>0.610.4</b>	<b>10.61.7</b>	<b>5,811.6</b>	<b>722.8</b>	<b>6,534.4</b>	<b>9,479.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> Negligible.  
<sup>3</sup> \$1.4 million of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$5.3 million extra-long staple.

<sup>5</sup> \$20,000 or less.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$0.3 million, cotton linters; \$13.1 million, extra-long staple.

<sup>7</sup> See the following:

Corn.....	Millions	\$166.5
Oats.....	5.3	
Barley.....	133.8	
Grain sorghums.....	52.8	
Rye.....	5.9	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>364.3</b>	

<sup>8</sup> See the following:

Condensed milk.....	Millions	\$1.8
Dry whole milk.....	1.7	
Nonfat dry milk.....	16.3	
Evaporated milk.....	3.7	
Butter, butter oil, and/or ghee.....	18.8	
Cheese.....	4.0	
Whey.....	.1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>47.0</b>	

<sup>9</sup> See the following:

Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	Millions	\$566.8
Linseed oil.....	1.1	
Lard.....	25.6	
Tallow and/or grease.....	10.9	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>610.4</b>	

<sup>10</sup> See the following:

Fruit: Austria, Burma, Finland, Iceland, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	Millions	\$16.0
Seeds: Chile.....	1.4	
Potatoes: Spain.....	1.4	
Poultry: Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, UAR.....	4.0	
Beef: Spain, Israel.....	28.1	
Pork: Korea, Spain.....	10.0	
Beans: Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia.....	3.9	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>61.7</b>	

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TABLE 4.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Argentina.....							5.7		5.7	0.1	5.8	8.2
Austria.....		4.5		0.5	0.5				5.5	0	6.1	7.7
Chile.....	2.2						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.....	5.9	2.4				2.4	2.1		12.8	1.4	14.2	23.3
Israel.....	5.2	3.2	0.1	1.1	.2	1.0	.7		11.5	1.5	13.0	21.0
Italy.....	1.5	2.5		35.5	5.7		4.4		49.0	1.7	51.3	97.6
Japan.....	21.3	3.5	13.7	34.1	5.0				77.6	6.8	84.4	105.2
Korea.....				9.4	4.6				14.0	.8	14.8	14.8
Pakistan.....				21.5	3.3	2.4	.4		27.6	1.2	28.8	34.5
Peru.....	6.0				2.2	1			6.1	0	6.7	12.0
Spain.....		3.0		8.0			5.0	0.9	19.1	1.6	20.7	29.9
Thailand.....					1.9				1.9		2.0	2.0
Turkey.....	6.3	11.0					4.2		21.5	5.1	26.6	37.0
United Kingdom.....					15.0				15.0	.2	15.2	15.2
Yugoslavia.....	31.8			9.8					44.6	6.4	51.0	78.0
Total.....	84.8	30.1	13.8	124.4	40.6	5.9	25.0	4.9	320.4	28.4	354.8	460.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> See the following:

Corn.....	\$11.4
Oats.....	4.0
Barley.....	12.0
Grain sorghums.....	2.7
Total.....	30.1

<sup>3</sup> See the following:

Nonfat dry milk.....	\$0.9
Evaporated milk.....	1.1
Butter and ghee.....	3.4

Cheese.....	.4
Whey.....	.1
Total.....	5.9

<sup>4</sup> See the following:

Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	\$25.4
Lard.....	(*)
Linseed oil.....	.5
Total.....	25.9

\* Negligible.

<sup>5</sup> Frozen beef.

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TABLE 5.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated OCO cost including ocean transportation
Argentina.....							23.0		23.0	0.7	23.7	26.2
Austria.....	3.4	6.8		5.3	3.0		2.4	0.2	21.1	1.2	22.3	31.5
Brazil.....	33.4	.6			.3		1.4		35.7	5.0	40.7	73.4
Burma.....				17.9	1.0	2.0			21.0	.8	21.8	31.4
Chile.....	11.9			7.1	.2		12.5	.4	32.1	2.3	34.4	46.8
Colombia.....	3.4			5.8			1.5		10.7	.7	11.4	15.5
Ecuador.....	1.1			.3	.2		1.5		3.1	.3	3.4	4.3
Finland.....	6.0	1.1		2.8	3.2			1.2	14.3	1.0	15.3	22.3
France.....					.7				.7		.7	.7
Germany.....								1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2
Greece.....							5.0		5.0	.2	6.1	6.1
Indonesia.....	5.0		41.3	39.7	14.9				90.9	7.1	98.0	144.0
Iran.....	9.2					.8			10.0	2.6	12.6	20.8
Israel.....	6.3	3.2		1.5	.2	2.3	2.2	10.3	20.0	1.9	21.9	37.6
Japan.....	26.6	9.8		18.4	2.6				57.4	6.7	64.1	90.4
Korea.....	6.4	10.9	13.4	.4	2.0	.3	.5	3.0	41.9	5.0	40.0	53.7
Pakistan.....			10.8						10.8		10.8	28.9
Paraguay.....	1.7					.4	.5		2.6	.3	2.9	4.5
Peru.....	2.5						1.0		3.5	.3	3.8	5.4
Portugal.....	6.3								6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain.....	4.4	2.7		26.4	2.0		52.3	3.4	89.2	5.8	95.0	112.0
Turkey.....	7.0	.3	1.4				4.0		13.6	1.5	15.1	22.7
UAR (Egypt).....	17.0								17.0	2.5	19.5	36.1
United Kingdom.....					12.0				12.0	.2	12.2	12.2
Yugoslavia.....	40.9			8.3			10.8		60.0	10.2	70.2	110.3
Total.....	192.5	35.4	72.9	121.9	42.3	6.8	120.4	24.8	616.0	57.2	673.2	958.1

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<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 90.3 million cotton linters.

<sup>3</sup> See the following:

	Millions
Corn.....	\$16.6
Barley.....	16.7
Grain sorghums.....	2.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35.4</b>

<sup>4</sup> See the following:

	Millions
Condensed milk.....	\$1.4
Dry whole milk.....	.5
Nonfat dry milk.....	.2
Evaporated milk.....	.6
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	2.6
Cheese.....	.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5.8</b>

<sup>5</sup> See the following:

	Millions
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	\$102.0
Linseed oil.....	.1
Lard.....	15.2
Tallow and/or grease.....	3.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>120.4</b>

<sup>6</sup> See the following:

Fruit (dried, fresh and/or canned):	Millions
Austria.....	\$0.2
Burma.....	.1
Finland.....	1.2
Chile: Seeds.....	.4
Germany: Poultry.....	1.2
Israel:	
Beans.....	.3
Meat.....	10.0
Korea: Pork products.....	8.0
Spain:	
Pork products.....	2.0
Potatoes.....	1.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24.8</b>

TABLE 6.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1957

[In millions of dollars]

Country <sup>1</sup>	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>2</sup>	Market value, including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost, including ocean transportation
Austria.....	3.5	4.4		3.7	1.3				12.9	1.5	14.4	20.9
Brazil.....	119.1				.4	1.9	2.7		124.1	15.3	139.4	205.6
Burma.....									.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	.7	.7
China (Taiwan).....				4.8	1.7	1.4	1.0		8.9	.4	9.3	12.5
Colombia.....	11.1			1.8			1.1		14.0	1.6	15.6	20.8
Ecuador.....	.8				.1		2.2		3.1	.2	3.3	3.9
Finland.....	1.6	1.2		1.0	1.0				4.8	.4	5.2	7.8
France.....					1.4				1.4		1.4	1.4
Greece.....	13.0	3.4				.8	5.7		22.9	3.1	26.0	35.8
Iceland.....	.6	.7		.1	.5		.2	0.5	2.0	.1	2.7	3.4
India.....	224.9		26.4	41.3	5.9	3.5			302.0	69.6	371.6	548.5
Israel.....	4.7	3.7				.8			9.3	1.3	10.6	15.1
Italy.....		2.3		28.9	8.7		32.0		71.9	2.5	74.4	91.1
Korea.....	2.3	3.6	10.8						16.7	2.1	18.8	21.7
Netherlands.....				.2					.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	.2
Pakistan.....	30.0		27.4	7.1	1.5	.1	2.2		68.3	5.0	73.9	115.1
Peru.....	3.5								3.5	.3	3.8	5.9
Philippines.....			2.4	4.8		1.7		( <sup>3</sup> )	9.3	.8	10.1	14.7
Poland.....			14.2				3.4		17.6	.7	18.3	24.2
Spain.....		3.7			2.0		43.0	12.8	61.5	3.9	65.4	67.3
Netherlands.....					2.0	.2			2.2	.1	2.3	2.4
Turkey.....	44.1	4.3					7.2		60.0	8.8	68.8	100.0
United Kingdom.....					6.0				8.2		8.2	8.2
Yugoslavia.....	54.1			12.8			16.3		85.2	14.7	99.9	142.2
Total.....	515.3	27.3	67.0	120.7	33.2	10.4	117.5	19.9	911.3	123.0	1,034.3	1,468.5

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<sup>1</sup> Agreement with Bolivia expired. No funds expended.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$50,000.

\* See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Corn.....	\$17.2
Oats.....	.7
Barley.....	9.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27.3</b>

  

	<i>Millions</i>
Condensed milk.....	\$9.4
Dry whole milk.....	.9
Nonfat dry milk.....	5.2
Evaporated milk.....	.8
Butter and butter oil.....	2.0
Cheese.....	1.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10.4</b>

\* See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	\$93.5
Linseed oil.....	.6
Lard.....	10.3
Tallow and/or grease.....	13.1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>117.5</b>

<sup>7</sup> See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Iceland: Fruit.....	\$0.5
United Kingdom: Fruit.....	2.2
Philippines: Beans.....	(c)
Spain: Beef.....	12.8
Turkey: Beef.....	4.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>19.9</b>

\* Negligible.

