

FOOD FOR PEACE

1964
Annual Report
on Public
Law 480



PD-17BF-754



THE WHITE HOUSE

To the Congress of the United States:

I am sending to the Congress the annual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the Act during the calendar year 1964. The report outlines in some detail the significant role of the United States through the years in helping to battle hunger in the world. The record is an impressive one.

The Food for Peace program is one of the most inspiring enterprises ever undertaken by any nation in all of history—and every American can be proud of it, without regard to partisanship or political persuasion.

In cooperation with the developing countries, Food for Peace is directly benefiting more people than ever before. And more importantly, the operating agencies are reaching these people with more meaningful programs. Increasingly the emphasis is on using our agricultural commodities to support projects that help eliminate the need for continued food aid. Today about 40 percent of our Government's economic development assistance overseas is in the form of agricultural commodities and local currencies received from their sale. To achieve this record, Food for Peace exports reached a new high in 1964 of 18 million tons of agricultural commodities with an estimated export market value of \$1.7 billion.

Importance of Nutrition

The Food for Peace program has made a significant contribution to the world attack on hunger and malnutrition—still the most grave health problem of the world. We now recognize that food deficiencies are most serious in infants, the preschool age and, to a lesser degree, school-age children. Not only does malnutrition result in high child death rates and widespread disabling diseases, but research has now established that it produces permanent retardation of mental as well as physical development. Studies suggest that in some developing countries as high as 70 percent of preschool children are undernourished or malnourished.

Thus, increasing attention is being given to nutrition in Food for Peace. Its importance is underscored by the fact that, of the 100 million recipients of our donated foods, 70 million are children, including more than 40 million in organized national school lunch efforts.

The Agency for International Development recently authorized funds which will be used, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, for vitamin enrichment of nonfat dry milk distributed overseas. Experiments will also be undertaken to help developing countries find the techniques and skills needed to process and distribute grain-based high-protein foods for children.

Meeting Human Needs

While the effort goes on to increase the nutritional balance in our commodity use, Food for Peace continues to seek the humanitarian goal of using our food to meet human needs:

- During 1964, more than 3 billion pounds of commodities were programed through United States and international overseas relief agencies under title III of Public Law 480 for donation to 67.3 million people. As part of the Alliance for Progress, "Operation Ninos" school lunch programs in Latin America are currently feeding 13 million children—compared to fewer than 4 million when this special emphasis was initiated only 2½ years ago.
- Food-for-work community development projects are expanding to broaden and strengthen the base

of country development. In 1964, 9 million people benefited from programs providing a supplementary wage of food—through Food for Peace—as payments for participation in local self-help projects.

- There were fewer large-scale disasters in the world during 1964 than in previous years, which accounts for the fact that Food for Peace was called upon to assist only 4 million victims under title II emergency relief programs—the smallest number since the inception of the program. However, an additional 1 million refugees benefited from these Food for Peace-supported emergency relief programs.
- U.S. commodities are being supplied to 50 of the 72 projects sponsored on a multilateral basis through the World Food Program. Seventy countries share in supporting these development projects now reaching 2.7 million recipients. U.S. support of multilateral programing is also exemplified by Food for Peace commodities provided to UNICEF and UNRWA.

Developing Commercial Markets

As Food for Peace embarks on its second decade, there is growing indication of the program's substantial contribution to the development of commercial markets for our farm products as well as purely humanitarian efforts. Commercial sales of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas reached a new high of \$4.6 billion during this year, more than double the commercial agricultural exports of 1954 when Public Law 480 was first enacted.

The Public Law 480 sales programs are designed to strengthen the economies of the recipient countries and thus hasten the day when they can finance their import requirements on commercial terms. Following are highlights of these sales programs:

- Food for Peace exports under title I (sales for foreign currencies) reached a record high in 1964 of almost \$1.2 billion. Shipments amounted to more than 14 million tons, surpassing the previous peak of 13.9 million tons set in 1963.
- Public Law 480-generated currencies are paying U.S. overseas expenses, conserving dollars, and strengthening our balance of payments position.

Reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation through 1964 by U.S. Government agencies utilizing these currencies totaled almost \$1.1 billion. Additional reimbursements also resulted from barter programs as U.S. agencies financed overseas procurement of goods and services with Public Law 480 commodities. Such reimbursements from both programs totaled over a third of a billion dollars in 1964.

- Our balance of payments position is also benefiting from increased activity under title IV, long-term dollar credit sales. Almost 1 million tons of agricultural commodities at an export market value of \$93 million, were shipped overseas in 1964 under title IV, also a new record. Title IV dollar repayments on principal and interest from previous sales are being made in increasing volume. Repayments during 1964 totaled \$5.4 million, compared to \$2.3 million in 1963.

Public Law 480 Supports Economic Development

Agricultural commodities continue to serve as one of our principal assets in international economic development, contributing substantially to the total U.S. overseas aid effort.

- Planned uses of local currencies provided in title I sales agreements concluded during 1964 totaled \$580.5 million for economic development—\$553.5 million in loans; \$27 million in grants. In addition, agricultural commodities sold to foreign governments on long-term dollar credit under title IV provided financing for economic purposes. These currencies are being used to supplement capital investment funds and technical assistance support in a wide range of industrial, agricultural, and socioeconomic development projects.
- \$57 million in local currencies generated by title I sales of Food for Peace commodities were loaned in 1964 to United States and local private enterprise for business development and trade expansion in 11 countries.

Challenge of the Future

These are only some of the accomplishments of Food for Peace during the past year. The program has come a long way since 1954 when it was so generally considered

only as a temporary means to dispose of "burdensome" agricultural surpluses. Food for Peace has proved its worth as an important means to meet human need, encourage economic development and support U.S. foreign policy. It has helped demonstrate to the world that human hunger is no longer an inevitable fact of life. Its elimination is within our grasp.

Yet for all of the many efforts and accomplishments by the United States and other richly endowed countries, millions still suffer from some form of hunger or malnutrition. We have long recognized that an insufficient food supply is one of the leading contributors to human misery and political instability. More recently we have begun to recognize that it is also a major deterrent to economic and social development. The resulting loss, in both human and economic terms, is one of the great tragedies and shortcomings of the 20th century.

The long-range solution to the hunger problem rests in improving the productive capacity of the developing nations themselves. In my Messages to the Congress this year on agriculture and foreign assistance, I pointed to the need for increased attention directed to the agricultural sectors of less developed countries—specifically, to help overcome obstacles such as the present deficiency of fertilizer, the lack of adequate Government policies in establishing sufficient incentives for the farmer, and the general insufficiency of education so vitally needed to improve farming methods and technology.

Our efforts on these matters must continue. But we must also continue to utilize our own agricultural resources until the day these other countries become self-sufficient. That will be a number of years away—but Food for Peace can shorten this time.

Food for Peace is an important tool for development. It is good international policy and sound domestic policy. Food for Peace is, above all, a program which expresses the great and generous heart of the American people—and is a worthy expression of the compassion always so much a part of America's character. It deserves the continued support of the Congress and of all Americans.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 31, 1965.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1964.

Heretofore the Report on Public Law 480 activities has been submitted to the Congress semiannually. Public Law 88-638, approved October 8, 1964, changed the requirement for this report to annual. This is the first such annual report, and covers operations under the Act during calendar year 1964.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

**MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT**

As Director of Food for Peace, I am privileged to submit this Annual Report of activities carried out under Public Law 480 during the calendar year 1964, and recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress in conformance with section 108 of the act.

RICHARD W. REUTER
*Special Assistant to the President,
Director, Food for Peace.*

MARCH 24, 1965.

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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.



INTRODUCTION

This report deals with activities under the Food for Peace program which are carried out under Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended) during calendar year 1964. Title I, Public Law 480, provides for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly countries with payment in currency of the recipient country. Title II

authorizes grants of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of farm products for famine relief and other assistance, including economic and community development. Under title III, CCC-owned commodities are authorized for domestic and foreign donation programs and for barter for an equal value of strategic or other materials. Title IV provides for sales of agricultural commodities on a long-term supply and dollar credit basis.

Public Law 88-638, approved October 8, 1964, authorizes agreements to be entered into under title I during the period beginning January 1, 1965, and ending December 31, 1966, at a total cost not in excess of \$2.7 billion, and programs of assistance under title II to be undertaken during the same period, costing not more than \$800 million. Under both titles, the authorization also includes uncommitted amounts from prior authorizations. A summary of the major provisions of Public Law 88-638 is contained in the appendix to this report.

A list of congressional authorizations under title I and title II of the act is summarized in table I. Authorizations under title III and title IV of the act are not limited by law as to funds or programing periods.

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

Public Law and Congress Nos.	Effective	Program period	Authorization ¹	
			Title I	Title II
			Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.
480, 83d.....	July 10, 1954	Through June 30, 1957.....	700	300
387, 84th.....	Aug. 12, 1955	.....do.....	800	.....
962, 84th.....	Aug. 3, 1956	.....do.....	1,500	² 200
128, 85th.....	Aug. 13, 1957	July 1, 1957-June 30, 1958.....	1,000	300
931, 85th.....	Sept. 6, 1953	July 1, 1958-December 31, 1959.....	2,250	.....
341, 86th.....	Sept. 21, 1959	January 1, 1960-December 31, 1961.....	3,000	600
28, 87th.....	May 4, 1961	Through December 31, 1961.....	2,000	.....
128, 87th.....	Aug. 8, 1961	January 1, 1962-December 31, 1964.....	³ 4,500	⁴ 900
638, 88th.....	Oct. 8, 1964	January 1, 1965-December 31, 1966.....	⁵ 2,700	⁶ 800
Total.....	.....	.....	18,450	3,100

¹ 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.

² Public Law 540, 84th Congress, approved May 28, 1956.

³ Maximum of \$2.5 billion during any one calendar year.

⁴ \$300 million each calendar year, plus carryover.

⁵ Plus carryover of uncommitted amounts from prior authorizations. Maximum of \$2.5 billion during any one calendar year.

⁶ \$400 million each calendar year, plus carryover.

OPERACION NIÑOS

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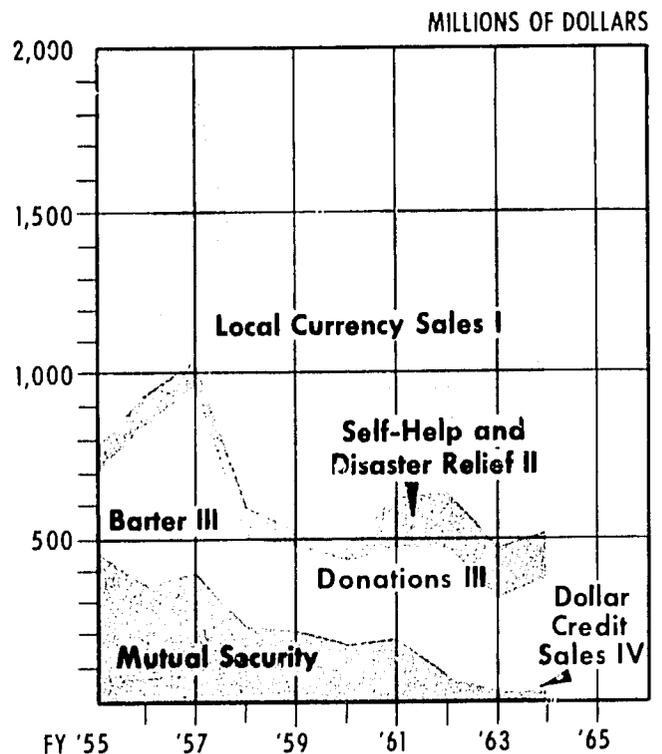
SUMMARY

During 1964, programing of surplus agricultural commodities under titles I, II, III, and IV of the act totaled \$2.7 billion, bringing to \$22.9 billion the total CCC cost¹ of programs since the beginning of operations under the act in July 1954.

Since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1964, agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I total \$14.7 billion estimated Commodity Credit Corporation cost

¹ 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, 83d Congress, as amended. This cost is explained under "accounting for title I costs".

Government Financed Shipments-by Program



This Food for Peace mobile demonstration wagon, dedicated in 1964 by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, was designed to help improve the nutritional standards of the children of Latin America. More than 13 million Latin American children are now receiving Food for Peace commodities.

(\$10.6 billion at export market value)², including \$1.4 billion (\$1.1 billion at export market value) in agreements signed during 1964.

Cumulative programing for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act through December 31, 1964, totaled \$1.8 billion at CCC cost, (\$837 million at export market value) of which \$227 million (\$107 million at export market value) was during 1964. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief under title III of the act amounted to \$4.1 billion at CCC cost, of which \$633 million was donated during the reporting period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$1.8 billion at export market value, of which \$128.4 million represents contracts entered into during 1964. Title IV agreements were signed during the reporting period for a total of \$289.1 million at CCC cost (\$217 million at

export market value), bringing the total of agreements signed to \$525.3 million at CCC cost (\$393.8 million at export market value).

The export market value of commodities actually shipped under all titles of the act totaled \$1.7 billion during 1964, bringing to \$13.1 billion the total value of all agricultural commodities shipped under the program since July 1, 1954 (table II).

Public Law 480 exports comprised 27 percent of the value of all agricultural exports during 1964 and 28 percent during the period July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1964 (table II).

All of the above-cited programing figures include applicable ocean transportation costs which are a part of the cost to CCC. The export market value of commodities actually exported (table II) does not include ocean transportation costs. Although the figures cited for the different programs are not comparable in all cases due to indicated differences in valuation basis, they indicate the volume of commodities being moved or committed under these programs.

² 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.

TABLE II.—Exports of U.S. farm products under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, calendar years 1955-64

Program	1955 through 1961	1962	1963	1964	1955 through 1964
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	5,042	1,010	1,163	1,182	8,397
Title II.....	708	143	174	116	1,141
Title III:					
Barter.....	1,416	137	74	118	1,745
Donations.....	1,083	178	169	183	1,613
Title IV.....	1	42	51	93	187
Total.....	8,250	1,510	1,631	1,692	13,083
Mutual Security (AID) ²	1,826	35	11	23	1,895
Commercial sales ³	19,465	3,489	3,942	4,632	31,528
Total exports.....	29,541	5,034	5,584	6,347	46,506
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	28	30	29	27	28

¹ The addition of \$22 million shipments under the barter program in July-December 1964 brings the total of shipments under this program since the beginning of Public Law 480 to \$1,767 million. The addition of \$20 million shipments under the donations program in July-December 1964 brings the total of shipments under this program since the beginning of Public Law 480 to \$1,633 million.

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

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

RELATION OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS TO TOTAL EXPORTS

U.S. agricultural exports for 1964 totaled \$6.3 billion, a new all-time 12-month record. This compares to \$5.6 billion the previous year. Nearly all the increased exports were sold for dollars. The commercial sales of \$4.6 billion in 1964 represent a substantial increase over the \$3.9 billion in 1963. Table II provides detailed information by program and by calendar year.

Both Public Law 480 shipments and commercial exports reached record levels during 1964, with shipments under Public Law 480 accounting for 27 percent of the total.

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

Relationship to Commercial Agricultural Exports MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

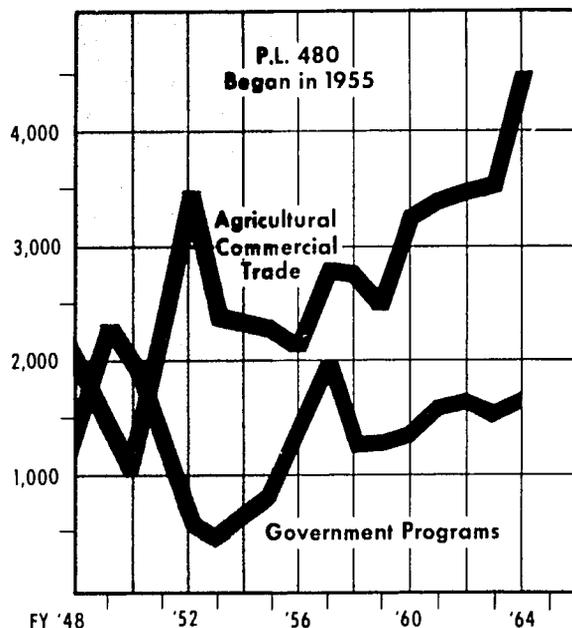


TABLE III.—Major commodity exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports in the calendar year 1964

Program	Wheat ¹	Corn ²	Milled Rice	Cotton	Edible vegetable oils ³
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million cwt.	Thousand bales	Million pounds
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	450	30	11	768	710
Title II.....	24	7			36
Title III:					
Barter.....	27	4		274	43
Donations.....	31	13			73
Title IV.....	31	1	1	131	101
Total.....	563	55	12	1,173	963
Mutual Security (AID) ⁴	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	36
Commercial sales ⁷	289	441	17	4,068	3,578
Total exports.....	852	496	29	5,241	4,577
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	66	11	41	22	21

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² Corn and corn equivalent of cormeal.

³ Includes edible vegetable oils and oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts.

⁴ Expenditures for economic aid under commodity and development loan programs, Public Law 87-105.

⁵ Less than 500,000 units.

⁶ Less than 500 bales.

⁷ Commercial sales for dollars 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.

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TITLE I, SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

A number of departments and agencies are concerned with the development and implementation of title I agreements. An interagency staff committee, under the chairmanship of the Department of Agriculture, considers specific programs for foreign currency sales.

Factors taken into account in developing a title I agreement include: (1) the participating country's needs, economic status, and foreign exchange position; (2) the impact on dollar sales and other export programs; (3) effect on export markets of other supplying countries; and (4) the relationship of the program to the foreign aid program and overall foreign policies of the United States.

Primary responsibility for the title I programing is assigned by law and executive order to the individual agencies as follows:

The *Department of Agriculture* is responsible for determining the commodities which are available for programing and the commodities and countries to be included in agreements after advising with other Government agencies. It is also responsible for coordinating the development of agreements, for implementing the sales provisions of signed agreements, and for other aspects of the program not specifically delegated to other agencies. The *Department of State* is responsible for foreign policy determinations and for consultations with friendly exporting countries. The *Agency for International Development* reviews the programs for conformity to the aid programs of the United States and administers economic development loans and grants. It is also responsible for authorizing the negotiation and signing of agreements under delegation of authority from the Department of State. The *Bureau of the Budget* makes allocations and apportionments of foreign currencies to the extent to which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget deems necessary. The *Treasury Department* is responsible for the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of the currencies received. The *Director of Food for Peace* as a special assistant to the President and chairman of an interagency policy committee supervises and coordinates all Food for Peace programs. In addition, there are other departments and agencies which are concerned with the development of title I programs and other uses of the foreign currencies that accrue. (See table VI.)

The productivity of the American farmer made possible an approximate \$1.1 billion sales program in 1964 under Title I of P.L. 480.

Agreements Signed

Forty-four agreements, or amendments to agreements, with an export market value of approximately \$1.1

billion, were entered into with 27 countries during 1964. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table IV. Included are agreements for the first time with Jordan, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey.

TABLE IV.—Commodity composition of title I agreements signed in 1964

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
		Thousand	Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bu.....	¹ 288,987	531.0	673.8
Feed grains.....	do.....	² 23,961	35.0	35.0
Rice.....	Cwt.....	12,787	75.1	113.9
Cotton.....	Bales.....	1,128.5	148.3	281.4
Tobacco.....	Lbs.....	35,284	24.1	24.1
Fats and oils.....	do.....	609,453	64.9	64.9
Poultry.....	do.....	5,461	1.8	1.8
Meat.....	do.....	33,069	12.5	12.5
Dry edible beans and lentils.....	Cwt.....	568	2.1	2.1
Dairy products.....	Lbs.....	115,024	28.7	32.4
Total commodities.....			923.5	1,241.9
Ocean transportation.....			137.5	137.5
Total, including ocean transportation.....			1,061.0	1,379.4

¹ Wheat and wheat flour equivalent.

² Corn.....	Thous. bu.	20,518
Barley.....		3,445
Total.....		23,961

Four hundred and fourteen agreements, or supplements to agreements, with an export market value of \$10.6 billion, have been entered into with 50 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 V.

TABLE V.—Commodity composition of all title I agreements signed, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
		Thousand	Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bu.....	¹ 3,194,931	5,364.5	8,278.5
Feed grains.....	do.....	² 443,522	533.4	640.9
Rice.....	Cwt.....	97,058	561.1	919.3
Cotton.....	Bales.....	³ 9,167	1,331.5	1,961.7
Cotton linters.....	do.....	7	.3	.3
Tobacco.....	Lbs.....	447,282	324.7	324.7
Dairy products.....	do.....	697,049	138.9	207.7
Fats and oils.....	do.....	8,273,384	1,053.8	1,061.8
Poultry.....	do.....	73,645	11.5	11.5
Meat.....	do.....	126,421	52.7	52.7
Fruit and vegetable.....	do.....	200,793	18.0	18.0
Dried edible beans, peas and lentils.....	Cwt.....	1,583	10.1	10.1
Seeds.....	do.....	10	.4	.4
Total commodities.....			9,400.9	13,487.6
Ocean transportation.....			1,207.9	1,207.9
Total, including ocean transportation.....			10,608.8	14,695.5

¹ Wheat and wheat flour equivalent.

	Bushels
² Corn.....	231,676
Oats.....	144,815
Barley.....	6,807
Grain Sorghums.....	55,487
Rye.....	4,737
Total.....	443,522

³ Includes 73,500 bales of extra long staple cotton.

Shipments

Title I shipments during 1964 reached a record 14.04 million tons, exceeding the previous record of 13.95 million tons shipped in 1963. Since the first shipments in January 1955, more than 95 million tons of agricultural commodities have been exported under title I.

The export market value of title I shipments is estimated at \$1.2 billion for 1964, bringing the total from the beginning of the program to about \$8.4 billion. The export market value of commodities programed under all agreements signed through December 31, 1964, is \$9.4 billion (excluding ocean transportation costs). The difference between programing and shipments, about \$1 billion, consists largely of forward programing under multiyear agreements.

Wheat is by far the major commodity exported under title I. Shipments of wheat and flour during 1964 amounted to about 450 million bushels. Total shipments of wheat and flour from the beginning of the program are 2.8 billion bushels. Large quantities of corn, fats and oils, rice, dairy products, and cotton were also exported under title I during 1964.

Usual Marketings

In negotiating title I agreements, reasonable precautions are taken to safeguard U.S. usual marketings and assure that title I sales will not unduly disrupt world market prices or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries. Also, commodities are sold for foreign currencies under title I 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 careful analysis of the possible effect of proposed programs on 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 import requirements. As a result of such analyses, some proposals are rejected and others modified in order to avoid possible harmful efforts on normal trade patterns.

In most cases, title I agreements include global marketing provisions which specify quantities of certain commodities to be purchased commercially within a given period from free world sources including the



More than 14 million tons of Food for Peace commodities were exported under Title I in 1964, surpassing the previous record of 13.9 million tons set in 1963.

United States. In some instances, specific quantities to be purchased from the United States are indicated.

Accounting for Title I Cost

The estimated CCC cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, under agreements signed through December 31, 1964, is \$13.5 billion. This includes the export value of shipments from commercial stocks, the acquisition cost of CCC-owned commodities, (based on domestic support prices) cost of storage, processing, inland transportation, and other costs of financing shipments. In addition, ocean transportation costs financed by CCC for commodities required to be shipped on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels are approximately \$1.2 billion. The total estimated cumulative cost is \$41.7 billion.

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 \$9.4 billion, which is \$4.1 billion less than the estimated cost to CCC.

The actual cost of financing title I exports from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1964, was \$13.0 billion—\$11.9 billion program costs, \$845 million ocean transportation costs (including \$399 million ocean freight differential), and \$251 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1964, CCC has been reimbursed by appropriations in the amount of \$11.8 billion. Additional reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161 totaled \$1.1 billion and \$85 million respectively. This resulted in unrecovered costs as of December 31, 1964, of \$97 million.

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 is shown as a combined total. As shipments are made, the foreign currencies are deposited to

the account of the U.S. Disbursing Officer. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the custody, deposit and sale of the currencies.

Title I sales proceeds available under the terms of the sales agreement for U.S. uses are generally available to agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government expenses which are payable in local currency, for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel, and where possible for sale to U.S. citizens for travel and other purposes. The dollars received are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In countries where the supply of currencies is in excess of requirements for the payment of normal expenses, "U.S. use" proceeds are available for use under appropriations for special foreign currency programs as authorized by sections 104 (a), (b), (d), (f), and (h) through (r) of Public Law 480 or other laws. In addition sales of currencies to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes may be undertaken under sections 104 (s) and (t). U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia were determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for the fiscal year 1965.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs (which may cover activities of lower priority than regular appropriations) include estimates in their budget submissions to the Bureau of the Budget. These proposals are reviewed in the light of discussions held at the time of negotiation of the sales agreement and analysis of the requesting agency's program requirements. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the currencies when needed and the appropriation is charged with the dollar value.

Executive Order No. 11036, dated July 11, 1962, provides that "foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the act may be used for the purpose set forth in section 104 of the act in amounts consonant with applicable provisions of law and of sales agreements and loan agreements. Except as may be inconsistent with such law or agreement, priority shall be accorded to the sale of such currencies to appropriations or to their sale otherwise for dollars. To such extent as he may deem necessary, the Director of the Bureau of the

Budget shall fix the amounts of such currencies to be used for the purposes set forth in section 104. The Director shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to any amounts so fixed." This action is required only in exceptional circumstances.

Loans and grants to the purchasing country committed in the sales agreement under section 104 (c), (e), and (g) of the act (country uses) are available without charge

to appropriations, except for economic development grants under section 104(e). Under the provisions of Executive Order No. 11036, the authority to waive the requirement for appropriations under section 104(e) is delegated by the President to the Secretary of State.

In all cases, however, agencies must await the crediting of currencies to their account by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations.

TABLE VI.—Agencies responsible for administering the expenditure of foreign currencies

Authority	Currency use	Responsible agency ¹
Sec. 104:		
(a)-----	Agricultural market development-----	Department of Agriculture.
(b)-----	Supplemental stockpile-----	Office of Emergency Planning.
(c)-----	Common defense-----	Department of State (AID) and Defense.
(d)-----	Purchase of goods for other countries-----	Department of State (AID).
(e)-----	Grants for economic development-----	Do.
(e)-----	Loans to private enterprise-----	Do.
(f)-----	Payment of U.S. obligations-----	Any authorized U.S. Government agency.
(g)-----	Loans to foreign governments-----	Department of State (AID).
(h)-----	International educational exchange-----	Department of State.
(i)-----	Translation of books and periodicals-----	U.S. Information Agency.
(j)-----	American-sponsored schools and centers-----	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(k)-----	Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities-----	National Science Foundation, Department of State, and other appropriate agencies.
(l)-----	Buildings for U.S. Government use-----	Department of State.
(m)-----	Trade fairs-----	U.S. Information Agency.
(n)-----	Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications-----	Librarian of Congress.
(o)-----	American educational institutions-----	Department of State.
(p)-----	Workshops and chairs in American studies-----	Do.
(q)-----	Purchase nonfood items for emergency uses-----	Department of State (AID).
(r)-----	Audio-visual materials-----	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(s)-----	Sales for dollars to U.S. tourists-----	Department of Treasury.
(t)-----	Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens for travel and other purposes-----	Do.

¹ Assigned by Executive order.

Exchange Rates Applicable to Title I Transactions

Title I, Public Law 480 agreements provide for the collection of local currencies at the rate for dollar exchange generally applicable to commercial import transactions. No special difficulty is encountered in applying the provision if a unitary rate is maintained by the recipient government. If more than one legal rate for foreign exchange transactions exists, mutual agreement as to the appropriate rate of exchange must be reached.

Throughout most of the period covered by this report, the standard for determining deposit rates was the requirement that the United States obtain rates of exchange applicable to the sale of commodities under such agreements which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates legally obtainable from the Government or agencies thereof in the respective countries. On October 8, 1964, section 101(f) was amended by striking out the words "from the government or agencies thereof" and by adding the stipulation that the rate must not be less favorable than the highest of exchange rates obtainable by any other nation.

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

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1964	Collections through June 30, 1964 ¹		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1964 ^{3,4}
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²	
	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent
Argentina.....	30.5	30.5	.1	19.5
Austria.....	40.1	40.1	-----	41.3
Bolivia.....	32.2	14.9	.3	9.7
Brazil.....	572.4	390.5	2.5	185.7
Burma.....	50.2	44.8	4.6	19.8
Ceylon.....	29.1	26.6	.4	12.8
Chile.....	68.0	68.0	3.8	52.4
China (Taiwan).....	193.3	153.7	1.3	118.8
Colombia.....	69.5	62.6	5.4	49.7
Congo.....	65.1	36.6	-----	16.2
Cyprus.....	2.2	1.5	-----	.6
Ecuador.....	11.6	11.5	.1	10.2
Ethiopia.....	.9	.7	-----	.6
Finland.....	43.4	43.0	1.5	32.7
France.....	35.7	35.7	2.6	36.4

(Continued—)

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

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1964	Collections through June 30, 1964 ¹		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1964 ^{3,4}
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²	
		Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	
Germany.....	1.2	1.2		11.5
Greece.....	123.6	118.3	7.9	106.3
Guinea.....	26.8	14.5		.8
Iceland.....	16.2	14.7	.4	14.2
India.....	2,484.8	2,015.4	41.4	1,299.5
Indonesia.....	344.6	288.8	1.1	69.5
Iran.....	55.7	45.4	.9	35.2
Israel.....	288.5	247.5	25.4	184.0
Italy.....	144.2	144.2	2.1	146.3
Japan.....	146.3	146.3		150.2
Korea.....	457.0	385.6	.6	350.5
Mexico.....	24.2	25.2	4.3	27.3
Morocco.....	21.9	20.3	1.6	6.5
Netherlands.....	.3	.3		4.4
Pakistan.....	1,048.8	717.4	18.7	630.1
Paraguay.....	13.9	13.5	.4	7.4
Peru.....	41.9	32.9	1.6	25.4
Philippines.....	46.0	34.8	.3	21.9
Poland.....	534.7	506.3		10.8
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1		7.2
Spain.....	497.1	488.0	11.9	398.5
Sudan.....	23.8	10.6		3.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37.2	34.9	.2	11.1
Thailand.....	4.3	4.3	.2	5.7
Tunisia.....	37.1	33.7	.2	21.4
Turkey.....	534.0	429.0	12.0	338.7
United Arab Republic.....	812.6	580.4	17.5	342.4
United Kingdom.....	48.5	48.5		41.5
Uruguay.....	36.7	36.2	2.1	19.2
Viet-Nam.....	119.6	89.8		69.1
Yugoslavia.....	637.8	602.2	18.0	296.2
Total.....	9,403.2	8,098.0	191.4	⁵ 5,279.6

¹ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

² Public Law 480, 104 (e) and (g) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of 104(d) commodities.

³ Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under sections 104 (c), (d), and (e) grants were calculated at collection rates; section 104(f) sales at current Treasury selling rates; section 104(g) loans at loan agreement rates; sections 104 (a), (b), (e) loans, (h) through (r) at the weighted average rates at the end-of-the-month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under sections 104 (a) through (r) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates of the end-of-the-quarter market rates.

⁴ Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversions from other currencies.

⁵ Includes \$17.3 million of convertible currencies disbursed in countries with which there were no agreements.

USES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Under agreements entered into during 1964, the dollar equivalents of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table VIII.

**Local Currency
-Planned Uses
Total-\$1,061**

IN CALENDAR YEAR 1964
IN MILLIONS

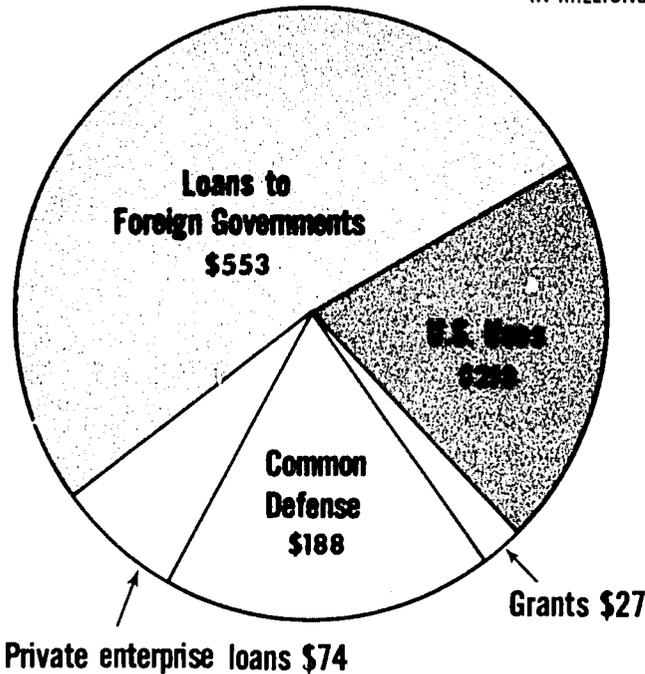


TABLE VIII.—Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during 1964¹

	Thousand dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 104(c)).....	187,753	17.7
Grants for economic development (sec. 104(e)).....	27,074	2.6
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(e)).....	74,288	6.9
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g)).....	553,446	52.2
U.S. uses ²	218,447	20.6
Total.....	³ 1,061,008	100.0

¹ Agreements now provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Included are uses specified under subsections 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), and sometimes (c) and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

³ This amount may differ from the amount shown in table IV, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

Agricultural Market Development

Section 104(a): Up to 5 percent of the foreign currencies generated by title I sales may be used to maintain or expand present export markets or to develop new markets abroad for U.S. agricultural commodities. Since the beginning of the program, expenditures of Public Law 480 funds for market development have totaled about \$56.1 million. From their own resources, cooperating trade and agricultural groups have expended about \$37.2 million, bringing the foreign market development total through calendar year 1964 to about \$93.3 million.

Agricultural market development has been carried on under four major types of programs: cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups, trade fairs and trade centers, marketing research, and utilization research. These activities are summarized separately in the following pages.

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

Calendar year	Number of projects ²	Expenditures ³		
		USDA	Cooperator	Total
		Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
1955-62.....	684	33,828	23,283	57,111
1963.....	101	10,610	6,813	17,423
1964.....	88	11,658	7,100	18,758
Total.....	873	56,096	37,196	93,292

¹ Projects utilizing in part foreign currencies made available under sec. 104(a), as amended, excluding utilization research. Based upon operating records and subject to adjustment upon final accounting of expenditures.

² Covers agreements signed with the Foreign Agricultural Service for new cooperator, trade fair, and other Department of Agriculture projects, and amendments to previous projects that authorized additional market development funds.

³ The statistical series in previous reports listing USDA authorizations and cooperator commitments, is being continued within the Foreign Agricultural Service and is available upon request. It is believed, however, that figures on an expenditure basis as provided here will be more useful.

Cooperator Programs

The first market development cooperator agreement was signed May 23, 1955. Private commercial exports for 1964 reached \$4.6 billion, a 130-percent increase over 1955. Market development activities over the past 9 years have contributed to this increase in agricultural exports.

The program now involves:

Forty-seven U.S. trade associations working actively in the program in 67 countries, operating 55 foreign offices, and paying a portion of the costs.

Over 200 foreign trade associations, cooperating with the U.S. trade associations under formal agreements and also paying part of the costs of the program.

Over 700 nongovernment employees spending from half to all of their time on overseas market development work.

The program operates through approved U.S. trade and agricultural groups (cooperators) who conduct market development work, either directly or in cooperation with foreign trade and agricultural groups, and contribute funds, personnel, services, and supplies or equipment. The Government provides foreign currencies and overall guidance, including assistance by the Agricultural Attaché Service abroad. In a few cases, when trade groups are unavailable to undertake

necessary commodity activities or when market analyses or problems cut across commodity lines, projects are carried out directly by the Government.

During the calendar year 1964, project agreements or amendments were signed with the following 22 U.S. trade and agricultural groups. Other groups are currently participating under projects signed in prior years:

- Cotton Council International
- Dairy Society International
- Institute of American Poultry Industries
- Soybean Council of America, Inc.
- American Soybean Association
- California-Arizona Citrus League
- California Prune Advisory Board
- California Raisin Advisory Board
- The Cranberry Institute
- Florida Citrus Commission
- Dried Fruit Association of California
- California Cling Peach Advisory Board
- California Date Administrative Committee
- Western Wheat Associates
- Great Plains Wheat, Inc.
- Rice Council for Market Development
- U.S. Feed Grains Council
- National Dry Bean Council, Inc.
- Tanners Council of America, Inc.
- American Brahman Breeders Association
- National Renderers Association
- American Meat Institute

The project agreements continued to cover a wide range of activities, including marketing research, merchandising clinics, exhibits, food processing training schools, promotional contests, demonstrations, tours by foreign groups to U.S. agricultural industries, advertising campaigns, and survey teams of commodity representatives.

Developments in the 1964 commodity programs included:

Cotton.—An intensified consumer marketing campaign was developed for the Netherlands as a prototype for possible use in other cotton importing countries. Promotional programs with foreign and domestic industry participation were continued in the major importing countries. Exports were above the level of the previous year.