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TABLE 7.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1957, through June 30 1958

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated OOC cost including ocean transportation
Burma.....				14.1	1.0	0.1	1.8		17.0	1.0	18.0	22.2
Ceylon.....	1.3		3.6						4.9		5.4	8.1
China (Taiwan).....	7.8				1.7		1.3		10.8	1.0	11.8	14.7
Colombia.....				2.7	.5	.3	2.4			.4	6.3	7.9
Ecuador.....	1.0			1			.5		1.0		1.7	2.4
Finland.....	2.9			1.0	2.6			1.0	7.5	.3	7.8	10.3
France.....				23.0	4.5				27.5	.1	27.0	39.1
Greece.....	7.8	8.7				1.2			17.7	2.1	19.8	28.7
Iceland.....	.7	.8	.1	.4	.3			.3	2.0	.1	2.7	3.3
India.....	37.0	9.0							48.0	9.3	55.3	71.8
Israel.....	11.2	12.2		.8	.2	10.0	2.1	.1	37.2	3.8	41.0	62.0
Italy.....				12.6	6.0			(?)	18.0	.4	19.0	25.7
Korea.....	28.0	16.2							44.8	5.2	50.0	69.7
Mexico.....		21.6							24.0	1.0	25.0	41.2
Pakistan.....	43.6		13.7			2.2	.3		56.8	8.6	65.4	99.7
Peru.....	2.7		4.4			.1			7.2	.4	7.6	11.1
Philippines.....			3.4						3.4	.5	3.9	5.6
Poland.....	42.4	19.2		40.0		1.0	8.2		110.8	8.7	119.5	171.5
Spain.....		5.0		25.6	5.3	1.0	56.5		93.4	4.7	98.1	111.0
Turkey.....	15.4	2.2				2.2	26.4	2.2	48.4	3.5	51.9	66.1
United Kingdom.....					5.0			7.9	12.9		12.9	12.9
Vietnam.....					5.6				5.6	.3	5.9	5.9
Yugoslavia.....	40.4			15.1			11.4		66.9	5.9	72.8	104.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>672.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>730.0</b>	<b>995.4</b>

1 Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

2 Negligible.

3 Includes \$6.8 million extra-long staple.

4 See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Corn.....	\$40.3
Oats.....	.6
Barley.....	28.3
Grain sorghums.....	16.8
Rye.....	5.9

Total..... 97.9

5 See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Dry whole milk.....	\$0.2
Nonfat dry milk.....	4.2
Evaporated milk.....	1.2
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	10.5
Cheese.....	2.6

Total..... 18.7

6 See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	\$110.2
Tallow and/or grease.....	.7

Total..... 110.9

7 See the following:

	<i>Millions</i>
Finland: Dried prunes.....	\$1.0
Iceland:	
Dried fruit.....	.1
Canned fruit.....	.1
Fresh apples and pears.....	.1
Fresh lemons.....	(a)
Dates.....	(a)
Israel: Dried prunes.....	.1
Italy and Turkey: Poultry.....	2.2
United Kingdom:	
Dried prunes.....	4.0
Canned peaches, mixed fruit, and cranberries.....	2.0
Canned grapefruit sections.....	1.0
Canned citrus juices.....	.8
Fresh lemons.....	.8
Total.....	11.5

8 Negligible.

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TABLE 8.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1959.

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Argentina.....			0.3				0.9		1.2		1.2	1.5
Ceylon.....	4.2		8.3						12.5	2.1	14.6	21.4
China (Taiwan).....	8.9				2.6	0.1	.7		12.3	1.0	13.3	16.6
Finland.....				1.0	2.7			0.1	3.8	.1	3.9	4.3
France.....					3.5				3.5		3.5	3.5
Iceland.....	.6	0.5		.4	.5		.1		2.1	.1	2.2	2.7
India.....	218.9	3.9							222.8	38.8	261.6	370.2
Indonesia.....	5.0		7.6	25.0					37.6	2.0	40.2	61.5
Israel.....	11.9	15.8	.6	1.4	.3	1.5	2.4	.3	34.1	4.2	38.3	50.0
Korea.....	21.7	.5		7.5					29.7	3.2	32.9	49.1
Pakistan.....	55.4		7.4	11.8		.1	10.0		74.7	12.1	86.8	125.9
Poland.....	14.1	11.3		8.6		.8	5.4		40.2	3.5	43.7	55.8
Spain.....		11.2		10.6	.68	.5	62.7	2.0	101.8	4.3	106.1	114.5
Turkey.....	2.3		.7				30.2		33.2	1.5	34.7	37.1
UAR (Egypt).....	22.5	3.2	5.3		9.1		3.7	.5	44.3	3.7	48.0	65.9
Uruguay.....		2.0		3.5	6.1				11.6	.5	12.1	14.0
Yugoslavia.....	55.8			18.2			9.9	2.1	80.0	9.7	89.7	135.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>421.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>751.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>838.8</b>	<b>1,129.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCO.

<sup>2</sup> Extra-long staple.

<sup>3</sup> See the following:

.....	Millions
Corn.....	\$17.3
Grain sorghums.....	10.8
Barley.....	20.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>48.4</b>

<sup>4</sup> See the following:

.....	Millions
Dry whole milk.....	\$0.1
Nonfat dry milk.....	2.6
Butter oil.....	.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3.0</b>

<sup>5</sup> Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

<sup>6</sup> See the following:

.....	Millions
Finland, Yugoslavia: Fresh lemons.....	\$0.4
Israel, Turkey, and Yugoslavia: Dry edible beans.....	2.1
Spain:	
Dry edible beans.....	1.8
Poultry.....	.5
UAR: Poultry.....	.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5.0</b>

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TABLE 9.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Chile.....				2.7	0.2				2.9	0.2	3.1	4.2
China (Taiwan).....	5.2								5.2	.6	5.8	8.5
Colombia.....	20.4	2.8				1.1	3.4		27.7	3.9	31.6	44.9
Finland.....				1.8	2.4			0.4	4.6	.1	4.7	5.4
Greece.....		5.5							5.5	.9	6.4	6.5
Iceland.....	.6	.5	0.1		.4		.1	3.4	2.1	.3	2.4	2.7
India.....	420.0	4.7	51.9	42.8	.5				525.9	38.4	614.3	985.2
Indonesia.....			9.9						9.9	1.4	11.3	10.0
Israel.....	11.2	16.6	.6	.8	.2		4.2		33.6	4.1	37.7	47.0
Pakistan.....	51.7			1.7	1.0	0.5	12.4		97.3	17.5	114.8	172.3
Peru.....	7.9		2.2				.8	(9)	10.9	1.0	11.9	18.6
Poland.....	30.6	9.8		2.2					48.0	5.0	53.0	78.9
Spain.....		6.5		22.5	4.6		27.7		61.3	2.8	64.1	71.6
Turkey.....	24.4	1.3					5.7		31.4	3.5	34.9	51.7
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	32.7	3.6				6.4	4.0		63.7	6.5	73.2	101.8
U.A.R. (Syria).....	5.0	3.5					8.5		8.5	1.4	9.0	13.1
Uruguay.....	18.5	5.2							27.4	3.2	30.6	45.6
Vietnam.....	.7			3.7					6.6	.4	7.0	8.2
Yugoslavia.....				11.5	4.7	.5	5.4	11.0	18.4	.5	19.2	26.5
Tot.....	620.9	60.0	64.7	90.9	21.5	11.0	163.7	1.8	994.3	142.0	1,130.5	1,711.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCO.

<sup>2</sup> See the following:

	Millions
Finland:	
Fresh fruit.....	\$0.1
Dried fruit.....	.2
Canned fruit.....	.1
Iceland:	
Dried fruit.....	.1
Fresh fruit.....	.2
Canned fruit.....	.1
Yugoslavia: Fresh fruit and canned fruit.....	1.0
Total.....	1.8

<sup>3</sup> Includes only the amounts to be financed during the 1st year of the 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960: \$241.25 million wheat, \$29 million rice, and \$48.75 million ocean transportation. Additional amounts of \$723.75 million wheat, \$87 million rice, and \$146.25 million ocean transportation to be financed after Jan. 1, 1961.

<sup>4</sup> Poultry, \$50,000; ocean transportation, \$5,000.

<sup>5</sup> See the following:

	Millions
Corn.....	\$28.6
Barley.....	22.6
Grain sorghum.....	8.8

Total..... 60.0

<sup>6</sup> Nonfat dry milk.

<sup>7</sup> Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

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TABLE 10—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia.....	3.0								3.0	0.3	3.3	4.9
Brazil.....	92.8								92.8	12.2	105.0	173.7
Ceylon.....	4.1								4.1	1.0	5.1	7.2
Chile.....	15.4	1.4		4.3	1.5		3.0		20.2	3.0	29.2	41.4
China (Taiwan).....	14.0			2.3	1.7		.4		19.0	2.4	21.4	31.8
Ecuador.....				.7	1.5		.9		3.1	.3	3.3	3.5
France.....					2.5				2.5		2.5	2.5
Greece.....	2.5	5.5					0.2		14.3	1.4	15.0	17.6
Iceland.....	.6	.4			.5		.1	0.1	1.7	.2	1.9	2.3
India <sup>2</sup> .....	723.8	11.1	87.0	73.1	2.0		1.0		898.0	152.8	1,050.8	1,717.9
Indonesia.....			12.0	3.4	2.5				17.9	1.9	19.8	29.9
Iran.....	10.7						1.4		18.1	3.8	21.0	33.2
Israel.....	7.4	7.5	.7		.2	0.7	0.7		23.2	2.7	25.9	34.5
Korea.....	14.5	2.5		30.0			.7		47.7	4.7	51.9	70.3
Pakistan.....	15.4		13.2	2.9	4.0		3.8		39.3	0.3	45.0	65.0
Poland.....	61.5	10.5		20.1	1.5	1.5	7.4		130.5	9.0	130.1	178.7
Spain.....	14.4	8.0		22.5					45.5	4.0	40.5	64.7
Tunisia.....	11.0	2.4							13.4	1.0	15.3	22.8
Turkey.....	21.4		1.4						22.8	2.8	25.6	42.0
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	62.0	2.4					5.1	.5	70.9	9.4	80.3	110.3
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	15.4	1.1							16.5	2.0	10.1	28.0
Uruguay.....		2.8							2.8	.5	3.3	3.3
Vietnam.....	3.0				5.9				8.0	1.1	10.0	14.4
Yugoslavia.....	12.2			0.7			8.7	.2	27.8	2.0	30.4	40.1
Total agreements July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961.....	1,112.6	85.2	114.3	180.9	17.9	42.2	140.0	0.8	1,539.9	220.9	1,766.8	2,750.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> \$723.8 million for wheat and \$87 million for rice balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

<sup>3</sup> See the following:

	Millions
Corn.....	\$20.1
Barley.....	24.5
Grain sorghums.....	11.0
Total.....	65.2

<sup>4</sup> Nonfat dry milk.

<sup>5</sup> Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.

<sup>6</sup> Fruit.....

Poultry.....	3
.....	5
Total.....	8

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TABLE 11—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1961, through June 30, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	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
Bolivia.....	2,035											
Brazil.....	30,741											
Chile.....	3,683											
Ecuador.....				5.0	1,630							
Greece.....	419	287	4		500		11,023			482		
India <sup>1</sup> .....	440,924		10,534	210.0								
Indonesia.....			601									
Iran.....	721						1,513					
Israel.....	4,409	5,905	132		255	8,818	41,888					
Korea.....				111.0								
Pakistan.....	0,186		918	10.0	4,000		22,016					
Spain.....	8,635	4,644		150.5								
Tunisia.....	6,430	2,492										
Turkey.....	12,641		221									
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	7,371	1,925					39,663	1,323				
Vietnam.....				19.0								
Yugoslavia.....	7,319			80.0			66,139			3,968		
Total.....	640,757	15,496	18,500	485.5	6,401	8,818	183,010	1,323		4,450		

<sup>1</sup> 440,924,000 bushels of wheat and 10,534,000 hundredweight of rice balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

<sup>2</sup> See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	10,868
Barley.....	4,628

Total..... 15,496

<sup>3</sup> Nonfat dry milk.

<sup>4</sup> Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.

TABLE 12.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Argentina												
Austria	4,033	11,605		63.6	7,423		208,716			1,290		
Bolivia	2,105						19,449					
Brazil	146,161	300			312	3,533	23,715					
Burma				217.8	3,008	11,893	11,077			506		
Ceylon	6,430		1,985									
Chile	18,012	1,168		93.3	2,017		117,822					10
China (Taiwan)	21,708			20.0	9,100	4,429	30,714					
Colombia	21,451	216.6		71.5	1,010	1,878	67,891					
Cuba	1,779			3.0	2,033		31,007					
France	4,881	1,439		61.3	6,314					19,308		
Germany				163.1	2,298			1,512				
Greece	18,106	21,731				31,691	128,47					
Iceland	1,791	1,923		5.5	2,300		3,362			12,036		
India	991,241	23,781	30,823	1,120.0	8,621	45,730	8,032					
Indonesia	6,711		12,363	432.4	27,891							
Iran	11,881					1,630	8,661					
Israel	31,353	21,124	367	23.8	1,629	90,632	124,730		83	700	21,758	
Italy	886	2,703		208.8	25,818		233,891	30				
Japan	30,979	11,691	2,112	319.3	9,792							
Korea	41,263	21,751	2,000	331.5	8,456	1,210	8,780				15,011	
Mexico		18,666										
Netherlands				1.8								
Pakistan	131,669		13,113	1,193.6	10,888	13,692	215,292					
Paraguay	1,001					917	3,321					
Peru	13,693		1,137			773	10,334					
Philippines			528			29.3	15,421		2			
Poland	92,391	22,791		627.7	2,900	38,878	225,693					
Portugal	3,870											
Spain	711,305	31,567		760.1	33,030	7,123	1,700,19	1,631	181	50,823	5,787	
Switzerland					5,479	818						
Tunisia	6,430	2,192										
Turkey	72,123	10,275				8,506	20,010	6,833			14,067	
U.A.R. (Egypt)	104,408	7,212	854				115,622	2,782				
U.A.R. (Syria)	12,250	3,538	905									
United Kingdom						82,005						
										88,944		

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Uruguay.....	11,612	8,026		53.6	6,477							
Vietnam.....	2,501			57.5	16,550							
Yugoslavia.....	112,125			563.1		5,441	477,171		222	14,429		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,979,227</b>	<b>8,399,746</b>	<b>67,498</b>	<b>5,854.7</b>	<b>306,531</b>	<b>8,289,488</b>	<b>4,378,123</b>	<b>15,788</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>188,373</b>	<b>113,193</b>	<b>10</b>

1 Includes 35,000 bales extra-long staple.  
 2 Includes 2,500,000 bushels of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.  
 3 Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 20,000 bales extra-long staple.

4 See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	127,901
Oats.....	6,807
Barley.....	120,325
Grain sorghums.....	49,976
Rye.....	4,737
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>309,746</b>

5 See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Condensed milk.....	8,314
Dry whole milk.....	3,141
Skimfat dry milk.....	186,911
Evaporated milk.....	28,316
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	41,875
Cheese.....	18,670
Whey.....	2,001
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>280,468</b>

6 See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	4,005,363
Linseed oil.....	7,402
Lard.....	150,077
Tallow and/or grease.....	185,191
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,378,123</b>

7 All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.

8 See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Israel: Frozen beef.....	24,758
Korea: Canned pork.....	15,041
Spain:	
Canned hams.....	2,403
Fatbacks.....	2,547
Frozen beef and variety meats.....	63,837
Turkey, frozen beef.....	14,607
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>113,193</b>

TABLE 13.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Meat
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundredweight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds 42,700	Thousand pounds
Argentina.....		3,165		2.5	714			
Austria.....							16,057	
Chile.....	1,345						6,510	
Colombia.....	817			9.3				
Finland.....				14.6	3,802			
Greece.....	3,626	2,556				21,542	14,106	
Israel.....	3,010	3,152	0	5.4	310	2,453	4,899	
Italy.....	596	1,873		221.4	7,260		25,750	
Japan.....	13,087	3,471	2,142	187.0	6,031			
Korea.....				55.9	0,029			
Pakistan.....				128.8	4,030	4,353	3,129	
Peru.....	3,651					154		
Spain.....		2,010		39.5	3,640		20,847	3,668
Thailand.....					2,621			
Turkey.....	3,674	10,150					27,116	
United Kingdom.....					21,412			
Yugoslavia.....	19,370				58.0			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,112</b>	<b>120,223</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>722.0</b>	<b>70,549</b>	<b>28,302</b>	<b>167,192</b>	<b>3,668</b>

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	Thousand bushels
<sup>1</sup> See the following:	
Corn.....	8,144
Oats.....	4,746
Barley.....	10,620
Grain Sorghums.....	2,707
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,223</b>
	Thousand pounds
<sup>2</sup> See the following:	
Nonfat dry milk.....	9,686
Evaporated milk.....	8,385
Butter and ghee.....	6,900
Cheese.....	1,270
Whey.....	2,001
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,302</b>

	Thousand pounds
<sup>3</sup> See the following:	
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	164,052
Lard.....	11
Linseed oil.....	3,129
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167,192</b>
<sup>4</sup> Frozen beef.....	

TABLE 14.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1958

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	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.....	2,038	4,822		35.2	4,914		157,211			1,299		
Brazil.....	20,150	320			121		19,449					
Burma.....				125.5	1,411	10,917				808		
Chile.....	7,485			43.3	325		78,833					10
Colombia.....	1,806			32.7			7,567					
Ecuador.....	546			1.7	262		8,877					
Finland.....	3,306	662		17.8	5,646					8,611		
France.....					870			4,542				
Germany.....							34,201					
Greece.....												
Indonesia.....	3,155		6,781	211.7	24,320							
Iran.....	5,296					1,630						
Israel.....	3,602	3,242		7.6	320	8,486	13,249		41		24,758	
Japan.....	17,292	7,623		132.3	3,161							
Korea.....	4,179	9,228	1,699	3.3	2,417	1,210	2,741				15,041	
Pakistan.....			2,778									
Paraguay.....	1,001					917	3,521					
Peru.....	1,403						7,964					
Portugal.....	3,879											
Spain.....	2,598	1,750		160.7	2,484		311,160			80,822	4,950	
Turkey.....	4,162	177	218				35,403					
Sov. UAR (Egypt).....	10,779					17,247						
United Kingdom.....												
Yugoslavia.....	25,390			45.0			183,243					
Total.....	118,303	27,873	11,476	816.8	63,406	22,160	774,128	4,542	41	161,540	44,749	10

See footnotes on p. 72.

<sup>1</sup> Entire quantity shown for country is lard except Paraguay which includes 1,473,000 pounds.

<sup>2</sup> Wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 7,000 bales cotton lint.

<sup>4</sup> See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	11,354
Barley.....	14,231
Grain sorghums.....	2,285
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27,873</b>

<sup>5</sup> See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Condensed milk.....	6,567
Dry whole milk.....	1,149
Nonfat dry milk.....	2,398
Evaporated milk.....	4,350
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	6,220
Cheese.....	2,276
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23,160</b>

<sup>6</sup> See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	622,172
Linseed oil.....	501
Lard.....	117,315
Tallow and/or grease.....	36,050
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>774,128</b>

<sup>7</sup> See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Austria:	
Dried fruit.....	1,257
Canned fruits and juices.....	42
Burma:	
Dried fruit.....	253
Canned fruits and juices.....	658
Finland:	
Dried fruit.....	7,510
Fresh pears.....	1,101
Spain: Potatoes.....	50,822
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>61,540</b>

<sup>8</sup> See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Israel: Frozen beef.....	24,758
Korea: Canned pork.....	15,041
Spain:	
Canned hams.....	2,403
Salt pork.....	2,547
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,749</b>

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TABLE 15.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Austria.....	2,017	3,618		25.9	1,797						
Brazil.....	70,892				191	3,533	13,306				
Burma.....					1,037						
China (Taiwan).....				41.0	2,005	4,301	11,301				
Colombia.....	6,153			11.2			6,217				
Ecuador.....	492				157		15,066				
Finland.....	954	700		5.0	1,011						
France.....					3,694						
Greece.....	8,355	2,073				5,414	33,010				
Iceland.....	305	451		4	434		1,017			5,420	
India.....	178,398		4,539	250.9	6,074	45,730					
Israel.....	2,847	2,732				3,478	1,058				
Italy.....		1,630		192.9	10,770		228,132	21			
Korea.....	1,220	3,595		1,331							
Netherlands.....				1.8							
Pakistan.....	18,475		1,317	43.1	1,747	637	13,749				
Peru.....	1,952										
Philippines.....			377	29.3		15,424	4,663		2		
Poland.....				97.7			39,676				
Spain.....		3,232			2,510		275,689				50,169
Switzerland.....					2,818	818					14,607
Turkey.....	25,810	3,592					66,002				
United Kingdom.....					7,964					26,220	
Yugoslavia.....	32,072			97.0			114,186				
Total.....	310,461	22,819	10,794	798.0	42,515	79,335	613,162	21	2	31,655	64,776

See footnotes on p. 74.

	Thousand pounds
<sup>1</sup> Includes lard as follows:	
Brazil.....	6,000
Yugoslavia.....	56,751
Total.....	62,751
	Thousand bushels
<sup>2</sup> See the following:	
Corn.....	12,733
Oats.....	833
Barley.....	9,071
Total.....	22,819
	Thousand pounds
<sup>3</sup> See the following:	
Condensed milk.....	1,777
Dry whole milk.....	1,428
Nonfat dry milk.....	62,051
Evaporated milk.....	5,799
Butter and butter oil.....	3,703
Cheese.....	4,577
Total.....	79,335

	Thousand pounds
<sup>4</sup> See the following:	
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	602,141
Linseed oil.....	3,772
Lard.....	62,751
Tallow.....	144,498
Total.....	813,162
<sup>5</sup> See the following:	
Iceland:	Thousand pounds
Dried fruit.....	490
Fresh lemons.....	278
Fresh pears.....	355
Fresh citrus.....	3,904
Canned citrus juices.....	492
Canned fruit.....	607
United Kingdom:	
Fresh grapefruit, fresh lemons, fresh oranges.....	16,097
Fresh pears.....	6,759
Canned grapefruit.....	2,498
Canned lemon juice.....	875
Total.....	31,665

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TABLE 10.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1957, through June 30, 1958

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	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
Burma.....			550	92.3	1,250	976	11,077					
Ceylon.....	062											
China (Taiwan).....	4,492			19.3	1,993		10,334					
Colombia.....				.8	510	1,878	17,157					
Ecuador.....	540			5.7	5,188		4,242			5,367		
Finland.....	1,021			163.1	6,845							
France.....		7,547				9,935						
Greece.....	4,604		8	2.1	388					3,177		
Iceland.....	347	536										
India.....	21,953	7,652										
Israel.....	6,579	11,509		5.0	210	46,437	14,494			700		
Italy.....				94.5	7,812			9				
Korea.....	16,450	15,753										
Mexico.....		18,996										
Pakistan.....	24,023		2,096			4,087	2,525					
Peru.....	1,511		851			619						
Philippines.....												
Poland.....	25,937	16,943		203.0		10,945	67,285					
Spain.....		4,490		144.9	6,509	4,723	385,180					
Turkey.....	9,374	1,625				8,596	154,039	6,833				
United Kingdom.....						6,282				62,716		
Vietnam.....					8,909							
Yugoslavia.....	24,050			110.1			87,330					
Total.....	142,452	85,051	3,857	900.8	46,022	88,190	4754,666	6,842				

See footnotes on p. 76.

<sup>1</sup> Includes 20,000 bales extra-long staple.