Wheat.—Program activities in certain areas were consolidated and redirected to give increased emphasis to dollar areas and make more effective use of personnel and facilities. Exports of wheat were above the previous year with a new high record established for sales to Japan.

Feed grains.—Demonstrations and other promotional activities, emphasizing more efficient feeding practices

and increased usage of U.S. feed grains, were continued in the major importing countries. Worldwide utilization of U.S. feed grains continued to expand with exports reaching a new high record during the year.

Soybeans.—Marketing and promotional programs were continued in the major dollar areas, and efforts were made to expand exports in the emerging dollar markets through the use of American technology, seminars, and conferences. Exports for the marketing year were at an all time high, an increase of about 5 percent from the previous year.

Rice.—Increased resources and industry participation were brought to the rice program by placing the responsibilities for overseas promotions under the direction of the Rice Council for Market Development, the organization handling domestic promotion activities for U.S. rice. Promotional efforts in Europe and South Africa continued to result in expanding dollar markets.

Fruits and nuts.—Program activities were expanded for raisins and prunes, and programs were initiated for canned cling peaches, dates, and walnuts to meet increased trade opportunities abroad. Exports of these and other fresh and processed fruits were up slightly over the previous year.



U.S. fruit goes abroad. Forty-seven U.S. trade associations are currently engaged in cooperative market development programs with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 67 countries.



Austrians sample doughnuts fried in U.S. soybean oil at Vienna Food Fair. Other American farm products featured in this USDA/U.S. trade association-sponsored market promotion exhibit included: rice, poultry, citrus juices, and processed foods.

Trade Fair Activities

During 1964, the Department of Agriculture sponsored 18 agricultural trade promotional exhibits in 10 countries. Since the beginning of the program in 1955 to December 31, 1964, 153 exhibits have been shown in 35 countries at international trade fairs and other special events.

Cooperative Trade Center Exhibits With Department of Commerce

The Department of Agriculture's market development exhibits at trade centers continued in 1964 with exhibits in London (two shows), Tokyo (two shows), Milan, and Frankfurt. U.S. agricultural commodities and processed foods were exhibited, demonstrated and sampled for tradesmen and dealers receiving personal invitations to visit the displays and discuss trade potential. Among the commodities and products represented were: soybeans, dairy products, rice, poultry, livestock products, and dried and fresh fruits.

European Portable Food Exhibit

This exhibit featured a multiscreen movie presentation designed to form a nucleus around which cooperating industry groups could mount promotional displays of U.S. agricultural products. The exhibit was used in Verona, Italy, March 10-18; Palermo, Italy, May 25-June 7; Luxembourg, May 28-June 7; and Bari, Italy, September 13-20. The commodities varied from show to show depending on the marketing needs of the area

and included feedstuffs, soybeans, dairy products, poultry, wheat, rice, citrus and dried fruit. The film, entitled "Bounty Without Boundaries," was shown at each location as a promotional device and was also used at the Paris and Hamburg exhibits listed below.

U.S.-European Trade Promotion Exhibits

London, England.—An exhibit at the International Hotel and Catering Exhibition, January 21-30, featured cranberries, raisins, soybeans, rice, poultry, prunes, citrus, and lard. A special attraction featured two American chefs demonstrating U.S.-grown food products for the British catering trade.

Glasgow, Scotland.—The exhibit at Scotland's Food Exhibition, April 7-18, featured rice; poultry; frozen, canned and dried fruit; lard and soybean products. Many of the commodities were sold to the public as a method of demonstrating the availability and quality of U.S. foods.

Hamburg, Germany.—The quality, availability, convenience and salability of U.S. food products in West Germany were demonstrated at the LEFA International Fair, October 14-23. Featured for the first time was the promotion of U.S. beef and beef products. Included in this effort was a 1-day marketing conference of leading German meat tradesmen organized as a first step in increasing sales to Germany. Also featured were poultry; rice; instant nonfat milk and chocolate drink; and canned and dried fruits and juices. The theme of the show was

Food for Peace-generated local currencies supported 18 USDA-sponsored trade fairs in 10 countries in 1964. Many of these trade fair exhibits featured U.S. beef, such as this hamburger and roast beef display which Princess Margaret is visiting in London. Since the beginning of the program in 1955, 153 exhibits have been shown in 35 countries.



built around the American Indian and his contribution in history to U.S. food and food products.

Paris, France.—Featured at the Salon International de l'Alimentation, November 8-16, were dried beans, rice, fruits, honey, and meat and meat products with special emphasis on beef. Promotional activities centered around the sampling of roast beef sandwiches and variety meats. A seminar on U.S. beef products was attended by many local importers and government officials and was received most favorably.

Birmingham, England.—The exhibit at the Food Exhibition, September 30-October 24, featured raisin bread, Florida orange juice, cranberries, rice, soya, and poultry. A central demonstration area with a series of food demonstrations through the afternoons and evenings provided the hub of U.S. promotions.

Vienna, Austria.—The Agriculture-Commerce exhibit at the Vienna International Fall Fair, September 13-20, featured U.S. soybeans, Florida citrus juices, poultry, rice, and processed foods. Each of the products was sampled as a promotional effort to acquaint the Austrian public with the high quality wholesomeness and tastiness of U.S. food products.

U.S.-South American Trade Promotion Exhibits

Valencia, Venezuela.—This market promotion effort held from March 14-19, was a cooperative effort between the Agricultural Attaché and U.S.-private trade groups interested in marketing U.S. wheat, certified

seed, soybeans, feed concentrates, fruit, and purebred livestock.

Santiago, Chile.—The Agricultural Attaché and local cooperative groups mounted an exhibit at the 94th Annual Livestock and Agricultural Fair sponsored by the Chilean National Agricultural Society combined with the Second International Industrial Fair. It featured U.S. wheat, dairy products, and vegetable oil.

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 past year, 10 grants equivalent to \$465,544 were made to institutions in Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, Israel, India, and Finland concerning: (1) Development and evaluation of equipment and methods for determining the proportions of durum wheat (semolina), and common wheat (farina) in macaroni and spaghetti products, (2) study of changes occurring in egg whites during cold storage, (3) basic studies on aging of milled rice and application to quality factors, (4) investigations about the antimicrobial action of biphenyl and derivatives of biphenyl on citrus fruit spoilage organisms, (5) the metabolism of phosphate compounds in respiration of fruit tissues, (6) isolation and structure of germination inhibitors in seeds, (7) X-ray analysis of the anatomy and viability of seeds of some economic plants with a

view to standardize rapid techniques of value in seed testing, (8) resistance to two major stored grain pests in world collection of wheat, (9) investigation on the physiology of the khapra beetle, *Trogoderma granarium*, with emphasis on fat metabolism, which will be useful in establishing practical methods of control, and (10) studies on the effects of pesticides on the storage life, chemical composition, food quality, and nutritive value of plant commodities.

Since the beginning of the program, the cumulative total of 39 grants for marketing research under section 104(a) have been made which amounts to the equivalent of \$1,535,347. Of these 34 are still active. The following are examples of research grants:

Storage of edible vegetable oils.—Studies revealed that crude soybean oil remained quite stable when stored at 30 degrees centigrade for a period of about 1 year. Refined soybean oils showed definite changes due to oxidation when stored for the same period of time at the same temperature. This information indicates that vegetable oils destined for long storage periods should not be refined. The type of metal used to construct the storage container influenced the rate of oxidation. Any copper used in the container markedly accelerated oxidation.

Detecting additives in citrus juice.—Good progress is being made in developing methods for the detection of foreign substances in what is supposed to be unadulterated citrus juice offered on the market. This information will be useful to enforcement officials in determining whether the labels on commercial products truly reflect the contents of the container.

Utilization Research

Continued progress has been made in the awarding of grants and contracts to foreign scientific institutions for agricultural commodity research that can contribute to expanded markets for U.S. farm crops. This program, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, emphasizes fundamental chemical and physical research that is needed to provide a sound basis for technological developments. It is an extension of the Department's domestic program in this field. During the reporting period, 38 new grants, for periods up to 5 years and totaling about \$2.6 million equivalent, were made to institutions in Australia, Belgium, Finland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. The research is designed to contribute

to increased utilization of cereal grains, cotton, vegetable oils, animal products, and other commodities. Fourteen other grants, in the total amount of more than \$900,000 equivalent, have been negotiated and offered to foreign institutions, and await only the institutions' concurrence to become effective.

Since the inception of the program, 201 grants and contracts in 20 countries, valued at about \$13.3 million equivalent, have been made. Of these 163 are still active.

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

Cereal grains: Fundamental studies in England on the keeping quality of oats have led to the chemical synthesis of a series of hitherto unknown, nontoxic antioxidants from readily-available, naturally-occurring substances that can be used in a wide range of foodstuffs. These new compounds, useful for preventing rancidity in precooked oatmeal and other oat products processed with heat, and for preventing or slowing down this kind of spoilage in other foods, are the subject of the first U.S. public service patent resulting from foreign research under Public Law 480. The patent has been assigned to the Department of Agriculture for free licensing in the United States.

Research in England is providing highly significant information about the effect of processing on wheat nutrition, especially the effect of heating during manufacture of new wheat products. Currently these methods are being used to monitor experimental variation in processes for producing bulgur. The final process should yield a product with maximum nutritive value.

Other work in England has shown that a "non-oxidative" mechanism may be involved in the baking improvement of flours containing added fat. Results of a comprehensive 5-year study of the influence of the fat composition of five U.S. wheats on baking performance are presently being evaluated.

New information being obtained in Israel will place present empirical measurements of the rheological properties of wheat flour doughs on an accurate scientific basis useful in devising modified processing conditions so that desired results can be obtained with widely differing flour. U.S. hard red winter wheat will thus be in a better competitive position in overseas markets.

Italian scientists have completed a 2-year study on foaming in aerobic fermentations (i.e., fermentations in which sterile air must be pumped through the fermentation liquor) that is important for obtaining

maximum-product yield from cereal grains in industrial fermentation processes where foaming is a problem.

Special radioactive tracer techniques have been developed in Finland for studying rapid reactions that occur during yeast fermentations which are important in the utilization of cereal grains.

In India, work is well underway on the collection and characterization of mold cultures for supplementing the culture collection of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, which may be of benefit to the utilization of cereal grains in fermentative processes.

Cotton: Under a project nearing completion in Spain, means have been devised for measuring cotton-fiber cohesion and relating it to other fiber properties such as length and fineness, useful in predicting the spinning efficiency and yarn properties of cottons having differing fiber properties, and in determining machine settings required to afford optimum processing conditions and product quality.

In a basic study underway in France, improved physical and chemical methods permit the measurement of differences in fine structure of cottons varying in fiber properties that will be applied to the development of improved cotton products.

Many desirable and useful properties are imparted to cotton textiles by treatment with caustic soda solution which induces swelling of the fibers; for example mercerization. Other swelling solutions that may be even more effective are being systematically studied for properties affecting strength and elastic recovery in a project in India.

Factors causing warp breakage, the principal deterrent to higher efficiencies in the weaving of cotton fabrics, were determined through the use of a model loom in a project recently completed in England, and were verified in the operation of an industrial-type loom. This information may be applied in lowering costs and improving quality in the production of cotton textiles. Studies are underway in a West German institution to devise equipment for rapidly and automatically counting and recording neps (small, tangled clumps of fibers) in the moving card web, without the necessity for sample removal. If successful, such equipment would greatly facilitate quality control procedures.

Wool: Grant research in Great Britain is being conducted to develop a fuller understanding of the manner in which molecules penetrate the structure of wool fibers, which should provide a sounder basis for developing improved modification and finishing treatments of wool.

Oilseeds: Italian scientists can now separate minor

constituents of linseed oil and identify the plant source of vegetable oils. This information is useful in increasing the utilization of linseed oil in industrial products.

In Israel, basic studies are well underway on the amount and types of saponins in soybean meal, their effect on nutritional value, and their fate during processing.

Japanese scientists have developed a mechanical method for separating the hull, cotyledon, and hypocotyl of soybeans. This technique will facilitate studies of sugars in soybeans to determine their effect on flavor and nutritive value of soybean meal, and should benefit other scientists who are presently using hand methods of separation.

Fundamental knowledge of the pure proteins that are present in the enzyme systems and storage proteins of an oilseed is basic in practical studies concerning the storage of these seeds, and the use of products made from them as feed ingredients for animals. Such information concerning the proteins of cottonseed is being obtained in Italy in a study which has isolated major protein from glandless cottonseed.

A study now nearing completion in England will provide information useful in selecting oils and processing conditions employed in "winterizing" or fractionating cottonseed oil to produce salad oils of optimum quality and yield.

A project in Uruguay is exploring the possibility of obtaining derivatives from gossypol, a reactive yellow pigment occurring in cottonseed and easily obtained in good yield from by-products of cottonseed oil refining useful as pharmaceuticals. Other derivatives are expected to exhibit insecticidal, fungicidal, or ultraviolet screening properties.

Swedish scientists have discovered an oil produced from seeds of a plant of the mustard family containing 63 percent erucic acid, higher than any seed thus far encountered in extensive searches that have been made in the United States. Erucic acid is highly desirable for industrial use.

Work under a recently completed grant in England has shown that certain long-chain fatty acids, such as ricinoleic acid from castor oil, can be combined with sucrose to produce detergents of high quality and high biodegradability. This will help to eliminate the problem of foaming in waste.

Dairy products: Research under a grant in West Germany is supplying additional information on the development of off-flavors in dry whole milk powders which is

expected to guide the development of methods for improving the storage stability.

Research in France has identified certain soluble nonprotein nitrogen substances caused by the degradation of the casein molecule and biochemical studies of them, are expected to provide information for improving milk processing techniques.

In Finland, metabolic studies on lactic acid bacteria isolated from milk products is leading to a better understanding of the nutritional requirements of these very complex bacteria, and should be of use in improving certain cheesemaking processes.

A survey of about 250 molds and bacteria by dairy bacteriologists in India indicates that certain strains of milk-coagulating enzymes may ultimately be used in place of rennet in cheesemaking.

Meat: A new grant in Poland, aimed at clarifying the role of wood smoke in meat curing, is providing a basis for further comparative studies, to pinpoint the chemical compounds in wood smoke which retard oxidative deterioration and rancidity in smoked meats.

A systematic study of the individual major muscles of the pig, conducted under grant research in Great Britain, has led to some significant observations on the influence of acidity, pigment content, and curing salts on color instability in pork products.

Leather: Fundamental research under a recently completed grant in Great Britain has pointed out the importance of stable cross-links between the components of collagen (the principal protein of hides) in maintaining the structure of leather against the deteriorative effects of moist heat and perspiration.

Animal byproducts: Finnish biochemists have developed and published a considerable amount of new and valuable basic information on collagen, an important protein found in hides, skins, and meat. Continued research is expected to lead to the development of new products from the collagen in surplus animal carcasses.

Rapid progress is being made under a grant in France, on a study of the comparative biochemistry of lysozymes from hen eggs and other sources, to determine what structures in the proteins are responsible for their bactericidal action.

Fruits: Considerable progress has already been made

under a recently initiated grant in Israel concerning the mechanism by which certain highly sensitive fruits, such as apples and peaches, turn brown during processing. These results should be useful in devising methods to inactivate or inhibit these specific enzymes during processing.

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 authorizes the use of foreign currencies for the procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. (The last three words were added by amendment approved Oct. 8, 1964.) Title I agreements specify the percentage of proceeds to be used for the benefit of the participating governments. The funds administered by Defense and AID are not subject to agency appropriation and are usually made available as grants.

As shown in table 13 of the appendix, the value of foreign currencies transferred to agency accounts by the Department of Treasury as of June 30, 1964, was \$680.4 million. Of this amount, the equivalent of \$521.1 million has been disbursed by Defense and AID.

Purchase of Goods for Other Friendly Countries

Section 104(d): No funds have been earmarked in sales agreements under this section, which authorizes the use of foreign currencies to purchase goods and services for other friendly countries, since the period July–December 1960. Since 1961, currencies under this section have been subject to the policy requiring appropriation action. To date, no appropriations have been requested specifically for this purpose.



The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi—center of India's malaria eradication program. U.S. grants of rupees received in Title I sales of commodities to India have financed a major share of this highly successful effort.

Grants for Economic Development

Section 104(e): Title I agreements signed in 1964 provided about \$21.4 million equivalent in grants to promote economic development. This was about 2 percent of the total value of title I agreements, a reduction from 1963 when the figure was 8.4 percent. The largest grant (\$18.9 million equivalent) was for Brazil. There was a grant of about \$2 million equivalent for Sudan. A relatively small grant of \$750,000 equivalent was provided in an agreement with Jordan. This was a special case as 75 percent of the currency was earmarked for U.S. uses.

As of June 30, 1964, the local currency equivalent of \$874 million had been disbursed since the beginning of the program. This includes \$228.1 million worth of local currencies disbursed as grants during 1964.

Grant funds have been helpful in Brazil particularly in the poverty-stricken areas of the northeast where it has been difficult for Government agencies to cover local costs especially during the early stages of development projects. Important types of activities also financed by grants include school construction, rural community electrification, water supply, sewerage systems and the payment of local costs of U.S. training programs.

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

Area and country	Jan. 1– June 30, 1964— all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1964									
		All fields	Food and ag- ricul- ture	Indus- try and mining	Trans- por- tation	Labor	Health and sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Public admini- stration	Com- munity devel- opment	General and mis- cella- neous
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Total, all regions...	228.1	874.0	230.3	26.0	83.8	55.3	171.1	153.8	2.8	121.7	29.2
Near East and South Asia...	218.5	731.3	187.0	20.2	34.2	54.5	166.8	147.7	.8	119.8	.4
Ceylon.....	.3	2.3		(¹)	.4	.4	.5	1.1	(¹)		
Greece.....		7.4								7.4	
India.....	135.8	378.6	43.0	.9	23.5	53.8	158.7	93.2			.3
Israel.....	3.1	16.3	4.7	7.1	1.1		.4	3.0			
Pakistan.....	78.6	321.9	135.0	7.1	8.7	.3	7.2	50.3	.8	112.4	(¹)
Turkey.....		2.1	2.1								
U.A.R.....	.7	2.6	2.1	(¹)	.5						
Latin America.....	4.0	18.8	1.6	.4	(¹)		4.0	1.0	.1	1.2	10.4
Brazil.....	4.0	18.7	1.6	.4	(¹)		4.0	1.0	.1	1.1	10.4
Peru.....	(¹)	.1								.1	
Far East.....	.1	10.8	3.2			.1	.3	2.1	1.9		3.2
Burma.....	.1	1.7				.1		1.6			
Indonesia.....		6.8	3.2				.3	.5	1.9		1.0
Japan.....		.6									.6
Philippines.....		1.7									1.7
Africa.....	5.5	21.6	2.5			.8		3.0			15.2
Congo (Leopoldville)...	5.5	15.2									15.2
Tunisia.....		6.4	2.5			.8		3.0			
Europe: Yugoslavia.....		91.5	36.0	5.4	49.4					.7	

¹ Less than the equivalent of \$60,000.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Section 104(e): This section, as amended in October 1964, provides that title I sales proceeds, to the maximum usable extent, may be loaned 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.