	<i>Thousand bushels</i>
<sup>2</sup> See the following:	
Corn.....	35,336
Oats.....	1,106
Barley.....	27,840
Grain sorghums.....	16,032
Rye.....	4,737
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>85,051</b>
	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
<sup>3</sup> See the following:	
Dry whole milk.....	472
Nonfat dry milk.....	42,773
Evaporated milk.....	9,812
Cheese.....	10,747
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	24,392
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>88,196</b>
	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
<sup>4</sup> See the following:	
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	748,023
Tallow and/or grease.....	6,643
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>754,666</b>

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
<sup>5</sup> See the following:	
Finland: Dried prunes.....	5,367
Iceland:	
Dried fruit.....	372
Canned fruit.....	421
Fresh apples and pears.....	2,112
Fresh lemons.....	272
Israel: Dried prunes.....	709
United Kingdom:	
Dried prunes.....	26,454
Canned peaches, mixed fruit and cranberries.....	14,732
Canned grapefruit sections.....	6,822
Canned citrus juices.....	890
Fresh lemons.....	13,817
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71,968</b>

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TABLE 17.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed through July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1959.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	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.....			60				8,736					
Ceylon.....	2,492		1,435									
China (Taiwan).....	6,114				3,111	128	5,819					
Finland.....				7.8	5,015					1,038		
France.....					5,081							
Iceland.....	313	271	6	3.0	538		824					
India.....	131,925	3,082										
Indonesia.....	3,359		1,268	196.4								
Israel.....	7,069	13,889	125	9.4	253	20,123	17,304		42			
Korea.....	13,610	379	68.3									
Pakistan.....	33,389		1,317	15.9		1,148	75,651					
Poland.....	8,766	11,081		65.5		11,266	63,031					
Spain.....	10,016	10,016		115.9		2,400	517,005	1,631	181			
Turkey.....	1,481		115				185,288					
S/11 UAR (Egypt).....	14,884	2,620	905		14,235		32,167	1,429				
Uruguay.....		1,806			23.8	6,477						
Yugoslavia.....	33,075				139.9		90,197		222	2,204		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>255,577</b>	<b>43,144</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>635.0</b>	<b>46,060</b>	<b>35,065</b>	<b>980,042</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,242</b>		

† Extra-long staple.

‡ See the following:

Corn.....	13,501
Grain sorghums.....	9,768
Barley.....	19,875
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,144</b>

§ See the following:

Dry whole milk.....	82
Nonfat dry milk.....	34,373
Butter oil.....	600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35,065</b>

¶ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

TABLE 18.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed through July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960.

Country	Wheat and flour	Food grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	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
Chile.....				19.0	222							
China (Taiwan).....	3,278											
Colombia.....	12,695	2,166			1,100		28,099					
Finland.....				12.5	3,692					4,289		
Greece.....		4,348										
Iceland.....	408	408	11		440		833			2,971		
India <sup>1</sup> .....	201,041	3,715	9,960	330.0	547							
Indonesia.....			2,018									
Israel.....	6,638	13,999	124	6.4	205		33,838					
Pakistan.....	49,381			5.8	1,111	3,667	90,081					
Peru.....	4,456		485				8,370					
Poland.....	22,515	8,454		16.5								
Spain.....		4,987		150.0	6,477		250,331					
Turkey.....	14,712	1,031					44,092					
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	33,846	2,657			9,605		43,782					
U.A.R. (Syria).....	3,070	2,779										
Uruguay.....	11,042	3,962		30.0								
Vietnam.....	422			10.0	7,581							
Yugoslavia.....				92.0		5,441	44,692			8,257		
Total.....	423,574	248,506	12,565	672.2	31,040	9,108	2,550,391			15,517		

<sup>1</sup> Includes only the quantities to be financed during the 1st year of the 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960: 146,975,000 bushels wheat; 5,512,000 bags rice. Additional quantities of 449,924,000 bushels wheat and 10,531,000 bags rice to be financed after Jan. 1, 1961.

<sup>2</sup> See the following:

Corn.....	23,456
Barley.....	16,003
Grain sorghums.....	8,447

Total..... 48,506

<sup>3</sup> Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

Thousand bushels

TABLE 10.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	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
Bolivia.....	2,105											
Brazil.....	55,116											
Ceylon.....	2,985											
Chile.....	9,182	1,168		31.0	1,500		22,039					
China (Taiwan).....	8,884			18.0	2,000		3,200					
Ecuador.....				.5	1,036		0,822					
France.....					3,378							
Greece.....	1,521	4,400					40,890					
Iceland.....	418	287	4		500		688			482		
India <sup>1</sup> .....	440,024	9,312	16,534	570.0	2,000		8,052					
Indonesia.....			2,298	24.3	3,571							
Iran.....	9,257						8,661					
Israel.....	4,438	5,905	132		245	9,655	41,888					
Korea.....	8,656	2,799		228.0			6,039					
Pakistan.....	9,231		2,605	10.0	4,000	10,667	23,554					
Poland.....	37,953	16,316		185.0	2,000		66,000					
Spain.....	8,707	8,066		150.0								
Tunisia.....	6,430	2,492										
Turkey.....	12,892		221									
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	40,897	1,966					39,693	1,323				
U.A.R. (Syria).....	9,195	1,159										
Uruguay.....		2,258										
Vietnam.....	2,009			47.5								
Yugoslavia.....	7,262			49.6			53,123			3,968		
Total agreements July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961.....	676,318	156,130	21,794	1,309.9	20,850	120,322	133,542	1,323		4,450		

<sup>1</sup> Includes quantities of wheat and rice for last 3 years of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

<sup>2</sup> See the following:

Corn.....	23,317
Barley.....	22,076
Grain sorghums.....	10,737

Total..... 56,130

<sup>3</sup> Nonfat dry milk.

<sup>4</sup> Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.

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TABLE 20.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1961, through June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Bolivia.....	3,300				2,475	825
Brazil.....	70,000		14,000		45,500	10,500
China (Taiwan).....	7,200	3,900		1,300	640	1,360
Ecuador.....	2,250			563	1,125	562
Greece.....	1,900			240	1,000	660
Iceland.....	1,815				1,361	454
India <sup>3</sup> .....	902,100		418,300	49,650	418,300	105,850
Indonesia.....	3,700		1,387	185	1,388	740
Iran.....	1,825			91	1,278	456
Israel.....	25,900		9,065	5,180	9,065	2,590
Korea.....	18,000	14,048		332		1,600
Pakistan.....	34,900		12,215	3,490	12,215	6,980
Spain.....	49,500				24,750	24,750
Tunisia.....	15,300		7,700	1,500	3,000	3,100
Turkey.....	25,400	3,940		2,670	13,710	5,060
UAR (Egypt).....	21,600		3,300	3,300	10,500	4,200
Vietnam.....	2,500	1,250		625		625
Yugoslavia.....	30,400		13,690		13,680	3,040
<b>Total<sup>4</sup>.....</b>	<b>1,305,590</b>	<b>23,138</b>	<b>470,647</b>	<b>60,146</b>	<b>560,287</b>	<b>173,372</b>
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	1.8	36.7	5.3	42.9	13.3

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec. 104(a), (b), (l), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$357 million balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

<sup>4</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 2, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 21.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Argentina.....	64,100			8,250	36,500	19,350
Austria.....	42,940				28,328	16,612
Bolivia.....	3,300				2,475	825
Brazil.....	294,420	2,000	14,000		224,017	44,373
Burmas.....	40,700		6,000		26,550	8,150
Ceylon.....	24,100		4,340	6,540	9,580	5,640
Chile.....	71,900	100		820	56,330	14,620
China (Taiwan).....	52,700	34,450		9,000	2,940	15,410
Colombia.....	70,690	60		11,270	41,180	18,300
Ecuador.....	13,190			1,273	8,785	3,132
Finland.....	44,735			3,165	25,454	16,116
France.....	60,440			13,989		46,451
Germany.....	1,200					1,200
Greece.....	67,600		7,470	6,183	48,350	25,595
Iceland.....	12,057			765	8,735	2,585
India.....	2,337,303		788,175	162,284	1,086,008	300,636
Indonesia.....	188,630		23,287	13,783	63,283	37,645
Iran.....	31,271	5,763		1,648	16,883	9,977
Israel.....	194,440		13,265	31,007	120,697	29,560
Italy.....	132,900			6,250	100,500	46,150
Japan.....	150,600	700	600		108,350	40,650
Korea.....	217,000	180,078		3,122		33,800
Mexico.....	28,200			7,109	13,600	7,500
Netherlands.....	275					275
Pakistan.....	431,770	79,366	121,807	20,202	147,607	62,788
Paraguay.....	3,000				2,250	750
Peru.....	37,280	100		4,962	21,623	10,635
Philippines.....	14,400	3,100		1,000	5,200	5,100
Poland.....	363,300					363,300
Portugal.....	7,100				3,400	3,700
Spain.....	503,630	9,910			233,480	242,240
Thailand.....	4,600				2,020	2,580
Tunisia.....	13,300		7,700	1,500	3,700	3,100
Turkey.....	237,663	71,679		20,900	61,802	103,284
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	230,460		12,000	40,720	113,500	62,150
U.A.R. (Syria).....	28,200			3,290	16,900	6,100
United Kingdom.....	48,150					48,150
Uruguay.....	46,400			11,520	21,300	11,580
Vietnam.....	23,000	11,478		5,725		5,797
Yugoslavia.....	438,930		127,970		228,771	64,189
Total.....	6,618,923	398,501	1,126,614	399,172	2,939,758	1,752,575
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	6.0	17.1	6.0	44.4	26.5

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (d), (h), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (i) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 3, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

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TABLE 22.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1955<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Argentina.....	5,500				2,300	2,500
Aust. A.....	5,040				1,325	4,412
Chile.....	5,000				4,000	1,000
Colombia.....	5,300				3,000	2,300
Finland.....	5,250				3,225	2,024
Greece.....	14,300		7,470		4,200	2,630
Israel.....	13,000				11,050	1,941
Italy.....	50,000				30,000	20,000
Japan.....	55,000				50,000	25,500
Korea.....	15,000	6,000				9,000
Pakistan.....	29,400	14,965			10,000	4,431
Peru.....	7,430				5,430	2,000
Spain.....	21,000				10,000	10,500
Thailand.....	2,000				500	1,200
Turkey.....	20,563	4,000			9,283	13,282
United Kingdom.....	15,000	(?)				15,000
Yugoslavia.....	52,030		37,810			14,220
Total.....	338,015	24,965	45,280		154,826	132,943
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	7.0	12.7		43.2	37.1

<sup>1</sup> Amounts are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subjects 101(a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on table 4, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 23.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Argentina.....	25,300				17,700	7,600
Austria.....	22,300				14,500	7,800
Brazil.....	41,220				31,327	9,893
Hurma.....	31,700				17,300	4,400
Chile.....	31,000	100			27,650	6.8 <sup>3</sup>
Colombia.....	11,000				7,000	%
Ecuador.....	4,000				3,100	900
Finland.....	16,400				12,700	3,700
France.....	650					650
Germany.....	1,200					1,200
Greece.....	6,100				4,300	1,800
Indonesia.....	95,700				70,795	25,905
Iran.....	12,411	5,763			2,603	4,145
Israel.....	27,940				25,445	2,495
Japan.....	63,800	700	600		49,350	15,150
Korea.....	48,130	43,250				4,880
Pakistan.....	16,000	11,000			2,500	3,400
Paraguay.....	3,000				2,250	750
Peru.....	6,100	150			4,320	1,630
Portugal.....	7,100				3,400	3,700
Spain.....	98,330				56,675	39,655
Turkey.....	15,100	7,550				7,550
U.A.R., Egypt.....	19,600				13,600	6,000
United Kingdom.....	12,000					12,000
Yugoslavia.....	71,150		50,944		9,000	11,206
Total.....	683,341	68,503	51,544		375,445	157,849
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	10.0	7.6		54.9	22.7

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subjects, 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (r), (q), (r) and sometimes (l) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on table 1, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

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**TABLE 24.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957<sup>1</sup>**

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Austria.....	14,700				10,300	4,400
Brazil.....	138,700	2,000			117,885	19,805
Burma.....	1,000				600	300
China (Taiwan).....	9,800	4,900				4,900
Colombia.....	15,000	80		1,500	12,240	1,820
Ecuador.....	4,000				3,150	850
Finland.....	5,395				3,128	2,267
France.....	1,400					1,400
Greece.....	23,800				18,000	7,800
Iceland.....	2,785				2,223	557
India.....	354,556		54,000		238,256	74,300
Israel.....	10,700				9,541	1,159
Italy.....	77,900				58,000	19,900
Korea.....	18,900	16,300				2,700
Netherlands.....	275					275
Pakistan.....	74,400	43,400	5,000		11,100	9,900
Peru.....	3,400				2,800	1,100
Philippines.....	10,300	2,100			5,200	3,000
Poland.....	18,900					18,900
Spain.....	64,800	9,910			35,910	20,980
Thailand.....	2,600				1,250	1,350
Turkey.....	68,000	29,346			4,872	34,682
United Kingdom.....	8,200					8,200
Yugoslavia.....	98,300				73,700	24,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,034,231</b>	<b>112,936</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>596,400</b>	<b>264,115</b>
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	10.9	5.7	.2	57.7	25.5

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on table 6, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 25.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1957, through June 30, 1958<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (101(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Burma.....	18,000		6,000		8,450	3,550
Ceylon.....	6,300		550	1,500	2,200	1,750
China (Taiwan).....	12,100	6,000		3,000		3,100
Colombia.....	6,450			1,570	3,140	1,710
Ecuador.....	1,816			460	850	500
Finland.....	9,000			1,000	5,000	3,000
France.....	27,675			6,949		20,746
Greece.....	19,800			2,900	10,900	6,000
Iceland.....	3,050			765	1,698	597
India.....	65,277			13,819	33,377	8,081
Israel.....	41,000			10,250	26,432	4,318
Italy.....	25,000			6,250	12,500	6,250
Korea.....	50,000	41,000		2,000		7,000
Mexico.....	28,200			7,120	13,600	7,500
Pakistan.....	65,400	5,000	15,000	6,400	30,600	8,200
Peru.....	7,500			1,950	3,350	2,300
Philippines.....	4,100	1,000		1,000		2,100
Poland.....	119,100					119,100
Spain.....	99,000				44,545	54,455
Turkey.....	52,000	15,333		7,750	5,357	23,440
United Kingdom.....	12,950					12,950
Vietnam.....	6,000	3,000		1,500		1,500
Yugoslavia.....	73,000		3,000		52,600	17,400
Total.....	743,072	71,393	21,550	76,193	255,059	315,577
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	9.6	3.3	10.3	34.3	42.5

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on table 7, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 26.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1959<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(f))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Argentina.....	33,000			8,250	16,500	8,250
Ceylon.....	14,700		2,210	3,760	5,860	2,870
China (Taiwan).....	13,400	7,000		3,000	1,000	2,400
Finland.....	4,030			1,000		3,030
France.....	28,163			7,040		21,123
Iceland.....	2,200				1,700	440
India.....	259,800		37,500	65,000	129,700	27,800
Indonesia.....	40,300		14,200	10,000	10,000	6,100
Israel.....	28,309			9,577	19,153	9,577
Korea.....	33,000	28,000				5,000
Pakistan.....	85,850		32,860	2,800	38,290	13,870
Poland.....	44,000					44,000
Spain.....	109,000				49,100	59,900
Turkey.....	34,700			3,200	17,000	12,500
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	48,300			12,075	24,150	12,075
Uruguay.....	12,400			3,050	6,300	3,050
Yugoslavia.....	94,800		14,200		69,200	11,400
Total.....	2,895,954	35,000	100,970	130,812	385,985	243,187
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	3.9	11.3	14.6	43.1	27.1

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (c), (h), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on table 8, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

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TABLE 27.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Chile.....	3,100			775	1,395	930
China (Taiwan).....	6,000	5,100				900
Colombia.....	31,600			7,000	15,600	7,900
Finland.....	4,600			1,165	1,400	2,095
Greece.....	6,300			945	3,120	2,205
Iceland.....	2,225				1,688	537
India <sup>3</sup> .....	616,870		253,610	30,860	253,610	78,790
Indonesia.....	11,300		1,700	2,800	5,100	1,700
Israel.....	37,600		4,200	6,000	19,900	7,500
Pakistan.....	114,620		53,132	6,452	41,132	13,904
Peru.....	12,050			3,012	5,423	3,615
Poland.....	53,300					53,300
Spain.....	61,000				32,000	22,000
Turkey.....	35,000	11,450		5,250	11,520	6,750
UAR (Egypt).....	72,700			16,675	37,850	18,175
UAR (Syria).....	9,600			2,400	4,800	2,400
Uruguay.....	30,800			7,700	15,400	7,700
Vietnam.....	7,000	3,478		1,725		1,797
Yugoslavia.....	19,240		8,336		8,591	2,713
Total.....	1,137,985	20,028	320,978	93,659	453,769	244,511
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	1.8	28.2	8.2	40.3	21.5

Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (d), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only \$319 million to be financed during the 1st year of the 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

<sup>4</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 9, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 28.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

(Amounts are in thousand dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange)

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	Common defense (104(c))	Grants for economic development (104(e))	Loans to private enterprise (104(e))	Loans to foreign governments (104(g))	For U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
Bolivia.....	3,300				2,475	825
Brazil.....	104,500		14,000		74,825	15,675
Ceylon.....	5,100		1,280	1,280	1,520	1,020
Chile.....	20,200			75	23,255	5,670
China (Taiwan).....	21,400	11,420		3,900	1,940	4,110
Ecuador.....	3,220			813	1,625	812
France.....	2,520					2,520
Greece.....	15,600			2,310	7,800	5,490
Iceland.....	1,815				1,361	454
India <sup>3</sup> .....	1,020,800		413,055	52,605	443,055	112,065
Indonesia.....	10,700		7,387	985	7,388	3,910
Iran.....	21,800			1,648	14,380	5,832
Israel.....	25,900		9,065	5,180	9,065	2,590
Korea.....	51,970	45,588		1,122		5,260
Pakistan.....	45,200		15,815	4,490	18,815	9,080
Poland.....	130,000					130,000
Spain.....	49,500				24,750	24,750
Tunisia.....	15,300		7,700	1,500	3,000	3,100
Turkey.....	25,400	3,910		2,670	13,710	5,080
UAR (Egypt).....	79,200		12,000	12,000	39,500	15,000
UAR (Syria).....	15,600			2,500	12,100	3,700
Uruguay.....	3,200			800	1,600	800
Vietnam.....	10,000	5,000		2,500		2,500
Yugoslavia.....	30,400		13,680		13,680	3,040
Total.....	4,764,323	83,978	523,922	96,708	713,254	361,333
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	3.7	29.7	6.5	40.1	20.7

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.<sup>2</sup> Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec. 101 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (d) insofar as specified in agreements.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$237 million balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960<sup>4</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 10, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 29.—Status of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 as of Mar. 31, 1961

[In million dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in sec. 104, Public Law 480	Allocation by Bureau of Budget	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
104(e), common defense .....	341.3	315.0	278.7
104(e), procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries .....	1.4		
104(e), grants for economic development .....	384.2	319.6	104.9
104(o), loans to private enterprise .....	297.6	264.1	44.3
104(g), loans to foreign governments .....	1,928.0	1,776.8	1,136.2
<b>U.S. uses:</b>			
Treasury: 104(f), payment of U.S. obligations .....	689.8	610.5	344.2
Agriculture: 104(a), agricultural market development; 104(k), scientific activities, 104(m), agricultural fairs .....	103.4	86.4	24.4
International Cooperation Administration: 104(d), purchase of goods for other countries .....	63.9	51.6	34.6
Defense: Military family housing <sup>1</sup> .....	100.2	101.5	73.2
<b>State:</b>			
104(h) and (j), international educational exchange and American-sponsored schools and centers .....	74.6	66.8	21.0
104(i), buildings for U.S. Government use .....	6.6	3.1	1.1
U.S. Information Agency: 104 (l) and (j), translation of books and periodicals and American-sponsored centers .....	15.4	15.1	4.1
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(k), scientific activities .....	5.2	4.6	(?)
National Science Foundation: 104(k), scientific activities .....	1.9	1.2	.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,012.5</b>	<b>3,645.3</b>	<b>2,067.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes small amounts for other sec. 104(f) uses. Defense also uses currencies for sec. 104(k) scientific activities, approximately \$10,000 through Mar. 31, 1961

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$50,000.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$910,000 disbursed in non-title I countries.

TABLE 30.-Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by fiscal years, beginning of program through June 30, 1961: Quantity and estimated market value<sup>1</sup>

Commodity	Unit	Fiscal years 1955-59		Fiscal year 1960		Fiscal year 1961		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Grains:</b>		<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>						
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	716,206	1,190,156	280,206	459,359	307,713	800,719	1,304,425	2,150,234
Wheat flour.....	Pound.....	634,032	21,594	997,144	33,974	1,172,440	37,692	2,803,616	88,260
Wheat bulgur.....	do.....	19,789	350					12,998	433
Corn.....	Bushel.....	72,829	68,141	21,162	27,226	17,777	22,941	111,765	148,308
Barley.....	do.....	65,865	70,769	28,140	29,903	22,183	25,216	116,188	125,898
Oats.....	do.....	6,807	5,315					6,807	5,315
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	25,701	29,909	9,903	10,319	10,638	10,892	45,642	48,120
Rye.....	do.....	4,737	5,878					4,737	5,878
<b>Fats and oils:</b>									
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	632,323	102,795	146,243	23,696	83,488	11,148	862,054	137,639
Soybean oil.....	do.....	1,885,513	275,870	605,848	64,979	533,191	59,294	3,024,552	400,143
Linseed oil.....	do.....	7,492	1,112					7,492	1,112
Lard.....	do.....	180,077	25,514					180,077	25,514
Tallow.....	do.....	185,191	16,835					185,191	16,835
<b>Dairy products:</b>									
Nonfat dry milk.....	do.....	127,024	11,008	16,471	1,255	30,179	3,304	173,674	15,567
Dry whole milk.....	do.....	3,049	1,692	37	28			3,086	1,620
Evaporated milk.....	do.....	26,955	3,461	1,391	165			28,346	3,626
Condensed milk.....	do.....	8,344	1,799					8,344	1,799
Anhydrous milk fat.....	do.....	744	446	28	18			772	464
Cheese.....	do.....	18,870	4,634					18,870	4,634
Butter.....	do.....	29,251	12,011					29,251	12,011
Butter oil.....	do.....	1,630	826					1,630	826
Ghee.....	do.....	8,440	4,580					8,440	4,580
Whey.....	do.....	2,001	130					2,001	130
Dry modified milk.....	do.....			55	40			55	40
<b>Meat and poultry:</b>									
Beef.....	do.....	93,202	28,079					93,202	28,079
Canned pork products.....	do.....	19,991	9,953					19,991	9,953
Poultry.....	do.....	13,035	3,948	731	262	1,219	372	14,985	4,582
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>									
Canned fruits and juices.....	do.....	27,933	3,906	3,768	511	2,109	327	33,810	4,744
Fresh fruit.....	do.....	44,873	2,182	2,396	263	7,739	862	53,018	4,307
Dried fruit.....	do.....	42,270	0,553	2,270	318	353	61	44,893	0,922
Potatoes.....	do.....	50,822	1,362					50,822	1,362