Loans are repayable in the foreign currency of the host country. Loans for financing the production of commodities which would compete with U.S. sales, here or abroad, are prohibited by law. Interest rates are similar to those charged for comparable loans in the foreign country.

During the reporting period, AID approved 46 loans in 11 countries in an amount of foreign currencies equivalent to approximately \$57 million. One large loan, the equivalent of \$10 million, was made in India to Hindustan Allied Chemicals, Ltd., whose U.S. affiliate is Allied Chemical Corp., for the construction of a fertilizer plant. Another loan, in the equivalent of \$2.2 million, was made in Turkey to Goodyear Lastikleri (U.S. affiliate Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.). This together with an AID dollar loan of \$2.5 million will finance the expansion of a tire plant. Other local currency loans were made for such purposes as grain storage, iron sands mining, and the production of sewing machines, steel tubing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, animal feeds, and carbon black.

As of December 31, 1964, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Bolivia, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Syria (SAR), Tunisia, Turkey, and the UAR (Egypt).



Cooley loans of local currencies finance private enterprise projects such as this machine tool plant. This plant was one of 295 projects in 31 countries to which the United States has provided similar assistance to private business firms.

TABLE XI.—Foreign currencies set aside for sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms in agreements signed in 1964

Country	Percentage	Amount
		Thousand dollar equivalent
Africa:		
Congo.....	15	3,135
Dahomey.....	15	40
Guinea.....	10	1,461
Ivory Coast.....	15	570
Morocco.....	10	780
Senegal.....	15	510
Sudan.....	15	1,986
Tunisia.....	20	594
Near East and South Asia:		
Greece.....	13	871
India.....	5	2,310
India.....	10	42,670
Iran.....	10	1,150
Israel.....	15	2,610
United Arab Republic.....	5	1,080
Far East and Pacific:		
China (Taiwan).....	5	927
Korea.....	1	450
Philippines.....	15	1,710
Latin America:		
Bolivia.....	10	817
Colombia.....	25	9,148
Paraguay.....	20	600
Peru.....	10	869
Total.....		74,288

TABLE XII.—Section 104(e) loans to private business firms approved in 1964

Country	Number of loans	Amount
		Thousand dollar equivalent
China (Taiwan).....	1	750
Colombia.....	3	1,300
India.....	19	32,270
Iran.....	1	260
Israel.....	7	4,235
Korea.....	1	140
Pakistan.....	5	2,090
Paraguay.....	1	500
Peru.....	3	600
Philippines.....	1	385
Turkey.....	4	14,502
Total.....	46	57,032

Payment of U.S. Obligations

Section 104(f): Sales agreements signed during 1964 provided that foreign currencies equivalent to \$218 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligations and for other U.S. uses.

U.S. agencies receive appropriated dollars to purchase, from the disbursing officers in the U.S. embassies, foreign currencies generated by title I sales. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to the Commodity Credit Corp. Through June 30, 1964, the foreign currencies equivalent to \$1,852 million were available for such sales (calculated at import collection rates). Of this amount, the equivalent of about \$1,089 million (at collection rates) was sold, and the CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$910 million (at Treasury selling rates). The difference of \$179 million between these two latter figures reflects the fact that the figure \$1,089 million is calculated at the exchange rates at which foreign currencies are collected whereas reimbursements to the CCC are necessarily limited to the actual market rates at which these currencies are sold. This difference excludes unrealized exchange losses attributable to foreign currency balances not yet sold. Transactions under the military family housing program (\$93.5 million) are not included in these calculations.

U.S. Information Agency Program

Section 104(f): U.S. Information Agency activities for which foreign currencies are used include periodical, pamphlet, and book translation, publication and distribution; production and distribution of motion picture, radio, and television programs; showing of exhibits; operation of libraries and information centers; and support to binational organizations. Since July 1, 1962, all local currency costs of the U.S. Information Agency for these purposes in excess currency countries have been funded under section 104(f). The U.S. Information Agency, during the reporting period, also spent foreign currencies in nonexcess currency countries under sections 104 (i), (j), and (r). These expenditures were made from funds authorized prior to July 1, 1962.

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$7.9 million was expended in 10 countries under section 104(f). The cumulative total for U.S. Information Agency uses of 104(f) currencies under the special foreign currency appropriation is \$22.7 million (dollar equivalent) as shown in the following table:

TABLE XIII.—Expenditures of U.S. Information Agency programs under sec. 104(f)

Country	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative through Dec. 1964
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Burma.....	190	1,437
India.....	4,543	11,744
Indonesia.....	274	1,454
Israel.....	216	1,025
Nepal ¹	64	87
Pakistan.....	1,662	4,330
Poland.....	67	145
United Arab Republic.....	827	1,818
Syrian Arab Republic.....	56	196
Yugoslavia.....		473
Total.....	7,899	22,709

¹ Indian rupees spent in Nepal.

Military Family Housing

Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authorized the use of up to \$250 million worth of foreign currencies generated by sales of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities under title I, Public Law 480 or by barter transactions for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related facilities; and that the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) would be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations otherwise available for the payment of quarters allowances to the extent the housing is occupied.



Local currencies derived from Title I sales are used, where possible, for the payment of U.S. obligations abroad, such as those incurred by the Department of Defense for the construction of U.S. military family housing.

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that the CCC be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations an amount not to exceed \$6 million a year until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I and the French housing (barter) program has been liquidated.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1964, \$93.5 million (excludes \$50 million barter housing in France) worth of foreign currencies received from sales under the title I program had been transferred to the Department of Defense. Disbursements of these title I currencies totaling \$84.8 million had been made as of December 31, 1964, for housing in Austria, Finland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

Loans to Foreign Governments

Section 104(g): Economic development, financed by title I foreign currency loans, is the largest and one of the most important uses under section 104. Title I agreements signed during 1964 provided for the equivalent of \$553 million to be used for this purpose. The total value of local currency set aside for economic development since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1955 through December 31, 1964 was \$4.7 billion.

Title I sales agreements specify the amounts of currencies to be made available for economic development loans. However, the currency is not generated until commodity shipments are made and the local currency is deposited. Terms of the loans such as interest rates, repayment period, and types of projects to be financed are embodied in a separate loan agreement. This is usually negotiated simultaneously with the sales agreement and is signed by representatives of the Agency for International Development and the foreign government in Washington. This agreement provides for the financing of broad categories of projects. Specific projects and related details are developed jointly by U.S. AID missions and host government representatives under the "umbrella" authority provided by the loan agreement.

These economic development loans are coordinated to the maximum extent possible with other forms of assistance. They are taken into account in advance planning to insure their integration with overall country development loans. While there are certain limitations because most of such currencies are not convertible, they can be used to supplement other "hard money" loans by the United States and international lending institutions. In this connection they can be used to pay such costs as



The loan to Chile of local currencies from Food for Peace sales made possible the La Platina Agriculture Experiment Station—the center for all agricultural research carried on in that country by the government and universities. Economic development through loans to foreign governments is one of the largest and most important uses of foreign currencies made available under Title I sales programs.

labor, locally produced materials, and others which do not require the expenditures of foreign exchange.

Loan agreements and amendments to agreements having an equivalent value of \$518 million were signed with 12 countries during 1964. Following are some of the more noteworthy examples of how such loans are used and how they contribute to economic development.

India.—The Government of India in connection with its plans for economic development, has given high priority to the construction of electric power facilities including distribution systems. A large portion of U.S. economic assistance has been devoted to this sector.

The Rihand Dam, completed in 1962, is an excellent illustration of what power means to India and the role that Food for Peace has played in its development. The total cost of this project was approximately \$108 million of which about 60 percent or a little over \$67 million was financed by the United States. This included a rupee loan under section 104(g) equivalent to over \$20 million.

The Rihand Dam is one of the largest river-valley development projects in the world. Located in Uttar Pradesh, a State in Northern India, which has large

deposits of coal, granite, bauxite, marble, and limestone, its 300,000 kilowatts of power are making a significant contribution to the development of the area. Many new industries have been established. One of these firms, Hindustan Aluminum Corp., Ltd., a joint enterprise between Kaiser (U.S.) and Birla (India) is one of the principal users of power from Rihand Dam. Food for Peace also played a part in this development through a Cooley loan equivalent to \$4.2 million.

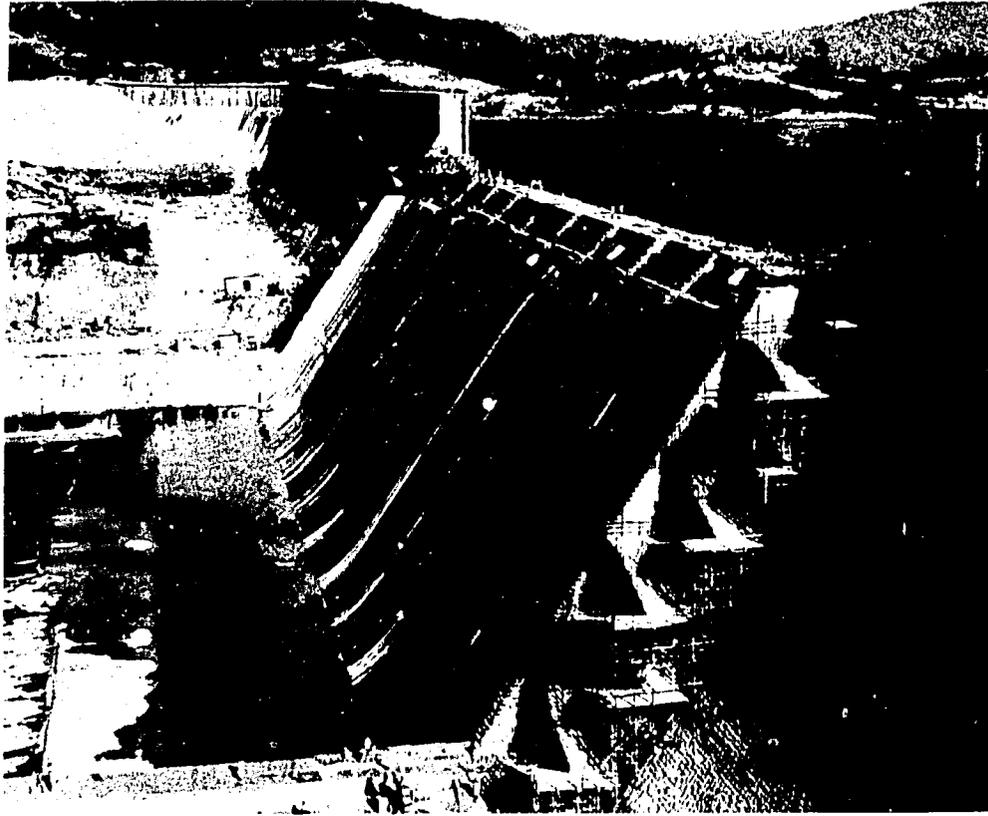
In addition to power, Rihand provides water for irrigation of thousands of acres of land which will result in a substantial increase in the production of food grains.

Turkey.—“A Mayo Clinic of the Middle East is being established in Ankara,” stated Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, founder of the Hacettepe Children’s Hospital and leader in the establishment of the Hacettepe Medical Center.

This has been encouraged largely by loans of Turkish lira under 104(g) equivalent to about \$1.5 million. The first loan agreement for approximately \$820,000 equivalent was signed April 21, 1964. This was followed by a second agreement valued at about \$680,000 equivalent signed August 26, 1964. These funds have served as a catalyst in raising additional money from various private sources in Turkey and overseas to be used to expand a 300-bed private nonprofit hospital to 1,000 beds in the near future. Actual construction of the expanded facilities began May 26, 1964, and over 10,000 square yards of new space is to be completed early in 1965. It is anticipated that more than 32,000 square yards of new space will be completed by the end of August 1965.

These Public Law 480 loans will be repaid over 15 years with payments beginning at the end of a 3-year grace period. Interest is three-fourths of 1 percent per year, compounded semiannually. The bank through which these loans have been released has not charged additional interest to the hospital center.

Colombia.—The United States has loaned the equivalent of \$7.1 million in pesos to help finance the Cuaca Valley



The 1.5-mile-long Linganamakki Dam in Bangalore, India—built almost entirely by hand labor. The dam is a part of the Sharavathi Hydroelectric Project, one of the largest in the world. Sharavathi is one of 31 hydroelectric development projects underway in India, to which the United States has committed the equivalent of \$600 million in Food for Peace-generated rupees.

Authority (CVA), which is similar to our own Tennessee Valley Authority. This amount is made up of the equivalent of \$6.7 million under section 104(g) plus Colombian pesos generated from the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities under title IV.

The Cuaca Valley is Colombia's richest, most fertile agricultural area which produces all of its sugar, and a large part of its cotton and rice. The CVA is planning and implementing a comprehensive program to develop the resources of the area. Its activities include rural electrification, land rehabilitation, agricultural extension, reforestation, and public works. While there is still much to be done, significant progress has been made during the past 3 years. Electrical capacity has increased 15 percent; over 42,000 acres of land have been improved through irrigation and drainage; new forest lands have been planted as part of a soil and water conservation program and a network of secondary roads has been built in the area.

Tunisia.—While not one of the largest projects financed with Public Law 480 funds, the Auana Occupational Training Center in Tunisia is one of the most important being carried on in that country.

This project was begun in 1960 with the assistance of the Delgado Trades and Technical Institute of New Orleans under contract with ICA. It was originally financed jointly by the United States (\$931,000), and the Government of Tunisia (\$524,000).

The first Public Law 480 title I agreement with Tunisia was signed June 30, 1961. The 104(g) loan agreement was signed September 1, 1961, followed by two more loan agreements concluded in 1962. Funds from these agreements (equivalent of \$280,000) were combined with the above amounts to finance the project which is to be completed in 1966.

The objective of the center is to supply skilled labor for which there is a constantly increasing demand resulting from the overall economic development program. The Auana Center is one of the first established.

Its success has stimulated the establishment of eight other vocational centers which are now in operation. The Auana Center graduates about 60 individuals per year. It is anticipated that the graduating capacity will be increased to 90 trainees per year when the project is completed in 1966.

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

Area and country	Jan. 1– June 30, 1964, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1964								
		All fields	Food and agricul- ture	Industry and mining	Trans- portation	Health and sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Public admin- istra- tion	Com- munity develop- ment	General and miscel- laneous
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Total, all regions.....	362.0	2,250.2	262.0	\$1,283.4	203.0	33.4	33.8	3.2	21.1	710.3
Near East and South Asia.....	336.0	1,583.6	52.5	823.6	73.8	27.4	0.3	3.1	9.8	593.2
Ceylon.....	0.1	4.8	3.2	0.5	0.5					0.5
Greece.....		49.4	6.0	10.3	19.4		0.3		2.0	11.6
India.....	219.3	763.5		612.8						150.7
Iran.....	1.4	19.0	2.1	1.4	11.0				4.6	
Israel.....	7.7	135.2	36.5	74.4	6.1	0.9		3.1		14.2
Pakistan.....	17.9	188.9		102.3	36.9	25.6			3.3	20.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....	(¹)	2.1	(¹)							2.1
Turkey.....	19.6	115.9	4.6	10.3		0.8				100.2
United Arab Republic.....	70.1	304.7		11.6						293.2
Latin America.....	8.9	261.9	54.4	111.8	36.7	3.3	7.0	0.1	4.6	44.0
Argentina.....	0.1	9.7								9.7
Bolivia.....	0.4	7.1	1.5	5.6						
Brazil.....	7.3	127.2	7.2	95.2	13.1		7.0			4.8
Chile.....	0.4	40.8	15.9	1.9	17.1	2.1			3.8	
Colombia.....		29.4								29.4
Ecuador.....	0.1	6.7	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.1		(¹)	0.1
Mexico.....	0.3	10.8	10.3			0.4				
Paraguay.....	0.1	4.3	1.1		2.8	0.4		0.1		
Peru.....	0.3	13.6	12.4	0.2		0.1			0.8	
Uruguay.....		12.3	2.3	7.3	2.7					
Far East.....	4.0	160.1	43.3	95.2	13.7	2.0				5.9
Burma.....	0.2	8.4	5.9	0.5		2.0				
China.....	3.9	12.2	1.6	3.8	2.7					4.1
Indonesia.....		27.2	2.0	14.2	11.1					
Japan.....		105.5	28.8	76.7						0.1
Philippines.....		5.0	5.0							
Thailand.....		1.7								1.7
Africa: Tunisia.....	4.1	12.1	6.4						1.4	4.3
Europe.....	8.9	532.6	105.5	252.9	78.7	0.8	26.5		5.2	62.9
Austria.....		25.5		25.5						
Finland.....	(¹)	18.7		18.7						
Iceland.....	0.4	10.0	0.4	9.5						(¹)
Italy.....		92.5	16.0				13.7			62.8
Portugal.....		3.4		3.4						
Spain.....	(¹)	187.4	72.5	78.1	34.4		2.4			
Yugoslavia.....	8.5	195.0	16.6	117.6	44.3	0.8	10.4		5.2	

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

Summary of AID Programs

The financial status of all programs utilizing title I currencies authorized under section 104 which are administered by AID is summarized on a cumulative basis in table XVI. These include grants for economic development under section 104(e), loans for the same purpose under section 104(g), loans to private enterprise under section 104(e), that portion of section 104(c) grants for the common defense administered by AID, and section 104(d) funds used for procurement of goods and services for friendly third countries.

As of June 30, 1964, the value of local currencies transferred to AID and made available for disbursement was approximately \$5.7 billion. Actual disbursements in terms of dollar equivalents totaled \$4.2 billion. This included \$2.6 billion for section 104(g) economic development loans. Since the beginning of the Cooley loan program the equivalent of \$412.7 million has been made available for loans to private enterprise under section 104(e). Of this amount, about \$140.6 million had been disbursed, leaving a balance of approximately \$272.1 million.