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Other:										
Cotton.....	Bale.....	3,400	524,438	705	88,550	1,290	170,658	5,401	783,646	
Cotton linters.....	do.....	7	256					7	256	
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	212,135	150,121	42,068	31,120	41,504	29,540	295,707	210,700	
Dry edible beans.....	Hundredweight.....	374	3,032	114	885			488	3,917	
Seeds.....	do.....	10	394					10	394	
Rice.....	do.....	29,518	188,138	9,901	52,521	11,006	59,119	51,385	299,778	
Total value.....			2,805,117		825,392		932,227		4,562,756	
Total quantity.....	Thousand metric tons.....	27,706.13		10,476.66		11,262.83		49,505.62		

<sup>1</sup> Quantity is based on tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Value is estimated export market value, basis U.S. port of export. Estimates are revised to reflect actual amounts financed by CCC when this information is obtained for completed purchase authorizations. These revisions account for most differences from amounts shown on previous reports.

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TABLE 31.—Title I, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped under these July 1, 1954, through Jun. 30, 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments <sup>1</sup>	Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments <sup>1</sup>
Argentina.....	29,876	29,876	Korea.....	104,847	166,478
Austria.....	39,502	39,500	Mexico.....	24,644	24,644
Bolivia.....	3,000	.....	Netherlands.....	247	247
Brazil.....	252,597	191,064	Pakistan.....	380,833	357,432
Burma.....	38,500	36,806	Paraguay.....	2,598	2,598
Ceylon.....	21,474	20,010	Peru.....	31,186	25,860
Chile.....	74,813	45,159	Philippines.....	12,672	12,672
China (Taiwan).....	56,278	53,494	Poland.....	337,759	340,417
Colombia.....	62,466	47,465	Portugal.....	6,282	6,282
Ecuador.....	10,964	8,689	Spain.....	471,840	422,028
Finland.....	40,040	40,038	Thailand.....	4,116	4,115
France.....	35,558	34,310	Tunisia.....	13,400	.....
Germany.....	1,197	1,197	Turkey.....	230,856	229,354
Greece.....	79,092	76,434	U.A.R. (Egypt).....	198,877	180,206
Iceland.....	11,097	9,789	U.A.R. (Syria).....	25,023	24,092
India.....	1,994,888	1,049,031	United Kingdom.....	48,094	48,094
Indonesia.....	156,321	152,353	Uruguay.....	41,797	32,882
Iran.....	28,087	26,344	Vietnam.....	21,175	17,986
Israel.....	174,927	153,265	Yugoslavia.....	388,829	376,347
Italy.....	140,057	140,057			
Japan.....	135,064	135,064			
			Total.....	5,811,801	4,562,736

<sup>1</sup> Value is estimated export market value, f.o.b. U.S. ports, of tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Estimates are revised to reflect actual amounts financed when this information is obtained for complete authorizations.

TABLE 32.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued in calendar year 1960 and in calendar year 1961 through June 30

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation	Country	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Calendar year 1960:		Calendar year through June 30:	
Afghanistan.....	11,550	Afghanistan.....	11,600
China (Taiwan).....	2,606	Congo.....	9,593
Congo.....	478	Ethiopia.....	2,050
Cyprus.....	9,500	Iran.....	1,900
Greece.....	4,120	Kenya.....	1,600
India.....	336	Korea.....	23,530
Iran.....	9,900	Libya.....	3,400
Italy.....	8,100	Morocco.....	53,793
Jordan.....	17,987	Peru.....	216
Korea.....	4,740	Tanzania.....	1,745
Lebanon.....	5,819	Tunisia.....	37,400
Libya.....	8,096	United Arab Republic (Syria).....	8,220
Morocco.....	4,931	Yemen.....	2,887
Ryukyu Islands.....	2,302	Total.....	164,096
Somalia.....	236	Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	12,582
Tunisia.....	22,240	Grand total.....	176,678
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	13,873		
UNRWA.....	15,150		
Yemen.....	2,872		
Total.....	151,666		
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	31,328		
Grand total.....	186,294		

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TABLE 32A.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1960–June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total).....	8,100	-----	8,100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Italy.....	8,100	-----	8,100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Africa (total).....	149,771	36,516	1,845	12,660	-----	98,550	-----
Congo Republic.....	10,071	10,071	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ethiopia.....	2,350	1,320	-----	-----	-----	1,030	-----
Kenya.....	1,000	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Libya.....	3,400	3,400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	61,844	14,000	-----	4,311	-----	43,533	-----
Tanganyika.....	1,745	1,745	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	65,161	4,330	1,815	8,516	-----	53,490	-----
Near East and south Asia (total).....	108,877	68,477	-----	15,150	-----	25,250	-----
Afghanistan.....	23,320	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,320	-----
Cyprus.....	9,500	9,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Greece (Crete).....	4,120	4,120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
India.....	336	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iran.....	11,900	9,900	-----	-----	-----	1,900	-----
Jordan.....	17,999	17,999	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lebanon.....	2,641	2,641	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	22,095	22,095	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNRWA.....	15,150	-----	-----	15,150	-----	-----	-----
Yemen.....	1,686	1,686	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Far East and Pacific (total).....	23,590	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,590	-----
Korea.....	23,590	-----	-----	-----	-----	23,590	-----
Latin America (total).....	216	-----	216	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peru.....	216	-----	216	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	290,554	104,093	10,161	28,010	-----	147,390	-----
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	31,325	-----	-----	-----	31,325	-----	-----
Grand total.....	321,879	104,093	10,161	28,010	31,325	147,390	-----
Percent of total.....	100	32	3	9	10	46	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes commodities at 100 cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes freight to designated point of entry.

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TABLE 3: Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1961<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
<b>Europe (total)</b> .....	<b>182,286</b>	<b>86,645</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>25,083</b>	<b>8,440</b>		<b>9,809</b>
Austria.....	21,629	2,278		22,351			
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995	1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365	1,037		1,284	694		
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	758	758					
Hungary.....	13,210	13,210					
Italy.....	87,411	20,192	52,300	1,418	3,696		0,809
Spain.....	3,760				3,760		
Yugoslavia.....	47,125	47,125					
<b>Africa (total)</b> .....	<b>228,714</b>	<b>99,794</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>23,831</b>		<b>98,550</b>	
Congo Republic.....	10,071	10,071					
Ethiopia.....	8,894	7,291				1,600	
Ghana.....	605	605					
Gulfen.....	1,740	1,740					
Kenya.....	1,600	1,600					
Libya.....	28,750	28,750					
Malagasy Republic.....	29	29					
Morocco.....	73,698	21,414		8,781		43,500	
Somalia.....	336	336					
Sudan.....	10	10					
Tanganyika.....	1,745	1,745					
Tunisia.....	101,236	20,080	6,659	18,077		53,450	
<b>Near East and south Asia (total)</b> .....	<b>250,332</b>	<b>209,932</b>		<b>15,150</b>		<b>25,250</b>	
Afghanistan.....	43,658	20,208				23,350	
Ceylon.....	9,289	9,289					
Cyprus.....	9,500	9,500					
Greece (Crete).....	4,120	4,120					
India.....	5,191	5,191					
Iran.....	15,157	13,257				1,900	
Jordan.....	33,487	33,487					
Lebanon.....	10,883	10,883					
Nepal.....	3,689	3,689					
Pakistan.....	48,614	48,614					
Turkey.....	12,189	12,189					
UAR (Syria).....	22,093	22,093					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	15,150			15,150			
Yemen.....	9,316	9,316					
<b>Far East and Pacific (total)</b> .....	<b>60,277</b>	<b>16,972</b>	<b>36,747</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>23,800</b>	
Cambodia.....	2,343	2,343					
China (Taiwan).....	2,006	2,006			321		
Japan.....	30,692	243	36,747				
Korea.....	28,413	2,925			1,898	23,300	
Laos.....	839	839					
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,015	8,015					
Vietnam.....	748			720	22		

See footnote at end of table, p. 93.

TABLE 33.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1961—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Latin America (total).....	39,221	39,005	216				
Bolivia.....	17,428	17,428					
British Honduras.....	273	273					
Costa Rica.....	212	212					
Guatemala.....	3,233	3,233					
Haiti.....	3,476	3,476					
Honduras.....	211	211					
Mexico.....	216	216					
Peru.....	14,147	13,931	216				
Uruguay.....	20	20					
Christmas holiday.....	16,688						16,688
Other.....	10,100				10,100		
Total.....	807,618	452,259	95,901	64,700	20,781	147,390	26,497
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	129,523				129,523		
Grand total.....	937,111	452,259	95,901	64,700	150,304	147,390	26,497
Percent of total.....	100	48	10	7	16	16	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes commodities at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes emergency supplies of a infant dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1958.

TABLE 31. Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, Jan. 1—June 30, 1961

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Ocean freight—1961-62 <sup>1</sup>	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Wheat grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Htee	Raw cotton
Africa (total)	114,192	12,682	102,112	71,877	23,228	145	135	613	3,387	
Congo	9,131	1,330	8,201	3,770	975		90	380	3,000	
Ethiopia	7,059	770	2,300		2,500					
Kenya	1,030	200	1,000		1,000					
Libya	3,000	600	2,000	1,300						
Morocco	58,628	5,228	53,100	40,805	12,000	145	15	45		
Tanzania	1,715	225	1,450		1,400			120		
Tunisia	30,611	3,150	23,161	28,502	3,750			92	387	
Near East and south Asia (total)	30,617	4,570	15,777	16,320	-201			7-43		
Afghanistan	11,291	100	9,500	9,500						
India	7-11		7-11					7-11		
Iraq	1,000	300	1,000	1,000						
Jordan	7-2,776	150	7-2,171	7-2,171						
Pakistan	7-2,239		7-2,239	7-2,239						
United Arab Republic	7,759	1,700	6,000	6,500	7-500					
Yemen	1,690	225	1,431	1,430						
Far East and Pacific (total)	77,200	1,800	21,700	15,575	3,275					2,850
Korea	24	1,800	21,700	15,575	3,275					2,850
Latin America (total)	216		216	12	40	51		80		
Panama	216		216	45	40	51		80		
Total	158,018	18,813	110,105	104,817	24,040	191	135	680	3,387	2,850
Ocean freight—Title III transfer authorizations	12,582	12,582								
Grand total	171,200	31,425	110,105							

<sup>1</sup> Includes transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.<sup>2</sup> Minus figures reflect downward adjustments made in transfer authorizations issued during July-December 1960.