The column "rate and adjustment losses" in table XV reflects losses caused by variations in exchange rates which occurred after local currencies were deposited. While the actual amount of local currency on deposit does not vary, its value in terms of dollar equivalent

does change as exchange rates fluctuate. While there have been some small gains, the net loss on June 30, 1964, was the equivalent of \$371 million.

U.S. Government Total Economic Assistance Effort

-Obligations and
Loan Authorizations

FISCAL YEAR 1964
IN MILLIONS

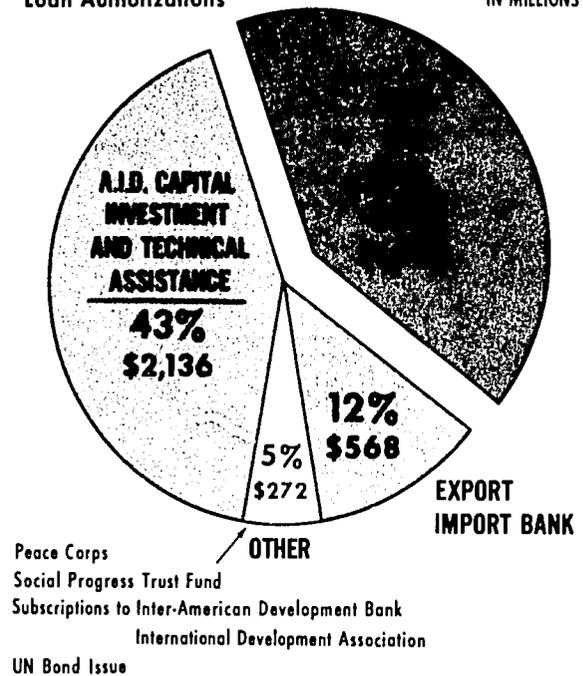


TABLE XV.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through June 30, 1964¹

Region and country	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balance
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Total, all regions.....	5,657.1	371.4	4,190.3	1,095.3
Near East and South Asia.....	3,252.9	12.8	2,556.8	683.3
Ceylon.....	19.5	— (?)	7.1	12.4
Cyprus.....	.4			.5
Greece.....	73.4	— (?)	63.2	10.2
India.....	1,620.5	— 3.5	1,185.4	438.7
Iran.....	32.3	— .1	25.4	7.0
Israel.....	216.6	12.6	168.6	35.4
Nepal.....	31.6	— .1	27.5	4.3
Pakistan.....	566.7	— .1	537.3	29.5
Syrian Arab Republic.....	22.1	2.3	2.1	17.7
Turkey.....	266.1	(?)	231.9	34.3
United Arab Republic.....	403.5	1.7	308.4	93.4

(Continued—)

TABLE XV.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through June 30, 1964¹—Continued

Region and country	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balance
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Latin America.....	501.6	138.8	300.4	62.5
Argentina.....	18.2	8.4	9.7	.1
Bolivia.....	12.1	— ⁽²⁾	7.1	5.0
Brazil.....	300.6	112.0	145.9	42.7
Chile.....	52.5	9.6	41.5	1.4
Colombia.....	41.6	5.1	35.4	1.1
Ecuador.....	7.9	— ⁽²⁾	7.1	.8
Mexico.....	17.6	— ⁽²⁾	17.5	.1
Paraguay.....	9.5	.1	5.1	4.3
Peru.....	22.7	.6	15.4	6.7
Uruguay.....	18.8	2.9	15.6	.3
Far East.....	891.1	151.6	650.5	88.8
Burma.....	30.1	— .4	10.1	20.3
China (Taiwan).....	112.9	— .2	89.0	24.0
Indonesia.....	226.6	145.7	59.5	21.3
Japan.....	114.8	.....	114.8	(²)
Korea.....	316.5	6.1	303.8	6.6
Philippines.....	23.6	.4	12.2	11.0
Thailand.....	1.7	— ⁽²⁾	1.7	.....
Viet Nam.....	65.0	(²)	59.4	5.4
Africa.....	82.0	2.7	34.1	45.2
Congo (Leopoldville).....	20.4	3.0	15.2	2.2
Ethiopia.....	.4	(²)	.....	.4
Guinea.....	10.5	— .3	.....	10.8
Morocco.....	15.2	(²)	.....	15.2
Sudan.....	7.3	(²)	.5	6.8
Tunisia.....	28.1	— ⁽²⁾	18.5	9.7
Europe.....	929.6	65.5	648.5	215.6
Austria.....	25.5	— .1	25.5	.....
Finland.....	31.2	5.7	23.0	2.4
France.....	10.7	.2	10.6	.....
Iceland.....	10.8	.5	10.0	.3
Italy.....	102.0	— .1	102.2	.....
Portugal.....	3.4	.....	3.4	.....
Spain.....	235.8	33.7	187.4	14.7
Yugoslavia.....	510.2	25.6	286.4	198.2

¹ Includes programs under secs. 104(d), 104(e), 104(g) and portions of 104(c) administered by the Agency for International Development.

² Less than \$50,000.

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.

Authority is provided in this section for use of funds to finance international exchange programs authorized by Public Law 87-256 and formerly by Public Law 584, 79th Congress. Pursuant to this legislation, 48 executive

agreements have been negotiated by the Department of State for the conduct of educational exchange as of December 31, 1964.

The accompanying table shows funds obligated during the calendar year 1964 together with total funds obligated since the initiation of section 104(h) programs to fund Binational Foundation and Commission programs of international educational exchange.

In the fiscal year 1964, \$8,912,074 was obligated to finance the foreign currency costs of 5,608 grants made

TABLE XVI.—Sec. 104(h) funds obligated to fund Binational Foundation and Commission programs of international educational exchange

Country	Amount obligated	
	Calendar year 1964	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Afghanistan.....	38	38
Austria.....	67	418
Argentina.....	3	841
Brazil.....		1,044
Burma.....		100
Ceylon.....	158	552
Chile.....	130	1,399
China.....		1,134
Colombia.....		941
Ecuador.....		480
Finland.....	250	1,431
France.....	84	3,728
Ghana.....		60
Iceland.....		75
India.....	1,174	5,480
Iran.....		1,132
Israel.....	150	451
Japan.....	99	4,040
Korea.....		526
Nepal.....	99	299
Pakistan.....	500	3,054
Paraguay.....		202
Peru.....	203	1,410
Philippines.....	23	726
Portugal.....		361
Spain.....	400	1,774
Sweden.....		308
Thailand.....		800
Turkey.....	369	2,042
United Arab Republic.....	506	2,413
Uruguay.....	53	357
Total.....	4,306	37,616

to foreign and U.S. citizens under programs of the binational foundations and commissions, of which \$2,546,909 was Public Law 480 funds.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-931, the Department of State during the reporting period obligated section 104(h) funds for exchanges formerly authorized under title II of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (Smith-Mundt Act), and now authorized under Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the Fulbright-Hays Act). These funds provided international travel for both United States and foreign grantees as well as maintenance of U.S. grantees abroad. The accompanying table summarizes these obligations since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period. In the fiscal year 1964 the Department of State obligated \$6,060,199 to finance the foreign currency portion of 6,399 United States and foreign grants pursuant to Public Law 87-256 of which \$1,108,517 was Public Law 480 funds.



President and Mrs. Johnson and daughter Lynda at the 1964 annual reception for foreign students. P.L. 480 local currencies help support the Fulbright program, and other international educational exchange programs for U.S. and foreign citizens.

TABLE XVII.—Sec. 104(h) funds obligated for exchange of persons under Public Law 87-256 (Fulbright-Hays Act)

Country	Amount obligated	
	Calendar year 1964	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Afghanistan.....	8	48
Brazil.....		48
Burma.....		62
Ceylon.....	1	61
Chile.....		3
Colombia.....		47
Ecuador.....	3	3
India.....	54	1,140
Indonesia.....	48	153
Iran.....	85	85
Israel.....	2	81
Mexico.....	288	618
Nepal.....	6	6
Pakistan.....	10	346
Paraguay.....	1	1
Peru.....	126	254
Poland.....	134	447
Spain.....	27	45
Syrian Arab Republic.....	25	50
Turkey.....	83	282
United Arab Republic.....	46	333
Uruguay.....	57	57
Vietnam.....	51	186
Yugoslavia.....	140	376
Total.....	1,195	4,732

Translation, Publication, and Distribution of Books and Periodicals

Section 104(i): The U.S. Information Agency's programs include the translation, publication, and distribution of U.S. related textbooks for sale at prices which make them available to the maximum number of stu-

dents at various levels of education. Some examples are: 5,000 copies of "Endocrinology" in Polish; 5,000 copies of "Capital Funds in Underdeveloped Countries" in Portuguese in Brazil; 3,000 copies of "East Asia: The Great Tradition" in Korean; and 2,000 copies of "Introduction to Industrial Management" in Spanish in Colombia. Since July 1, 1962, all programs of this nature carried out in excess currency countries have been included in activities funded under section 104(f).

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$429,000 was expended in 17 countries making a cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1959 of \$8.9 million in 24 countries, as shown in table XVIII.



Food for Peace local currencies support the translation, publication and distribution of U.S.-related textbooks through U.S. Information Agency programs. In the past 10 years, for example, USIA has assisted with the publication of some 280 editions, totaling 2½ million copies in 34 languages, of the Classics of Democracy.

TABLE XVIII.—Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals, sec. 104(i)

Country	Expenditures	
	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative through December 1964
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria.....	—1	75
Brazil.....	9	75
Burma.....	1	166
Colombia.....	27	74
Finland.....		724
France.....		214
Greece.....	9	150
India.....	93	3,134
Indonesia.....	30	148
Iran.....		141
Israel.....		75
Italy.....	9	452
Korea.....	41	164
Nepal.....	3	102
Pakistan.....	30	866
Peru.....	13	37
Poland.....	11	48
Spain.....	8	57
Syrian Arab Republic.....	1	26
Thailand.....	4	55
Turkey.....	67	116
United Arab Republic.....	74	1,142
Vietnam.....		197
Yugoslavia.....		659
Total.....	429	8,897

Binational and Community Centers

Section 104(j): Under section 203 of Public Law 402, the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (Smith-Mundt Act), the U.S. Information Agency assists overseas binational and

community centers, including libraries, through grants for the acquisition of adequate quarters and for payment of local operating expenses. Since July 1, 1962, all aid to binational centers located in the excess-currency countries has been included in activities funded under section 104(f).

Funds expended during the reporting period under 104(j) totaled the equivalent of \$137,000, bringing the cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1959 to \$3.8 million, as shown in table XIX.

TABLE XIX.—Binational centers assistance programs under sec. 104(j)

Country	Expenditures	
	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative through December 1964
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria.....	—41	40
Brazil.....	8	117
Burma.....		46
Colombia.....	30	443
Ecuador.....	3	93
Greece.....	86	502
India.....	18	214
Indonesia.....	—169	29
Iran.....	11	252
Italy.....		156
Mexico.....		400
Nepal.....		63
Pakistan.....	—1	61
Peru.....		115
Spain.....	31	298
Thailand.....	1	278
Turkey.....	160	503
Uruguay.....		44
Vietnam.....		198
Total.....	137	3,852

American-Sponsored Schools

Section 104(j): The Department of State, pursuant to Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act) and previously to section 203 of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, the U.S. Information and Educational Ex-

TABLE XX.—Aid to American-sponsored schools under sec. 104(j)

Country	Calendar year 1964		July 1, 1954– Dec. 31, 1964	
	Num- ber of schools	Grants- in-aid executed	Num- ber of schools	Grants- in-aid executed
		Thousand dollar equivalent		Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria.....	1	50	1	500
Brazil.....			2	565
Burma.....			2	206
Colombia.....			5	1,556
Ecuador.....			2	267
France.....			2	714
Greece.....			5	1,053
India.....	2	530	2	1,530
Israel.....	1	21	1	321
Italy.....			2	1,000
Indonesia.....			1	
Japan.....			1	500
Mexico.....	4	105	7	605
Morocco ¹			1	420
Pakistan.....	3	317	2	1,301
Peru.....	1	97	2	334
Philippines.....			1	523
Poland.....	1	49	1	99
Spain.....	1	200	1	200
Turkey.....	1	475	2	2,531
United Arab Republic.....	1	374	1	1,605
Uruguay.....	1	21	1	138
Yugoslavia.....	1	7	1	105
Total.....	18	2,246	46	16,073

¹ By conversion of: French francs and Spanish pesetas.

change Act of 1948, as amended, obligated funds during 1964 for aid to American-sponsored schools. This aid was provided for the following purposes: (1) Teachers' salaries, (2) housing allowance for teachers, (3) teacher development, (4) transportation of teachers, (5) financial support to specialists, (6) educational materials, (7) libraries, (8) scholarships, (9) purchase of land, equipment, and furnishings, and (10) construction of schools and teacher housing.

Assistance for one or more of these purposes was provided to the following schools: American International School, Vienna, *Austria*; American International School of New Delhi and Bombay International School, *India*; American International School, Tel Aviv, *Israel*; American School of Pachua, American School Foundation of Monterrey, American School of Durango, and American School Foundation of Guadalajara, *Mexico*, Dacca American Society School, Karachi American Society, and Lahore American Society (School), *Pakistan*; American School of Lima, *Peru*; Warsaw Elementary School, *Poland*; American School of Madrid, *Spain*; Robert College, Istanbul, *Turkey*; Cairo American College, *United Arab Republic*; Uruguay-American School, Montevideo, *Uruguay*; and International School of Belgrade, *Yugoslavia*.

The amount of foreign currencies in dollar equivalent made available for each country in which these schools are located is shown in table XX.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Section 104(k): This section provides for programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, and for translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications, with the stipulation that funds for such work must be specifically appropriated by the Congress. Appropriations for fiscal year 1965 provided \$6.55 million for purchases of foreign currencies to be used for section 104(k) activities. Of this amount, \$3.5 million was appropriated for overseas research programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and

Welfare in the fields of medicine, nutrition, education, and vocational rehabilitation; \$1.75 million for development by the Department of Agriculture of research programs in foreign scientific institutions; \$1 million for translation and related programs projected by the National Science Foundation; and \$300,000 for programs of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for biological and technological research. The Department of State also uses currencies for purposes equivalent to section 104(k) as authorized in the Fulbright-Hays Act and for other activities in this area.

Agricultural Research

Section 104(k): The research programs of the Department of Agriculture included under this section are:

Farm, including crops research and plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, livestock diseases and parasites, soil and water conservation, and agricultural engineering. *Marketing*, including studies of food and fiber preference of foreign consumers, improvement of quality and acceptability of U.S. agricultural products in foreign markets, and improvement in handling and storage of agricultural products. *Forestry*, including research on development of better forest products, the development of information on the protection of forests from fire, disease and insects, and methods and procedures for increasing the growth of managed forests. *Agricultural economics*, including farm and market economics research and foreign trade analysis. *Human nutrition*, including food composition, experimental nutrition, human metabolism and food quality research.

Illustrative examples of accomplishments in these programs now underway are: *Resistance to oat stem rust*.—This devastating disease in Colombia, not now present in the United States, is being studied to protect the oat farmer in the United States from the danger of its accidental introduction. Research in Colombia has shown that there are adequate sources of resistance to the prevalent races of oat stem rust which will permit the plant breeder to develop a rust-resistant variety of oats.

Resistance of alfalfa to European verticillium wilt.—Many U.S. alfalfa varieties and experimental lines are being

tested for resistance of different strains of the European species of verticillium wilt which if accidentally introduced in the United States would cause serious losses in alfalfa production since it is much more destructive than our native species of verticillium. Tests in Italy indicate that in some American varieties of alfalfa there are plants that exhibit good resistance to the disease. Seed from these plants is being returned to the United States for use by plant breeders in order to incorporate this resistance into existing alfalfa varieties.

Resistance of corn to downy mildew.—Under certain climatic conditions this disease may cause serious reduction in corn yields. A test including more than 400 strains of corn inoculated with the disease in the Philippines showed that several strains were sufficiently resistant to it to make them valuable to U.S. corn breeders in incorporating disease resistance into commercial strains. Seed of the resistant strains of corn are now available in the United States.

Biological control of fire ants.—The fire ant, an introduced pest, continues to be an annoying and destructive insect in the Southern and Southeastern States even though chemical control of this pest was instituted in 1957. Research to find a biological control is now underway in Uruguay where a parasite, another ant, has been found that appears to hold considerable promise for control purposes. Also, a mite found in mounds in the field, which multiplies rapidly in laboratory mounds, has given some hopeful signs of being useful as a control measure.

New forage crops.—Surveys to locate new native grasses and legumes in the world-famous grasslands of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the legume-rich State of Sao Paulo in Brazil has made possible the collection and nursery of 250 species of grass and 135 species of legumes. Seeds of species exhibiting the most outstanding performance are being sent to the United States to determine their adaptability to our conditions, and to provide a source of germ plasma for developing new and improved varieties of forage crops. One test species proved to be unusually drought tolerant. This is a character of considerable value in a forage breeding program.

Soil improvement by alder.—Alder, usually considered to



P.L. 480-generated local currencies are also used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the development of research programs in foreign scientific institutions. This seed testing laboratory technician is involved in a purity analysis of seed survey samples.

be a weed tree of little commercial value, has the ability of fixing atmospheric nitrogen through symbiotic microbes borne in nodules on its roots. Study in Finland has determined that alder contributes annually from 15 to 70 pounds of nitrogen per acre to the soil through leaf litter depending upon the site, and on the age and density of the stand. This contribution to soil improvement is equivalent to the nitrogen contained in 300 to 1,400 pounds of the ordinary type of commercial fertilizer.

Thus far the study has isolated one strain of actinomycete which forms nodules on alder roots in sterile culture. Seedlings inoculated with this strain of actinomycete were able to grow on a synthetic substrate containing no nitrogen, while uninoculated control seedlings died.

Mass production of trees of desirable characteristics.—Progress in forest genetics is hampered by the difficulty of propagating pines vegetatively. Continuing research on technique for large-scale multiplication through needle fascicles shows considerable promise. In Chile, needle bundles from trees up to 8 years old, and already producing seed, were rooted by means of an indole-butyric acid and a pretreatment of 1 to 2 months of 12-hour days. Research is underway to find out how to stimulate the development of roots and shoots on fascicles from older trees that provide a longer period of past performance

and therefore a better measure of the desirable characteristics in a tree.

Increasing seedling survival in forest plantations.—An effective antitranspirant could increase planting survival substantially in the arid parts of the west. To date, most materials used have not increased survival, probably because the coating restricted the passage of oxygen and carbon dioxide as well as water vapor. Investigations in Israel have increased the prospect for the development of an effective antitranspirant which will simplify planting of trees on severe sites.

Parasites of the gypsy moth.—During the past year approximately 30,000 parasites of the gypsy moth were collected in Spain and shipped to the United States for liberation in gypsy moth-infested stands. Two species of parasites, neither known to occur in the United States, are reported to be quite effective parasites of the gypsy moth in Spain. Followup studies will be made to determine the success or failure of establishment.

Predators for the control of the balsam woolly aphid.—During the past 20 years millions of fir trees have been killed in the United States and Canada by the balsam woolly aphid, an introduced pest which has spread rapidly. Control of the insect with chemicals and other conventional direct methods has been found ineffective or impractical. A more promising control method is the use of natural enemies of the aphid, imported from its

native environment. Indian and Pakistani entomologists have collected a large number of predatory insects which have been tested for this purpose. Of these 15 have been introduced into this country and released in experimental numbers. While it is too early to evaluate their effectiveness in the forest, laboratory performance of some has been good.

New grants and transfers.—During the past year, 86 grants for projects in the fields of farm, forestry, marketing, economics, and human nutrition research, having an equivalent of \$5,406,467 were made to institutions in 13 countries. This makes a cumulative total of \$21,567,197 for 380 grants in 21 countries as shown in the accompanying table.

During 1964, foreign currencies transferred to the credit of the Department of Agriculture for use in Brazil, India, and Israel were equivalent to \$387,931; \$750,000; and \$1 million, respectively.

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

Country	Calendar year 1964		July 1, 1959– Dec. 31, 1964	
	Number of grants	Amount	Number of grants	Amount
		Dollar equivalent		Dollar equivalent
Brazil.....			15	796,400
Ceylon.....			1	19,965
Chile.....	1	31,406	4	164,219
Colombia.....	2	65,180	8	648,555
Finland.....	1	29,938	28	1,237,360
Greece.....	1	96,482	3	202,821
India.....	42	2,849,270	96	6,335,304
Israel.....	18	1,477,841	72	4,362,078
Italy.....			8	400,519
Korea.....			5	122,629
Pakistan.....	2	22,317	15	779,572
Peru.....			3	258,373
Philippines.....			3	48,639
Poland.....	9	510,294	58	2,448,363
Spain.....	2	82,407	24	1,500,582
Taiwan.....	3	42,390	7	122,732
Turkey.....	3	72,490	10	349,437
United Arab Republic.....	1	73,139	7	526,843
United Kingdom.....			2	300,710
Uruguay.....			8	821,823
Yugoslavia.....	1	53,313	3	120,273
Total.....	86	5,406,467	380	21,567,197

Educational and Cultural Activities

Section 104(k): The Department of State during 1964 obligated the equivalent of \$1,821,462 for assistance in the following projects:

Ceylon (\$5,870), to assist the National 4-H Club Foundation in developing its private farm youth exchange program.

India (\$1,144,639), to assist: (1) The Experiment in International Living in its privately sponsored cultural exchange program; (2) the World University Service in conducting an Asian seminar; (3) the University Religious Conference, cooperating with the Department of State in its cultural program "Project India"; (4) the University of Wisconsin, to support a "College Year in India" program; (5) Syracuse University in carrying out a seminar on aspects of modernization in southern Asia, in financing its Africa-Asia public service fellowship program, and in providing an integrated work-study program in overseas administration; (6) the University of Pennsylvania in conducting a pilot interdisciplinary study in India of social values relevant to public policy; (7) New York University in assisting the Department of State in its educational and cultural program through conferences and seminars; (8) the University of Michigan in its United States-Indian comparative education project; (9) the National Education Association in a project designed to develop and strengthen teacher organizations in India; and (10) the National Association for Foreign Student Advisers in carrying out a seminar for foreign student advisers.

Israel (\$121,501), to assist: The National 4-H Club Foundation in developing its private farm youth exchange program; (2) the Experiment in International Living in its privately sponsored cultural exchange program; (3) Americans to perform research, to conduct or attend seminars, and to lecture at the Jerusalem School of Archaeology of the Hebrew Union College: (4) the Jacob Hiatt Institute in Israel in carrying out a case study of an emerging nation; (5) the Corning Museum of Glass, to investigate a site with the aim of increasing knowledge about the production, manufacturing methods, and chronology of ancient glass.

Pakistan (\$173,350), to assist: (1) Syracuse University in its African-Asia public service fellowship program; (2) the University Religious Conference, cooperating with the Department in its cultural exchange program, "Project Pakistan"; (3) the Experiment in International Living in its privately sponsored cultural exchange program; (4) Syracuse University in providing an

integrated work-study program in overseas administration; (5) Duke University, to explore the possibility of establishing an American Institute for Pakistan Studies; (6) Harvard University, to conduct a research project on sociological study of some factors in the development of industrial entrepreneurship.

Poland (\$68,866), to assist: (1) The Student Project for Amity Among Nations (SPAN), to carry out a program designed to promote international understanding and friendship; (2) the University of Pennsylvania in conducting research study in social values influencing local political responsibility; (3) Stanford University, in its program in Polish studies in Warsaw.

Turkey (\$18,493), to assist: (1) The National 4-H Club Foundation in developing its private farm youth exchange program; (2) the Experiment in International Living in its privately sponsored cultural exchange program.

United Arab Republic (\$257,492), to assist: (1) the National 4-H Club Foundation in developing its private farm youth exchange program; (2) the Association of American Medical Colleges, to carry out a program designed to strengthen relationships between United States and United Arab Republic medical educators; (3) Portland State College in carrying out a summer institute in Arabic Studies in Cairo; (4) the University of Southern California, to support its international public administration internship project; (5) University of Texas, to provide for the development of the teaching of English language and linguistics; (6) the University of the State of New York, to carry out a program designed to gain insight into the problem of organizing and administering centers for language and area studies.

Yugoslavia (\$31,251), to assist: (1) Brandeis University in carrying out research in the field of anthropology; (2) the University of Pennsylvania in conducting research study in social values influencing local political responsibility.

Other projects include: (1) The Cleveland International Program for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, Inc., to assist the Department of State in its educational and cultural exchange program in India, Israel, Pakistan, and United Arab Republic; (2) Stanford University, to support its training centers for educators in business management in India, Israel, and United Arab Republic; (3) American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, to send a team of college administrators to prepare and motivate college administrators for more effective roles in promoting international understanding in India, Israel, Pakistan, and United Arab Republic; (4) Farmers

and World Affairs to support its "farmer to farmer" program in India, United Arab Republic, and Pakistan.

Since the beginning of the program in 1961 through December 31, 1964, a total of \$11,391,032 has been obligated for projects in the following countries: Ceylon, India, Israel, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Fishery Research Programs

Section 104(k): The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of Interior, conducts programs in biological and technological research utilizing foreign currencies under this section. During 1964, \$212,753 of foreign currencies were obligated for this purpose bringing to \$548,220 the total obligated since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1962. The bulk of these currencies was for use in India, Israel, and Poland.

Biological

A publication dealing with breeding methods for improving the growth rate of edible fish was published in 1964 by the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, Israel. The research, financed under this program, showed the effect of mass selection of fish and inbreeding on the growth rate of food fish. Evidence also was provided on the heritability of differences in growth rates. Research results were so significant that an Israel Fish Breeders Union was established to implement a commercial fish-breeding program based on project findings.

In another contract with the Hebrew University, methods were developed for controlling ectoparasites on fish. Currently Israeli scientists are seeking more economical methods of ectoparasite control.

In a contract with the Sea Fisheries Station at Haifa, Israel, good progress was made on life history studies of tuna. Samples of one species of tuna were taken for the first time and provided material for taxonomic studies. Other collections of tuna were examined for age composition of the catch and growth rates. In addition, valuable information is being assembled on the time of spawning, distribution, and sex ratio of little-known tuna resources. Knowledge acquired through this study is vital to a better understanding of worldwide tuna resources.

A research project underway at the University of Delhi, New Delhi, India, involves an investigation of several aspects of the reproductive physiology of fish and the functioning of various glands. Experiments

are being conducted to evaluate the influence of various hormones on carbohydrate metabolism. In addition, fish are subjected to a wide range of environmental conditions and the effect on fish glands is measured by histological examination. This basic research is providing new knowledge on the functioning of fish glands and the response of glands to environmental changes.

Four new research agreements were initiated during the year, two in India and two in Israel. One agreement provides for research on the feasibility of using organic and inorganic fertilizers to increase the productivity of coastal waters. Results of these studies could have broad application in estuarine areas of the United States.

Technological

During 1964, three new research projects were initiated with research organizations in Israel and Poland. A new project with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, has, as its objectives, an analysis of the nature of enzymatic constituents of fish muscle and their cellular localization, and an investigation of possible relationships between the dehydrogenases and lipid constituents.

The second new contract with the Tel Aviv University in Israel involves a general survey of the proteolytic activities in the muscles of various local fish. Following completion of this phase, a detailed study will be made of a few selected species. Methods for satisfactory purification of the enzymes will be worked out and studies will be made on the properties of the enzymes, for example: substrate specificity, pH, temperature dependence, stability, inhibitors, etc.

Another contract was let to the Sea Fisheries Institute, Gdynia, Poland. This project titled, "A Comparison of Fishing Trawlers, Freezer Trawlers, and Factory Mother Ships," will provide data on several types of fishing vessels, plus combined fishing and fish processing vessels to determine which types could be used most effectively in the future. Vessel types will be compared with respect to operations, costs, and earnings, product quality, and adaptability to automation.

Health, Education, Welfare, and Rehabilitation

Section 104(k): The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare undertakes programs of collaboration with institutions of other countries in the fields of vocational rehabilitation, educational research, social welfare and maternal child health, and medical- and health-related research.

Vocational Rehabilitation

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is administering a program for research in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled. Public Law 88-605 appropriated \$2 million for the program for the fiscal year 1965. During 1964, 21 cooperative rehabilitation research projects were approved. Prior to January 1, 1964, VRA approved 42 projects.

The general purpose of the VRA international rehabilitation research program is to stimulate more countries to initiate research and demonstration activities that will solve some of their own particular rehabilitation problems and contribute to rehabilitation knowledge both in the United States and overseas. Rehabilitation research projects approved during 1964 include:

India, a pilot unit in audiology and speech pathology; experimentation in prosthetics and orthotics; operation of a mobile ophthalmological unit; investigation of workshop methods and training techniques for the blind; and investigation of new techniques for the rehabilitation of persons disabled by convulsive disorders.

Israel, studies of orientation and mobility of the blind; rehabilitation of mentally handicapped adolescents; pilot project for deaf persons; influence of sport on paralytic subjects; experimentation on the employment of handicapped persons in the textile industry; influence of group psychotherapy on the work adjustment of delinquent adolescents.

Pakistan, medical, psychological, social and cultural aspects of mental retardation; methods for the rehabilitation of persons with orthopedic disabilities; experimental center for the fabrication and fitting of artificial limbs and braces; multidisciplinary rehabilitation research and training center for the orthopedically disabled.

Poland, methods and services to enable young people disabled by arthritis to return to useful living; methods in the fields of prosthetics and orthotics; neuromuscular coordination in individuals with motor organ injuries; work capacity of tuberculosis patients.

Most of the above-mentioned countries and the other participating countries (Brazil, Burma, Syria, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia) have been experimenting with practices and techniques of restoring their disabled to usefulness. Some outstanding researchers have been trained. The merger of the work of these people with research and demonstration efforts in the United States offers great promise to the disabled people of the world. The scope and depth of the cooperative



The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is currently engaged in six P.L. 480-supported cooperative research projects on the rehabilitation of persons with heart disease. This project, at a Cardiac Work Evaluation Clinic, is demonstrating the benefits of a prescribed regimen of physical activity on the physical and mental well being of heart patients involved in agricultural training.

research projects can be seen in the following description of some of the research work that is underway.

The Clinic and Department in Rehabilitation of the Medical Academy in Warsaw is experimenting with techniques to assure early and effective rehabilitation of amputees. These techniques which involve the fitting of a temporary prosthesis while the patient is under anesthesia following the amputation have attracted widespread interest among orthopedic surgeons and specialists in the rehabilitation of amputees in the United States, Europe, India, and Israel. Traditional post-operative practices in orthopedic surgery generally require extended periods of time before amputees are ambulatory. The new techniques developed under this project enable amputees to walk on artificial limbs within a week after surgery. The director of this project demonstrated his postoperative techniques to orthopedic surgeons in several hospitals in the United States. A number of U.S. surgeons now are collaborating with him to further develop this experimental work.

A research project begun in 1961 by the Israel Ministry of Labour, in cooperation with the Industrial Department of the Israel Institute of Productivity, opened new employment opportunities for blind people in the textile industry. The Ministry now is conducting a second research project to investigate ways to facilitate

the provision of jobs for the physically disabled and the mentally retarded in cotton spinning and weaving plants. The results of both of these projects will be made available to the textile industries and to organizations working with the blind in the United States.

In India, there are about 2 million blind people in the crowded cities, in the mud hut villages and in the remote jungle areas far away from well equipped modern hospitals. Approximately 60 percent of these people are needlessly blind. Studies being carried out by the Christian Medical College and Brown Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana, on the operation of a mobile ophthalmological unit will bring badly needed rehabilitation services to these disabled people and will serve as a prototype for the rehabilitation of blind people in rural areas. Research in all phases of rehabilitation (medical, vocational, social and psychological) through such a mobile unit is unlimited. This project also offers opportunities for the interchange of specialists concerned with rehabilitation of the blind.

Interchange of experts

One of the most rewarding phases of international rehabilitation research is the interchange of experts in several fields allied to rehabilitation between the United

States and the participating countries. The exchanges are under provisions of the International Health Research Act, Public Law 86-610, utilizing foreign currencies for transportation and living expenses. VRA has sent over 50 U.S. surgeons, prosthetists and other specialists to the participating countries to work for stipulated periods in the cooperative projects. About the same number of researchers and experts involved in project activities overseas have come to the United States.

U.S. surgeons of outstanding reputation affiliated with such medical schools at such universities as Harvard, Stanford, Western Reserve, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and the Universities of Kansas, Pittsburgh, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina have participated in this exchange program. Great advances have been made in treating persons with leprosy, the orthopedically handicapped, and the blind, and the results have been cited by many medical, surgical, and rehabilitation people.

There is a return flow of equal merit and value. A cardiologist in charge of a heart project in Israel, for example, has helped rehabilitation centers in the United States. Studies also have been made in this country by an Indian specialist on cerebral palsy, an orthopedist from the University of Madras, and the director of a project for the blind in Israel. These are representative of the caliber of experts who are merging their efforts with U.S. experts for the benefit of the disabled everywhere.

Educational Research

The Office of Education provides support in foreign countries for research of significance to education through its cooperative research program. It also makes comparative studies of education in certain other countries. Research and studies, undertaken with section 104(k) foreign currencies, supplement and form a part of these programs. In the fiscal year 1965, an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for purchase of these currencies.

The purpose of the cooperative research program is to develop new knowledge about major problems in education or to devise new applications of existing knowledges in solving such problems. Research in foreign countries will provide information to be compared with the findings in the United States, thus helping to develop a more comprehensive knowledge of the total educational process as it operates in all countries.

The purpose of the program of comparative education studies is to meet national needs for information on and

understanding of education in foreign countries. Such information is of assistance in evaluating and improving education in the United States and in determining the nature and extent of technical assistance in education provided by the United States to other countries.

Cooperative Research.—The educational research supported in excess foreign currency countries has a great potential for providing answers to problems of concern to the United States. In India, nine projects are currently underway, and nine other proposals are under consideration. Some of these projects such as the teaching of mathematics, the identification of talented students, and the status of education in India are of special interest.

Of the 57 proposals received from Israel, 14 are underway.

In Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia initial contacts have been made with government officials to develop proposals for research and development programs.

Comparative Education.—A project of comparative education was undertaken in Indonesia in mid-1964. Other projects will be undertaken in India, Israel, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Higher education and teacher development will be the focus of study in Yugoslavia. In other countries the scanning, abstracting, translating, reproducing, and shipping of selected educational materials and documentation will be carried on as a service to comparative education specialists in the United States. Bibliographies of current literature on education will also be prepared.

Social Welfare and Maternal and Child Health

The Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, during 1964, approved grants for eight new research projects in the fields of social welfare and maternal and child health that totaled the equivalent of \$434,246. Obligations already committed have, except in India, exhausted all available appropriations.

Under the program, established in the fiscal year 1962, allocated funds make it possible for trained persons abroad to devote their time and skills to research on problems for which the United States also seeks new or better approaches. Since the beginning of the program, foreign currency funds equivalent of \$1.4 million have been obligated in seven countries.

In the field of maternal and child health, 1964 has seen the start of two areas of research closely related to current emphases in U.S. service programs. Following

the successful completion of the U.S. trials of the Guthrie technique for the detection of phenylketonuria (PKU) in which 400,000 newborn infants were tested, companion studies were instituted in Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, and Pakistan, and one is planned in India. These studies will supply information on the incidence of this condition in different racial and ethnic groups. Since the mental retardation which usually develops in children with this condition can be prevented if the diagnosis is made in early infancy and appropriate therapy started, all new information on this condition is of great value. The second area of emphasis is on methods of early detection of hearing impairment. Two studies, one in Poland and one in Israel, will contribute to the current trend to identify infants with hearing impairment as early as possible in order to institute proper training and care. Egypt entered the program for the first time with a study of comprehensive care and followup for premature infants.

In social welfare, information already developed adds valuable knowledge for scholars and practitioners in the United States. For example, in one Israeli project criteria have been developed to determine what form of care will most effectively meet the needs of individual children whose own homes have proved inadequate. These criteria are now being tested. New in the field of child care, this scientific method should make a significant contribution internationally in combating damage to the child by inappropriate placement in an institution. Another project (in Tel Aviv) which is evaluating new methods of dealing with street-corner youth has already attracted wide and favorable interest. Emphasis has increasingly been focused on subjects and methods being explored in different countries or designed as a model for such cross-cultural research. These include: Cross-national surveys of living patterns of older people; social welfare needs and services to families; training for social work in rural areas.

Other subjects of universal interest include the multiple effects of mothers working outside the home, and methods of training and utilizing staff to meet new demands. In addition to seven welfare projects underway in India, proposals being programmed include programs for rehabilitation and training of children committed by the courts, of persons chronically not in the labor market, and a demonstration day care program for mentally retarded children.

Continuing communication has included onsite consultations in India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia. An Egyptian social scientist visited the United

States to observe and discuss social services in public housing. Research workers from Poland, Yugoslavia, and Pakistan who will set up laboratories for carrying out the PKU studies visited the United States for special training in new techniques and for observing programs for the detection and treatment of this condition.