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TABLE 35.—Transf. authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961

(In thousands of dollars)

Area or country	Total	Overseas per cent	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
<b>Europe (12)</b>	178,287	1.571	178,015	80,990	31,682	11,618	1,592	39,773	730	8,440
Austria	27,000	2.000	22,500	500	21,981			50		
Central Europe	1,000		1,000		1,000					
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,000		3,000	250	2,750			367	171	904
Germany, Democratic Republic of	1,000		1,000	250	750			81	61	
Hungary	17,000	1.000	12,000	4,013	1,997	2,088	437	3,759	414	
Italy	57,000	1.000	56,000	30,587	4,728	10,306	1,155	35,490		3,688
Spain	17,000		17,000							3,700
Yugoslavia	17,287	1.000	16,997	15,378				101	61	
<b>Africa (total)</b>	27,711	23.200	21,108	162,329	33,192	145	135	3,795	0,902	
Cameroon	10,000	1.120	5,600	3,750	975		90	836	3,000	
Ethiopia	8,000	1.000	4,000	4,000	4,000					
Ghana	1,000		1,000		995					
Gambia	1,700	1.000	1,577	345					1,231	
Kenya	1,000		1,000		1,000					
Lesotho	20,000	2.000	20,000	17,715	8,287					
Malawi Republic	1,000		1,000		20				25	
Mali	73,000	6.000	66,700	53,617	12,083	145	45	100	898	
Nigeria	1,000		1,000		280					
Senegal	1,000		1,000		9					
Tanzania	1,000		1,000		1,000			120		
Tunisia	10,000	8.000	2,000	84,001	3,917			2,730	1,837	
<b>Near East and South Asia (total)</b>	27,000	27.000	22,000	161,385	19,532	9,631		5,546	21,750	4,474
Algeria	1,000		1,000	1,000						
Ceylon	8,000	1.000	4,000	4,000					3,345	
Cyprus	1,000	1.000	8,000	7,400	1,100					
Chile	1,000		1,000	1,000						
India	2,000		1,000	1,000				1,421	4,483	
Iran	15,000	2.000	12,000	6,315	6,500					
Jordan	2,000	1.000	31,000	25,689	2,598					
Lebanon	10,000	1.000	15,000	14,750	783					
Nepal	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	61			4		
Pakistan	18,000	8.000	17,000	22,163		6,149		253	14,681	4,474

See footnotes at end of table, p. 98.

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TABLE 35.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1961—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
<b>Near East and South Asia—Continued</b>										
Turkey.....	12,180		12,180	4,736		3,542		3,867	41	
United Arab Republic.....	22,035	3,045	28,100	12,503	5,009					
UN RWA (Palestine refugees).....	15,150	2,650	12,500	11,300					1,300	
Yemen.....	9,316	1,765	7,551	7,551				1		
<b>Far East and Pacific (total).....</b>	<b>80,277</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>76,201</b>	<b>48,720</b>	<b>5,105</b>			<b>8,011</b>	<b>11,117</b>	<b>3,215</b>
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343						2,343	
China, Republic of.....	2,927	320	2,567	822					1,448	297
Japan.....	26,992	35	26,957	24,916				8,011		
Korea.....	28,413	2,751	25,659	18,232	4,499					2,928
Laos.....	589		589						539	
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,015	922	7,093		605				645	
Vietnam.....	715	2	716	721						20
<b>Latin America (total).....</b>	<b>59,221</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>57,712</b>	<b>15,451</b>	<b>10,075</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>2,552</b>
Bolivia.....	17,425	216	17,182	10,102		1,137		391	3,021	2,538
Dominican Republic.....	27		27	22				44	30	
Costa Rica.....	212		212		25		47		54	
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238					
Haiti.....	3,476	67	3,409	287			1,210		1,636	
Honduras.....	211		211		59		70		82	
Mexico.....	216		216		216					
Peru.....	14,117	1,193	12,951	5,114	6,327			1,155		
Uruguay.....	20	3	17	2				3	12	
Christmas holiday American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total).....	16,688		16,688	2,306		5,973	1,005	4,206	3,128	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,607,618</b>	<b>2,01,023</b>	<b>747,595</b>	<b>471,177</b>	<b>99,516</b>	<b>32,169</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>73,370</b>	<b>48,537</b>	<b>18,687</b>
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	129,523	129,523								
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,937,111</b>	<b>2,189,546</b>	<b>747,595</b>							

<sup>1</sup> Including transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes approximately \$23 million ocean freight for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

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TABLE 36.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1955<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total <sup>2</sup>	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	54,248	44,242	7,736	1,961	203		100	
Danube flood, total.....	11,434	2,839	6,327	1,961	203		100	
Austria.....	2,278		2,278					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	1,057	154	696	202			45	
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	758	236	380	81			61	
Czechoslovakia.....	1,925		1,925					
Hungary.....	2,958	1,256	988	511	203			
Yugoslavia.....	2,370	1,223		1,137				
Italy.....	1,409		1,409					
Yugoslavia.....	43,403	43,403						
Africa (total).....	4,181	4,181						
Libya.....	4,181	4,181						
Near East and south Asia (total).....	9,748	145	61	6,149		257		3,186
Nepal.....	210	145	61			4		
Pakistan.....	6,438			6,149		253		3,186
Far East and Pacific (total).....	729	729						
Vietnam.....	729	729						
Latin America (total).....	20,235	9,001	2,958	1,317	1,119	425	2,287	2,538
Bolivia.....	14,500	9,432		1,137		391	1,102	2,523
Guatemala.....	2,774		2,774					
Haiti.....	2,670	169	125	160	1,019	34	1,103	
Honduras.....	211		59		70		82	
Christmas holiday.....	10,688	2,300		5,973	1,005	4,200	3,193	
Total commodity programs.....	107,826	63,201	10,755	15,400	2,327	4,888	8,591	5,604

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of June 30, 1961.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes ocean freight paid by the United States financed under the Mutual Security Act.

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TABLE 37.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1961<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total <sup>2</sup>	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total)	41,023	9,016	2,969	10,615	905	16,969	136	423
Germany, Federal Republic	1,627	62		799		367		323
Hungary	3,071	630	857	1,167	187		126	
Italy	35,315	8,101	2,082	8,739	718	16,002		100
Africa (total)	3,401	3,401						
Libya	3,401	3,401						
Near East and certain Asia (total)	40,799	20,633		3,542		3,807	17,205	1,338
India	3,760	1,017					2,483	
Pakistan	31,110	15,021					14,681	1,338
Turkey	12,180	4,730		3,542		3,807	41	
Far East and Pacific (total)	3,182						3,182	
Cambodia	2,343						2,343	
Laos	839						839	
Latin America (total)	6,637	2,535	2,408	174	93	845	82	
British Honduras	253	18	22	106	42	44	26	
Costa Rica	212		37	69	51		56	
Guatemala	461		461					
Peru	5,703	2,517	2,385			801		
Total commodity programs	101,033	35,790	5,577	14,331	998	21,681	20,585	1,781

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of June 30, 1961.<sup>2</sup> Excludes ocean freight paid by the United States financed under the Mutual Security Act.

TABLE 38.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1957<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	31,426	692	30,734	5,986	32	2,242	484	15,514	498	5,978
Germany, Federal Republic.....	306	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
Hungary.....	7,191	562	6,619	1,987	32	350	47	3,759	414	.....
Italy.....	20,191	.....	20,191	3,217	.....	1,207	437	11,654	.....	3,585
Spain.....	2,086	.....	2,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,086
Yugoslavia.....	1,362	130	1,232	752	.....	295	.....	101	84	.....
Africa (total).....	17,522	1,938	15,584	14,814	.....	.....	.....	1,070	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	2,021	268	1,753	1,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	7,441	676	6,765	6,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanzania.....	8,327	994	7,333	6,293	.....	.....	.....	1,070	.....	.....
Near East and South Asia (total).....	11,487	2,121	9,366	8,201	.....	.....	.....	1,165	.....	.....
Afghanistan.....	6,772	1,310	5,463	5,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	1,258	153	1,105	1,105	.....	.....	.....	1,165	.....	.....
Iran.....	3,327	609	2,718	2,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Far East and Pacific (total).....	36,180	300	35,880	26,144	.....	.....	.....	7,721	1,687	78
Japan.....	33,865	.....	33,865	26,144	.....	.....	.....	7,721	.....	78
Korea.....	83	5	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryukyu Islands.....	2,182	295	1,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,687	.....
Latin America (total).....	11,412	1,412	10,000	3,268	4,129	.....	165	0	2,459	.....
Bolivia.....	2,888	246	2,642	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,922	.....
British Honduras.....	15	.....	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	510	.....	510	38	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	216	.....	216	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	7,557	1,099	6,458	2,556	3,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	108,367	6,463	101,904	58,413	4,161	2,242	619	25,479	4,844	6,056
Ocean freight; Title III foreign donations.....	23,113	23,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	131,480	29,576	101,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of June 30, 1961.

<sup>2</sup> Cornmeal.

TABLE 39.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1958<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	37,065	3,229	33,836	11,038	20,746			2,072		
Austria.....	21,422	1,020	19,559		19,559					
Italy.....	15,563	1,219	14,347	11,038	3,237			2,072		
Africa (total).....	6,567	510	6,057	5,693				594		
Libya.....	493	43	450	450						
Tunisia.....	6,414	467	5,947	5,443				594		
Near East and south Asia (total).....	40,716	4,356	36,361	31,579	1,430				3,345	
Afghanistan.....	6,082	766	5,316	5,316						
Ceylon.....	2,289	1,123	1,166	1,621					3,315	
Jordan.....	3,453	401	2,989	1,553	1,430					
Lebanon.....	10,147	732	9,415	9,715						
Nepal.....	3,479	374	3,105	3,195						
Pakistan.....	7,466	897	6,569	7,069						
Far East and Pacific (total).....	1,899	231	1,668						1,639	29
Ryukyu Islands.....	1,668	229	1,639						1,639	
China, Republic of.....	31	2	29							29
Latin America (total).....	671	94	577						577	
Peru.....	671	94	577						577	
Total.....	87,253	8,430	78,828	48,510	22,182			3,153	4,984	29
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	21,257	22,257								
Grand total.....	109,515	30,687	78,828							

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of June 30, 1961.<sup>1</sup> Cornmeal.