Medical and Health-Related Research

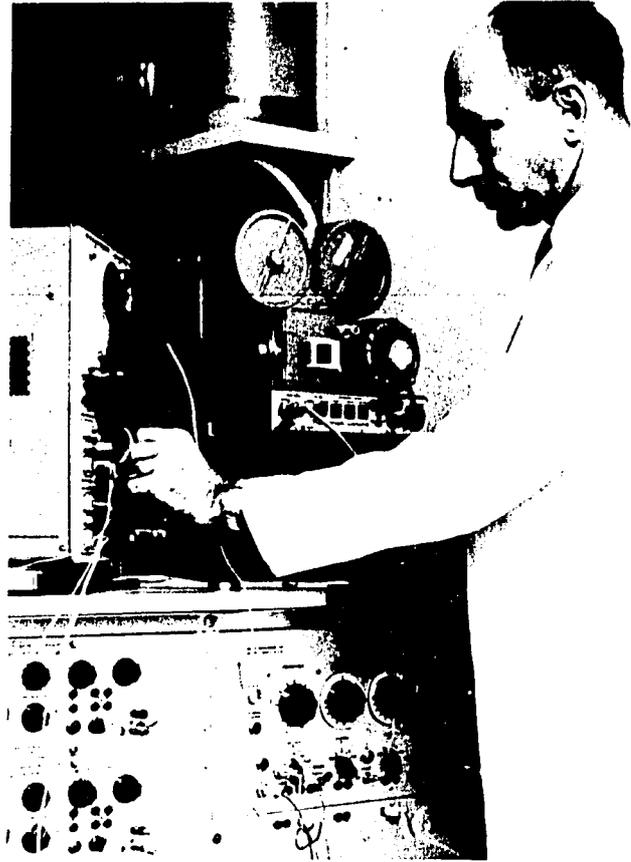
Medical and health-related research activities under section 104(k) are being administered by the research facilities of the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. For the fiscal year 1965, \$1 million was appropriated for cooperative research related to environmental, community, and personal health problems and for the translation and dissemination of scientific literature. Since the beginning of the program in fiscal year 1961, a total of \$20.5 million has been appropriated for these purposes. Of this amount, \$1.9 million has been allotted to the National Library of Medicine for its Scientific Translation and Documentation activities, discussed elsewhere, and the balance of \$18.6 million has been available to the other bureaus of the Service.

These funds are used for collaborative research activities with scientists in governmental laboratories, universities, medical institutions, and health agencies and institutions in eight foreign countries. This program takes advantage of the unusual and unique resources and opportunities overseas, and provides for the utilization of the talents and skills of qualified foreign scientists in their indigenous environments.

The focal point for the administration of this Special International Research Program is in the Office of the Surgeon General. However, the planning, programming, and implementation of the activities are conducted by the individual bureaus, and the variety of activities and projects reflect to a considerable extent the domestic missions and interest of the respective organizational units as follows:

Bureau of state services for community health: Community Health Division obligated \$988,361 during 1964 for completed research agreements with foreign research institutions. Since the beginning of the program in April 1962, \$2,865,858 has been obligated.

Agreements made in 1964 include the following areas of research: *India.*—Feasibility study of tuberculosis preventive trial, a determination of optimum measures for the control of tuberculosis. *Israel.*—Epidemiological



Food from the farms of America provided the funds for this medical research carried out for the U.S. National Institutes of Health at the Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem.

and laboratory studies of viral hepatitis, to ascertain morbidity data, sources of transmission, and socioethnic factors in the epidemiology of hepatitis; rheumatic heart disease, a study of the hereditary susceptibility to rheumatic heart disease and streptococcal sore throat in children of communal settlements; familial rheumatic fever in Jerusalem, to determine the incidence of rheumatic fever in families by ethnic groups and social class and the transmission of rheumatic fever within families; and effects of purified streptococcal antigens on tissues, an investigation to test a hypothesis that certain streptococcal toxins contribute to cellular damage in rheumatic fever. *Poland.*—Epidemiological and laboratory investigations on salmonellosis, to determine the reservoirs and method of spread of certain types of salmonellosis.

National center for health statistics: The crucial social, economic, and health problems in a large part of the world are centered on the rate of population growth in the very countries that lack reliable information on their rate of growth and population fertility. Such basic data is of interest not only to these countries but to the more developed governments and international organizations

providing economic assistance in these areas and in shaping both domestic and international policies which further international trade and industrial development. In the absence of well established systems for recording births and deaths in the country as a whole, other methods with a measurable reliability need to be developed, tested and applied. Therefore, the National Center for Health Statistics has developed several projects with varying approaches to meet these needs. Currently, one project is well underway in Pakistan, four are being started in Egypt, and three are under negotiation in India. These studies are testing various alternatives and theoretical concepts which may be applied in other countries with similar problems.

During the past year, two studies in Yugoslavia and two in Egypt have been initiated on statistical measurement of health problems. These deal with infant mortality, medical care utilization, physical measurements of children, and school health records.

This work is developing research capability for types of investigations hitherto unfamiliar to these countries.

Since initiation of activity of the fiscal year 1963, the

National Center for Health Statistics has had \$876,354 available for these activities. Of this amount, it has obligated \$519,369 as of December 31, 1964.

Bureau of state services for environmental health: The Special International Research Program in Environmental Health utilized \$194,980 in 1964. From the beginning of activities under this program in June 1963 through December 31, 1964, expenditures have totaled \$507,402. Ongoing programs include: *Poland*, estimations and effect of carcinogenic material in airborne particulate matter collected in some cities; *Yugoslavia*, body transport and disposal of toxic chemicals and biologic threshold value, and studies of the effect of the radioactive constituents of uranium ore on the health of workers; and *Israel*, translation of a Russian journal on hygiene and sanitation and other selected foreign language material including Polish and German. Increased activity during 1964 has developed several additional research projects which are in various stages of development.

The National Institutes of Health: The objective of the National Institutes of Health program is to support scientific activities of mutual interest to the host country, its institutions, and investigators. Since few health problems are unique to the United States, there is an advantage in finding the solution of these problems through collaboration with foreign scientists and institutions in biomedical research and research training.

During 1964, the National Institutes of Health obligated \$4.8 million. A total of \$9.4 million has been obligated since the beginning of the program in 1963.

The Special International Research program was developed in two phases: During the early stages emphasis was given to establishing research projects which were direct extensions of the intramural or in house research programs of the several institutes. Attention was given to establishing the program under prevailing NIH policies. Further consideration was given to the selection of soundly conceived research proposals which were clearly relevant to expressed research interests and needs of the host nation and feasible in terms of local scientific capability. Sound uninterrupted scientific involvement and close association with NIH was assured by members of the intramural staff of scientists

participating on an individual basis or in the general development of research plans and in maintaining scientific liaison with the foreign collaborating investigator. Phase two was the extending of such opportunities to U.S. universities and other nonprofit institutions through utilization of foreign currency credit awards to support extramural collaborative research.

During the past year increased emphasis has been given to negotiation of collaborative research agreements involving the NIH and U.S. universities, medical and dental schools to provide for investigators at these U.S. institutions to participate in research with selected investigators at foreign institutions.

The following listing of active cooperative projects on December 31, 1964, provides insight into the nature of the National Institutes of Health program:

Brazil.—University of Brazil: To obtain and identify botanical specimens in Brazil and to determine their chemical nature and antitumor properties (\$17,951); and to obtain specimens of unknown or rare botanical materials and to carry out their chemical and pharmacological evaluation (\$2,549).

Burma.—Burma Medical Research Institute: The role of nutrition, metabolism, and related disciplines in the pathogenesis of human disease in the Union of Burma (\$457,703).

Egypt.—Ain Shams University: Study of venoms of poisonous animals (snakes and scorpions) for development of new and improved antisera (\$46,508); and a study of genetic anomalies (\$73,265). Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3: Study of rickettsial zoonoses in Egypt and adjacent areas (\$59,006).

India.—Osmania Medical College: Investigations of amebiasis (\$141,722).

Israel.—Hadassah Medical Organization and Hebrew University: Calcium metabolism in periodontal disease catenoporosis (\$23,460); and electrophysiological investigation of central nervous system mechanisms related to stress (\$31,166). Government Hospital: Study of the chemical changes occurring in degenerating myelin (\$77,705). Hebrew University and Hadassah Medical School: Epidemiologic study of multiple sclerosis (\$69,870); and effect of certain unusual peptides on induction and activity of staphylococcal and bacillus

penicillinases (\$88,966). Weizmann Institute: To develop an improved method for the isolation of specific transfer RNA molecules (\$49,665); and synthesis of sphingolipids for use in determining the metabolic aberrations of hereditary sphingolipidoses (\$99,000). Hebrew University: Fat transport in isolated adipose cells (\$48,235).

Pakistan.—ICMRT and Government of Pakistan: Field trial of CI-501 against the indigenous malarial of the Lahore areas (\$139,858). Pakistan Medical Research Center (ICMRT): DDVP Vaporizers for

Malaria and Vector Control (\$223,738).

Poland.—Mother and Child Institute: Genetic conditions of dynamics of childhood development and formation of typological structures of isolated rural population in connection with process of selection in childhood (\$74,964); and fat and protein assimilation in infancy (\$90,646). Buraczewaka, Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Warsaw: Studies on bacteriophage for typing of mycobacteria (\$33,135). Pathological Institute Medical Academy: Biology and histochemistry of gliomas (\$44,263).

TABLE XXII.—Obligations by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for research under sec. 104(k), Public Law 480

Period	Country	Office of Education	Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	Welfare Administration	Public Health Service	Total by country
		Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent
Calendar year 1964.....	Brazil.....				—20,488	—20,488
	Burma.....				43,107	43,107
	India.....	1,355	1,272,500	—20,956	412,387	1,665,286
	Indonesia.....					
	Israel.....	193,165	763,800	186,800	2,534,640	3,678,405
	Pakistan.....		496,000	38,236	1,035,163	1,569,399
	Poland.....		343,000	175,140	318,747	836,887
	Syria.....					
	United Arab Republic.....	1,017			1,051,951	1,052,968
Yugoslavia.....	206		55,026	372,987	428,219	
Total.....		195,743	2,875,300	434,246	5,748,494	9,253,783
Cumulative July 1, 1961 through Dec. 31, 1965.	Brazil.....		20,000		65,183	85,183
	Burma.....	16,399	39,700	3,171	483,476	542,746
	Colombia.....	1,698				1,698
	India.....	178,437	1,941,100	132,403	2,913,448	5,165,388
	Indonesia.....	10,860				10,860
	Israel.....	368,597	1,556,100	505,063	3,637,719	6,067,479
	Pakistan.....		614,200	138,864	2,028,186	2,780,827
	Poland.....	3,752	359,300	384,864	1,815,540	2,563,456
	Syria.....		101,600			101,600
United Arab Republic.....	1,017	143,200	182,801	1,424,258	1,751,276	
Yugoslavia.....	349	402,000	56,931	933,203	1,392,483	
Total.....		1,639,109	5,177,200	1,403,674	13,301,013	20,462,996

¹ Excludes \$58,000 transferred to National Science Foundation.

Science Information Programs

Section 104(k): The level of achievements of the Public Law 480 science information programs overseas as coordinated on behalf of eight U.S. Government agencies by the National Science Foundation have developed

TABLE XXIII.—Summary of science information programs, sec. 104(k) cumulative, 1959 through Dec. 31, 1964

Agency	Journals		Books	Selected articles
	Volumes	Issues		
Agriculture:				
Research Service.....	5	17	47	256
Soil Conservation.....	1	1	19	76
Forest Service.....	1	1	14	234
Marketing Service.....			3	39
Cooperative State Experimental Service.....			3	
Atomic Energy Commission....	25	143	7	2
Commerce:				
Weather Bureau.....			13	13
Bureau of Standards.....	3	28	7	2
Office of Technical Services.....	5	5	43	15
Patent Office ¹			1	
Interior:				
Office of Geography.....			1	8
Geological Survey.....	9	28	16	12
Commercial Fisheries.....			21	91
Sport Fisheries.....		2	18	23
Bureau of Mines.....	3	22	20	115
Bureau of Reclamation.....	2	2	19	84
Bonneville Power Authority.....			2	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....			21	
National Science Foundation ²			15	1
Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Library of Medicine ³	38	183	46	24
Office of Education.....	3	12		
Smithsonian Institution.....		1	39	9
Total.....	95	445	374	1,004

¹ Also 13,000 patents.

² Also 11,495 abstracts.

³ Also 7,000 abstracts.

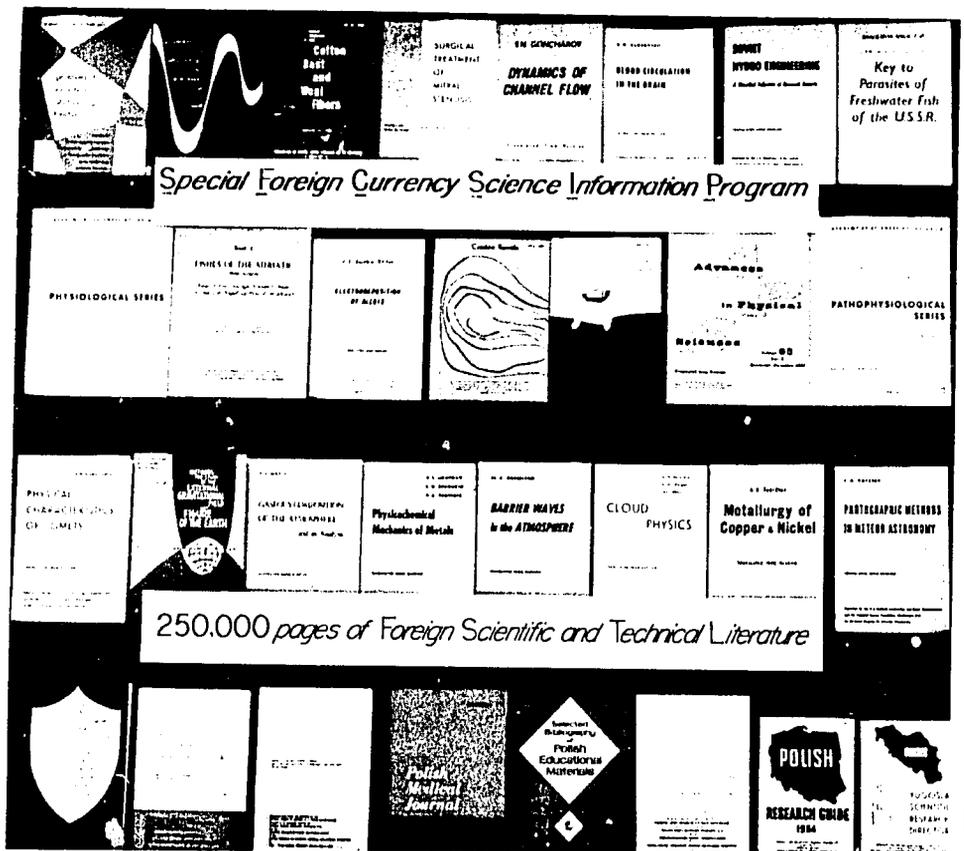
markedly. There is every indication that U.S. Government scientists as well as the nongovernmental scientific community regard this addition to the normal science information services as a valuable aid in keeping abreast of the latest scientific developments in East European countries. The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded in these countries to include not only straight translation activities, but also support for the publication of English editions of their primary journals, cooperative programs with American abstracting and indexing services, critical review papers, compilation of bibliographies, translations of Ph. D. theses on a selected basis, and preparation of guides to their scientific institutions and information systems. Aside from the intrinsic value to U.S. research, these science information programs promote goodwill, international cooperation and professional relationship between the United States and foreign scientists

The diversity of these programs in respect to the areas of science covered is shown in the following table which

TABLE XXIV.—Science information programs, sec. 104(k) calendar year 1964, 1959 through Dec. 31, 1964

Agency	Country	Obligations	
		Calendar year 1964	Cumulative from Apr. 24, 1959—Dec. 31, 1964
		Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent
National Science Foundation.	Israel.....	950,000	3,377,978
	Poland.....	425,000	1,548,000
	Yugoslavia.....	350,000	823,000
National Library of Medicine.	Israel.....	95,300	410,380
	Poland.....	406,000	1,245,500
	Yugoslavia.....	86,500	202,500
Department of Agriculture.	Israel.....	100,000	100,000
	Poland.....		
	Yugoslavia.....		
Office of Education.....	Israel.....		
	Poland.....	8,000	24,000
	Yugoslavia.....	8,000	18,000
Total.....		2,428,800	7,749,358

Scientific books, journals, and articles translated and published through Food for Peace-sponsored projects coordinated by the National Science Foundation. This program is not only proving to be a valuable adjunct to the normal science information services available to the U.S. scientific community but also is assisting in the promotion of international cooperation and professional relationship between U.S. and foreign scientists.



lists by government agency the number of journal volumes, books, selected articles, patents, and abstracts completed or in the process of completion since the inception of the programs. Thus, the combined efforts of the programs in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia represent the translation and publication of approximately 250,000 pages of foreign scientific literature.

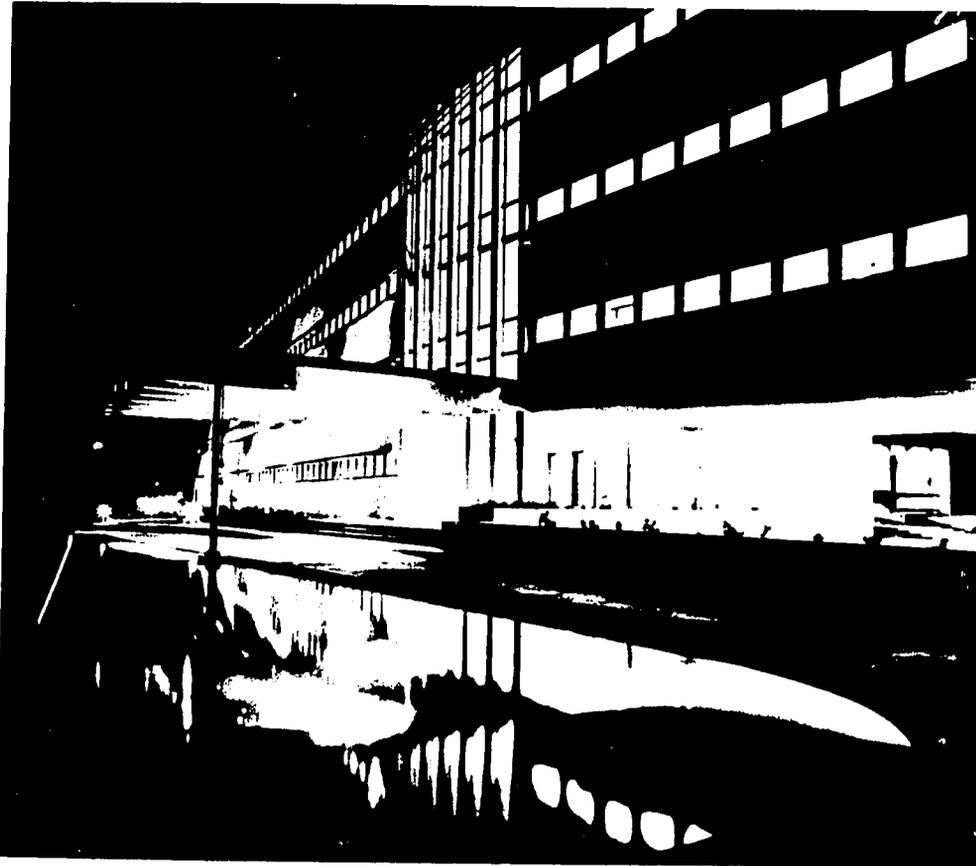
During 1964, the Foundation obligated the equivalent of \$1,725,000. In addition, the National Library of Medicine of the Public Health Service, has transferred over to the Foundation the dollar equivalent of \$587,800 for science information activities in the field of medicine; the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture has transferred the dollar equivalent of \$100,000 for science information activities in the field of agriculture, and the Office of Education has transferred the dollar equivalent of \$16,000 for science information activities in the field of education.