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TABLE 40.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1959<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	4,112	312	3,770	1,314				417		2,039
Austria.....	623	75	559	590				59		
Germany, Federal Republic.....	365		365							365
Italy.....	1,418	267	1,151	814				367		
Spain.....	1,674		1,674							1,674
Africa (total).....	19,751	2,018	17,733	10,952	4,037			530	1,638	
Ethiopia.....	3,072	322	2,750	1,651	1,059					
Ghana.....	635		635		635					
Guinea.....	1,713	163	1,577	310					1,231	
Libya.....	6,077	872	5,215	2,253	2,952					
Malaysia Republic.....	23	3	20						20	
Morocco.....	1,213	123	1,123	723				16	381	
Sudan.....	19	1	9					9		
Tunisia.....	6,255	401	6,491	5,059				511		
Near East and South Asia (total).....	25,187	2,777	22,410	23,496	2,001					
Afghanistan.....	7,451	643	6,851	6,851						
Jordan.....	12,337	1,306	11,081	9,037	1,474					
Lebanon.....	558		558		558					
Yemen.....	4,755	810	3,945	3,948						
Far East and Pacific (total).....	22	2	23							20
Vietnam.....	22	2	23							20
Latin America (total).....	21	3	17	2				3	12	
Uruguay.....	20	3	17	2				3	12	
Total.....	49,022	5,112	43,950	32,674	6,011			956	1,650	2,059
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	23,830	23,830								
Grand total.....	78,872	31,912	43,950							

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of June 30, 1961.

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TABLE 41.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1961<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	4,312	28	4,284	2,581	199			1,501		
Austria.....	1,227	28	199		199					
Italy.....	4,085		4,085	2,581				1,501		
Africa (total).....	26,681	2,621	24,260	17,631	5,360			192	877	
Ethiopia.....	2,522	317	2,305	1,257	1,048					
Ghana.....	9,177	965	8,212	4,377	3,835					
Morocco.....	3,167	270	2,897	2,431				39	427	
Somalia.....	356	50	250		250					
Tunisia.....	11,319	783	10,269	9,705	197			153	450	
Near East and South Asia (total).....	7,527	1,250	6,277	4,646	1,621					
Jordan.....	1,618	250	1,398		1,398					
Lebanon.....	3,097	300	2,797	2,474	233					
Yemen.....	2,812	700	2,172	2,172						
Far East and Pacific (total).....	14,728	1,650	13,078	6,281	1,830			290	4,490	268
China, Republic of.....	2,696	356	2,538	822					1,448	268
Japan.....	3,127	35	3,092	2,602				290		
Korea.....	4,710	859	3,881	2,637	1,224					
Ryukyu Islands.....	3,965	395	3,567		606				2,901	
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total).....	10,100		10,100					10,100		
Total.....	63,518	5,519	57,999	31,312	9,020			12,083	5,286	268
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	23,028	23,028								
Grand total.....	86,546	28,547	57,999							

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of June 30, 1961.

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TABLE 42.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total)	8,100		8,100	4,800				3,300		
Italy	8,100		8,100	4,800				3,300		
Asia (total)	149,771	15,129	134,642	195,257	24,225	115	135	1,193	4,387	
Congo	19,071	1,421	8,651	3,751			99	836	3,000	
Philippines	2,953	751	2,202		675					
Thailand	1,609	230	1,400		2,250					
Tibet	3,409	631	2,878	1,390	1,500					
Yemen	61,844	5,881	65,361	43,725	12,000	115	45	45		
Taiwan	1,715	225	1,521		1,700			121		
Unallocated	68,191	6,059	62,111	56,482	3,751			152	1,357	
Near East and South Asia (total)	108,877	17,351	91,427	75,570	14,400			257	1,209	
Afghanistan	23,259	4,859	18,400	18,600						
Cyprus	9,540	1,000	8,540	7,490	1,100					
Greece (Crete)	4,121	370	3,751	3,751						
India	4,336	89	2,566					250		
Iran	11,830	1,700	10,130	3,600	6,530					
Jordan	17,060	2,271	15,789	14,523	1,230					
Lebanon	2,841	281	2,561	2,561						
United Arab Republic	22,065	3,600	18,465	12,599	5,600					
UNRWA	15,159	2,000	12,500	11,300					1,200	
Yemen	1,066	251	1,431	1,431						
Far East and Pacific (total)	23,599	1,879	21,720	15,575	3,275					2,850
Korea	23,590	1,860	21,700	15,575	3,275					2,850
South America (total)	216		216	45	40	51		89		
Peru	216		216	45	40	51		89		
Total	299,231	31,469	260,085	291,217	40,910	196	135	5,139	5,587	2,850
Cost of freight (Title III for non-donatable)	31,325	31,325								
Grand total	321,829	65,794	299,085							

\* Including transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.

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TABLE 43.—Title III, Public Law 480, authorizations for foreign donations, fiscal years 1955-61

Country	1955-59		1960		1961	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thou. id	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars
A-ien.....	165	32	15	19	37	6
Afghanistan.....	1,299	238	326	54	7,014	613
Algeria.....	14,358	1,699	9,688	612	28,547	2,315
Antigua.....	1,516	283	240	40	397	68
Austria.....	66,582	21,011	9,927	765	9,691	833
Bahama Islands.....	828	279	77	13	.....	.....
Basutoland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	30
Belgian Congo.....	253	46	637	89	.....	.....
Belgium.....	586	191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	21,252	5,677	1,895	226	1,213	425
Brazil.....	86,693	16,475	11,701	1,751	28,700	3,217
British Guiana.....	1,575	310	722	122	865	118
British Honduras.....	2,387	415	795	80	1,252	147
Burma.....	9,988	1,851	447	71	1,401	240
Cambodia.....	202	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameroons, French.....	.....	.....	900	56	1,265	129
Canary Islands.....	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	114,633	12,892	41,411	3,203	55,181	5,355
Chad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	9
Chile.....	102,605	28,823	75,151	6,517	77,802	7,070
Colombia.....	108,901	18,540	25,773	2,488	44,925	4,850
Congo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,139	880
Costa Rica.....	2,532	831	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	500	35	7,329	597	828	44
Dahomey.....	1,043	97	817	43	12,896	983
Dominica.....	1,477	266	627	80	727	89
Ecuador.....	13,133	1,850	1,100	393	8,054	919
Egypt.....	200,336	50,837	121,656	8,205	291,738	22,570
England.....	293	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	1,710	391	1,401	205	1,803	218
Finland.....	3,200	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formosa.....	362,421	37,951	67,296	4,355	123,387	10,849
France.....	23,821	10,283	161	14	269	31
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Guiana.....	482	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Africa.....	1,180	299	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	511	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon.....	.....	.....	84	9	161	23
Gambia.....	992	190	.....	.....	469	79
Ghana.....	12,984	2,313	559	91	16,551	1,660
Germany.....	310,678	91,770	38,063	3,182	16,931	1,438
Ghana.....	1,600	566	2,203	133	8,423	974
Goa.....	1,319	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	415,433	81,922	100,100	7,170	169,556	7,612
Grenada.....	765	147	.....	.....	274	38
Guadeloupe.....	449	98	310	26	369	31
Guatemala.....	6,433	1,215	2,929	293	3,104	422
Haiti.....	22,608	3,058	13,128	1,092	12,638	1,141
Honduras.....	8,189	2,095	1,440	161	2,467	314
Hong Kong.....	144,381	16,741	57,371	4,881	81,813	3,563
India.....	569,170	112,034	96,849	10,039	126,291	18,399
Indonesia.....	21,875	4,482	4,825	705	8,850	1,364
Iran.....	21,046	4,291	7,335	658	18,239	1,919
Iraq.....	7,884	1,493	1,250	211	3,025	621
Israel.....	47,443	8,274	6,782	518	12,032	1,048
Italy.....	1,305,901	162,342	273,891	18,288	238,226	20,915
Ivory Coast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica.....	18,706	3,484	8,466	628	6,977	508
Japan.....	128,843	18,743	28,738	2,613	16,845	1,621
Java.....	60	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	42,911	6,200	22,363	1,850	38,636	2,926
Kenya.....	2,177	418	839	91	590	101
Korea.....	778,252	93,821	137,417	9,431	162,048	10,536
Laos.....	298	29	.....	.....	2,592	311
Lebanon.....	40,192	1,279	2,642	227	1,294	211
Liberia.....	2,840	23	2,621	283	4,602	413
Libya.....	21,602	4,136	12,807	916	19,688	1,443
Madagascar.....	2,600	275	6,278	437	8,391	705
Malagasy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	10
Malaya (Malaya States).....	7,471	1,097	3,980	284	4,075	480
Mali (Mali Republic).....	.....	.....	180	21	.....	.....
Malta.....	14,226	3,509	759	41	1,379	166
Martinique.....	630	115	246	25	313	31
Mauritania.....	.....	.....	490	67	349	58
Mauritius.....	58	11	.....	.....	60	10
Mexico.....	37,765	3,092	19,182	1,281	41,421	3,199
Montserrat.....	429	89	115	29	35	6

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TABLE 43.—Title III, Public Law 480, authorizations for foreign donations, fiscal years 1955-61—Continued

Country	1955-59		1960		1961	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars
Morocco, French.....	55,895	8,541	17,712	3,311	112,037	7,168
Netherlands.....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )				
New Guinea, Netherlands.....	393	72	100	17	178	30
Nicaragua.....					2,331	157
Niger.....					11	2
Nigeria.....	921	171	333	53	615	81
North Borneo.....	531	104		29	96	16
Nyasaland.....	123	21			49	7
Pakistan.....	127,419	28,553	12,385	1,232	21,283	2,416
Panama.....	17,617	3,127	561	94	2,316	395
Paraguay.....	6,981	1,043	7,190	539	12,322	1,114
Peru.....	36,511	6,033	17,031	1,541	31,256	3,177
Philippine Islands.....	132,413	23,628	18,081	5,345	62,722	6,783
Poland.....	22,511	3,155	45,497	3,539	58,104	5,019
Portugal.....	85,784	15,251	41,297	3,363	69,093	5,611
Ruanda Urundi.....					269	23
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....	32,716	4,467	11,914	349	31,012	2,569
St. Helena.....	151	31			97	17
St. Kitts.....	1,475	252	25	10	340	58
St. Lucia.....	99	76	71	12		
St. Vincent.....	957	191	165	28	199	33
Salvador.....	4,815	1,030			390	51
Sarawak.....	4,271	834	461	78	127	22
Senegal.....						
Seychelles.....					61	10
Sierre Leone.....	619	81	929	72	1,355	122
Singapore.....	1,976	201	1,704	181	2,214	215
Somalia.....					119	19
Somaliland, British.....			12	2		
Somaliland, French.....					115	12
Spain.....	167,311	121,614	101,722	10,139	51,219	7,751
Sudan.....	153	21	51	9		
Surinam.....	1,681	323	282	47	671	115
Swaziland.....					10	7
Syria.....	3,601	742	231	39	1,000	172
Tanzania.....	498	92	193	17	351	69
Thailand.....	1,477	207	335	65	262	62
Togo.....	1,119	197	7,228	437	3,112	237
Trieste.....	29,729	4,662	3,315	227	7,696	574
Trompsburg and Tobago.....	1,529	283		18	418	77
Tunisia.....	7,374	1,067	1,811	154	5,518	554
Turkey.....	11,680	2,319	9,015	1,187	9,951	1,037
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	5	1	33	6	61	9
Uganda.....	573	101	379	61	395	68
Upper Volta.....					86	15
Uruguay.....			2,396	217	2,929	323
Vietnam.....	423,188	54,228	81,235	6,257	55,174	4,529
Virgin Islands.....	233	18				
Yugoslavia.....	679,629	112,814	190,051	14,168	110,290	11,111
Total.....	7,390,676	1,233,053	1,862,307	118,920	2,358,578	268,194
Number of countries.....	110		91			104

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500.