Table XXIV summarizes these obligations since the beginning of the program and for 1964.

Buildings for U.S. Government

Section 104(1): Under this authority, the Department of State purchases land and buildings and constructs buildings and facilities for use in the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs and of related U.S. Government activities. The Department also operates and maintains these facilities. Obligations during 1964 totaled \$2.5 million.

Appropriations for these purposes, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currency accruing under title I, total \$19.1 million for the fiscal years 1961-65. Currencies are available for this program currently only in countries where there is an excess supply, specifically: Burma, India, Israel, Nepal, Paki-



The U.S. Embassy, Karachi. Food for Peace contributed local currencies to the financing of this new and modern building. In 1964, the Department of State obligated \$2.5 million in local currencies for the purchase of land, construction, operation, and maintenance of U.S. buildings overseas.

stan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Notable among the accomplishments are office buildings or housing, and in several cases both, at Brasilia, the new capital of Brazil; at Warsaw, Belgrade, and Zagreb in Europe; at Rangoon in the Far East; and at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Tel Aviv, Katmandu, Karachi, Peshawar, Aleppo, Ankara, Izmir, Cairo, and Alexandria in the Near East. In addition, sites for

offices and housing to be constructed have been acquired at Bogota, Warsaw, Madras, Katmandu, Dacca, Islamabad, and Lahore.

Table XXV recapitulates cumulative obligations by major type of activity:

Obligations for the calendar year 1964 and cumulative obligations, by country, from the inception of the program are listed in table XXVI.

TABLE XXV.—U.S. Government buildings program, by activity and fiscal year, under sec. 104(f)

Activity	Obligations by fiscal year					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 first half	Total
	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.
Real property acquisition.....	1,725	1,160	1,815	1,922	-----	6,622
Construction.....	1,798	2,235	520	152	125	4,830
Operation and maintenance.....	588	1,091	423	580	990	3,672
Total.....	4,111	4,486	2,758	2,654	1,115	15,124

TABLE XXVI.—U.S. Government building program, by country, under sec. 104(1)

Country	Obligated		Unobligated	Appropriated fiscal year 1961-65
	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative July 1, 1961- Dec. 31, 1964		
Brazil.....		\$565,894		\$565,894
Burma.....	\$154,025	567,695	\$32,305	600,000
Colombia.....	17,647	377,406	122,594	500,000
Greece.....				328,009
India.....	230,292	3,232,952	2,118,081	5,351,033
Indonesia.....	78,947	142,637		142,637
Israel.....	295,762	1,736,479	363,521	2,100,000
Nepal.....	110,771	702,858	17,142	720,000
Pakistan.....	160,135	2,029,778	170,222	2,200,000
Peru.....		72,149		72,149
Poland.....	102,111	1,680,797	619,203	2,300,000
Syrian Arab Republic.....	-8,419	216,278		216,278
Turkey.....	35,190	397,000		397,000
United Arab Republic.....	1,072,412	2,513,764	386,236	2,900,000
Uruguay.....	3,807	17,236	82,764	100,000
Vietnam.....		12,000		12,000
Yugoslavia.....	261,726	530,944	69,056	600,000
Total.....	2,514,406	15,123,876	3,981,124	19,105,000

International Fairs and Exhibitions

Section 104(m): *International Fairs*. During 1964, \$315,898 in foreign currency was used to pay certain local expenses for two Department of Commerce trade fairs: (1) \$124,662 for a trade fair in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, depicting the story of U.S. agriculture from the field to the table, including the latest devices for producing, processing, and serving U.S. farm products; (2) \$191,236 for a trade fair in Poznan, Poland, depicting the role of chemicals in everyday American life, and emphasizing the scientific research and technological advancements made by the U.S. chemical industry in response to consumer demands.

Cumulative obligations for the Trade Fair Program since 1961 total \$1,846,000.

Special purpose exhibitions.—During the period July-December 1964, \$19,789 in foreign currencies were used by the U.S. Information Agency to pay certain local expenses for the "Medicine, U.S.A." exhibit which was shown in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The cumulative obligations for the Special Purpose Exhibitions since 1963 total \$99,648.

Acquisition, Indexing, and Dissemination of Foreign Publications

Section 104(n): In 1964 the Library of Congress expanded its program for the acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications by establishing centers in Indonesia and Israel. The approval of the Burmese Government was requested for the establishment of a center there, but no final decision had been reached by the end of 1964. The two new centers began the publication accessions lists similar to those issued by the Cairo, New Delhi, and Karachi centers. In the last three, a program for the distribution of selected English language publications was also initiated, under which libraries throughout the United States receive materials for study and research in the areas concerned.

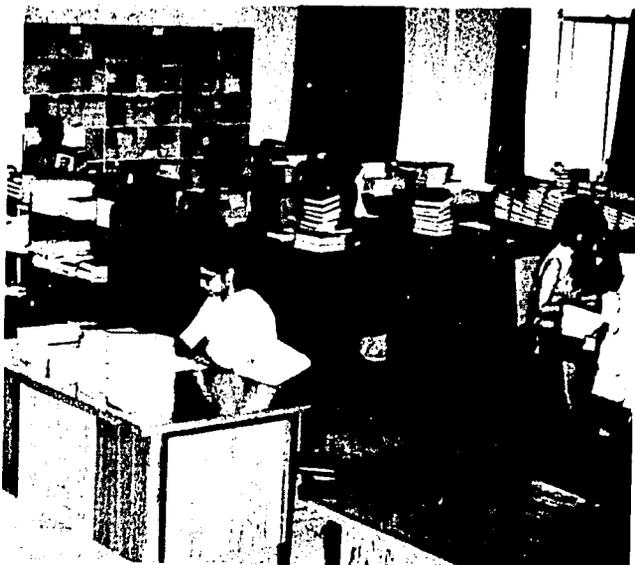
A total of \$1,417,000 in foreign currencies was allocated to the Library of Congress for the implementation of this section under the terms of the Appropriations Act for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965 (Public Law 88-454). In addition to this amount, \$124,500 was made available as U.S. dollar support.

The Library of Congress offices in Cairo, Djakarta, Dacca, Karachi, New Delhi, and Tel Aviv shipped an estimated 1,543,000 publications to U.S. libraries during the calendar year 1964, making a total of 3,423,000 publications since the first shipment was made in January 1962.

The total foreign currency funds obligated since the inception of the Library's program in October 1961, have amounted to the equivalent of \$2,785,000, which includes the equivalent of \$1,371,000 obligated during 1964.

TABLE XXVII.—Obligations for acquisition and distribution of library materials, sec. 104(n)

Country	Obligations	
	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative October 1961 through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Burma.....	7	7
India.....	796	1,733
Indonesia.....	80	80
Israel.....	145	145
Pakistan.....	162	307
United Arab Republic.....	181	513
Total.....	1,371	2,785



American Educational Institutions

Section 104(o): No funds have been authorized under this section. The Department of State assistance to U.S.-sponsored schools abroad has been funded under the authority of section 104(j).

Chairs and Workshops in American Studies

Section 104(p): The Department of State during 1964 obligated \$192,130 equivalent in funds as follows:
Austria (\$35,000): Salzburg Seminar in American studies to assist the Department in its educational exchange program.

India (\$39,195): To assist the University of Minnesota in the cooperative establishment of a Chair in American Studies at the University of Osmania; additional aid to the University of Pennsylvania for a Chair in American Literature at the University of Bombay; and to train English tutoring assistants.

Israel (\$41,170): New York University, to administer a professional workshop in Jerusalem for American college teachers of Hebrew, Biblical and Middle Eastern studies to study further "The Land of the Bible"; Hebrew University, to continue its work to plan, develop, and establish a program of courses in American literature.

Poland (\$10,399): University of Kansas to administer a workshop in American theater for students and faculty members of academies in Poland; New York University, to carry out a summer seminar in public law and administration.

Spain (\$22,224): To conduct a national seminar for Spanish teachers of English.

Vietnam (\$145): To conduct programs in American studies.

Yugoslavia (\$43,997): University of Kansas, to administer a workshop in American theater for students and faculty members of academies in Yugoslavia; Indiana University, to provide distinguished American academic representation at the international seminar at Dubrovnik, to cosponsor an American-Yugoslav seminar, and to continue an academic program in American studies; Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, to carry out a conference designed to provide Yugoslav University

A Food for Peace-financed, Library of Congress-sponsored center for the acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications. The Library of Congress overseas centers shipped an estimated 1.5 million publications to U.S. libraries during 1964.

professors with a deeper knowledge and understanding of scientific advances and their technological applications; and Western Michigan University, to assist in a summer seminar in Yugoslavia.

Since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1961 through December 31, 1964, a total equivalent of \$1,729,065 has been obligated for projects in Austria, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Vietnam, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

Section 104(q): This section was added to Public Law 480 on September 21, 1959. It provides that not more than the equivalent of \$5 million may be used during any fiscal year to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than agricultural commodities. This authority has not been used since 1961, when \$140,000 equivalent of Burmese currency was allocated to the Department of State for emergency relief purposes.

Audiovisual Informational and Educational Materials

Section 104(r): Under this section, the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency are authorized to use Public Law 480 currencies up to the equivalent of \$2.5 million annually, for the preparation, distribution,

and exhibiting of audiovisual, informational, and educational materials, including Government materials abroad.

Expenditures during 1964 relate to activities in prior years for the showing of motion pictures, exhibits, and photo displays. Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1963, these activities in excess currency countries have been funded under section 104(f).

Sales for Dollars to U.S. Tourists and/or Citizens for Travel or Other Purposes

Sections 104 (s) and (t): Section 104(s) was added by Public Law 87-218, approved August 8, 1961, and authorizes the sale of foreign currencies for dollars to American tourists. In addition, section 104(t) was added to Public Law 480 by Public Law 88-638, approved October 8, 1964. Section 104(t) extends the authority given under section 104(s) and authorizes sales of excess currencies acquired under various programs, including Public Law 480, to U.S. citizens "for travel or other purposes."

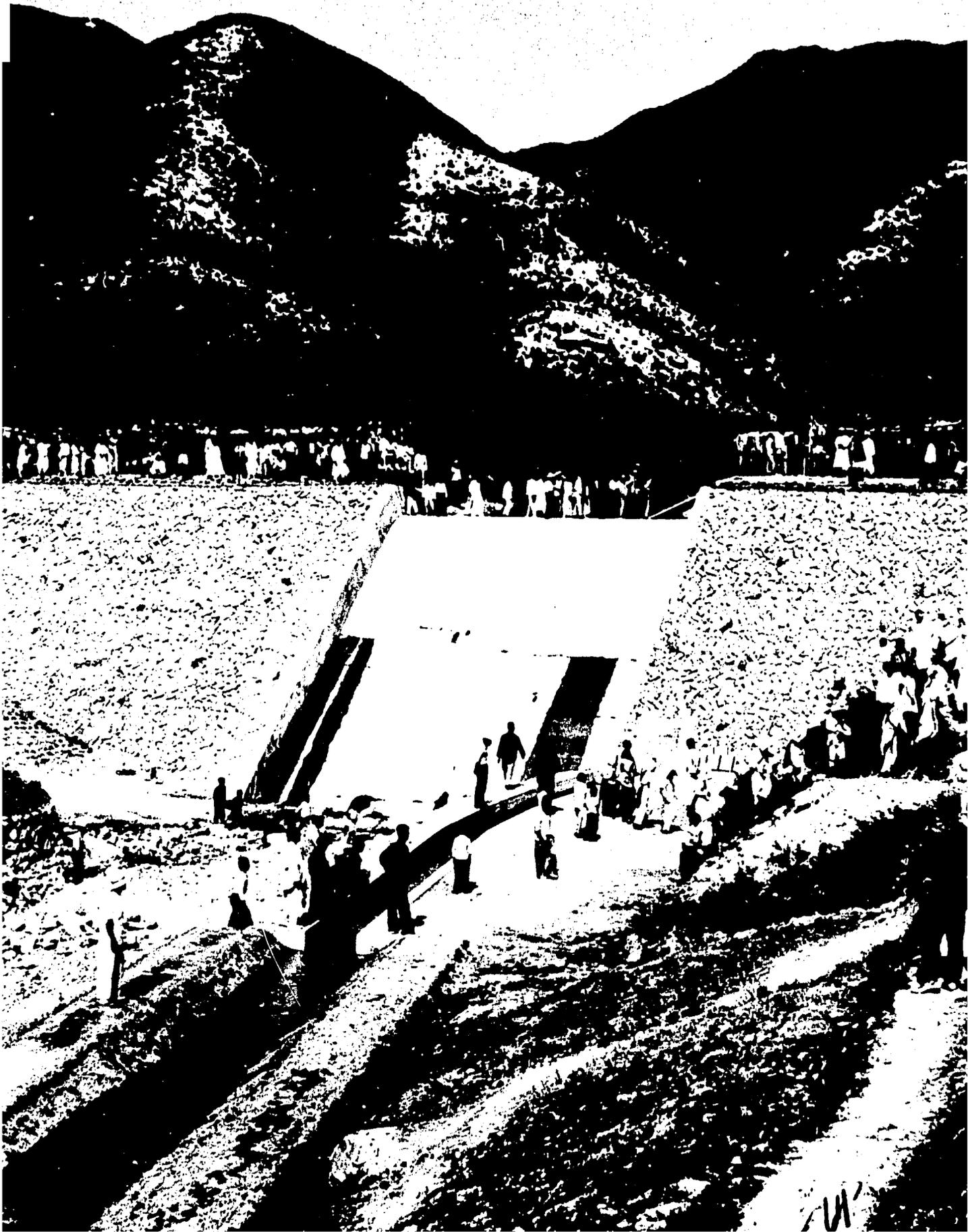
Prior to the addition of section 104(t), section 104(s) was included in most title I agreements. Since the addition of section 104(t), provision for currency uses under both sections has been included in all new title I agreements and amendments.

In most countries the U.S. Government is able to utilize its holdings of foreign currency for official purposes within a reasonable period of time and no added benefit would accrue to the Government from sale of the currencies to U.S. citizens. However, where currencies are held in excess of anticipated U.S. Government needs as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, arrangements are made to sell excess currencies to U.S. citizens, if possible. Such sales to tourists have been in effect in Israel and the United Arab Republic, two of the excess currency countries, and are scheduled to commence soon in India. Through December 31, 1964, \$71,680 had been received from the sale of United Arab Republic pounds and \$9,559 from the sale of Israel pounds to tourists under section 104(s).

In addition to sales to tourists, the United States has agreements with Israel and India, as of December 1964, to make sales to U.S. citizens for other purposes. The term "U.S. citizens" as used in section 104(t) is intended to be construed as embracing private persons and legal entities, whether profit making businesses or nonprofit voluntary organizations.

TABLE XXVIII.—Audiovisual materials programs, sec. 104(r)

Country	Expenditures	
	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Burma.....		43
India.....		876
Israel.....		15
Nepal.....		25
Pakistan.....	—2	221
Syria Arab Republic.....	—1	22
United Arab Republic.....	12	196
Yugoslavia.....		103
Total.....	9	1,501



TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes the use of surplus agricultural commodities held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation for disaster relief and other assistance. Section 201 of the legislation provides that emergency commodity assistance to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements may be given to friendly countries or to friendly people without regard to the friendliness of their government. Section 202 authorizes grants of commodities to promote economic and community development through assistance programs undertaken with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies. Reasonable precautions are taken to assure that transfers of commodities will not displace or interfere with sales that might otherwise be made.

The Agency for International Development is responsible for administering the title II program. Under current legislation, programs up to \$400 million annually, including CCC's investment in commodities, plus carryover from previous authorizations, may be approved during each calendar year through December 31, 1966. Ocean freight costs on title II shipments may be financed under this authority, as well as on shipments of 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.

Under the recent extension of the Public Law 480 legislation effective October 8, 1964, section 203 of title II was amended to provide the addition of an authorization to use up to \$7.5 million equivalent per year of currencies—principally excess currencies—accruing under title I to assure more effective use of food made available under titles II and III.

During 1964, more than 900,000 tons of commodities with an estimated CCC cost, including ocean transportation, of \$179.7 million were approved for shipment to 47 countries. In addition, approximately \$47.2 million was authorized for ocean freight costs for overseas shipments by the voluntary agencies under title III bringing the total authorization to \$226.9 million.

The total value of programs undertaken in 1964 declined considerably from the previous year because of the substantial decrease in the amount needed for disaster assistance which more than offset the increase in other types of programs authorized. The level of disaster relief programs in 1964 was the lowest of any year since the inception of the program. Compared to 1963, the value of commodities provided for refugee relief and child feeding increased while economic and

Food for work—Koreans celebrate completion of dam, built with their own hands, with Food for Peace as partial payment for their labor. Dam is key link in reclamation project which will provide arable land for workers. It is one of many similar U.S.-sponsored food for work projects currently taking place throughout the world benefiting approximately 9 million persons.

community development programs more than doubled. A comparison of the programs undertaken in the past 5 years is summarized in table XXIX.

In the 10½ years ending December 31, 1964, transfers totaling almost \$1.8 billion (CCC cost) have been authorized. This includes almost 9 million tons of commodities valued by CCC at \$1.3 billion and ocean freight costs of \$478 million, including \$170 million for title II shipments and \$307 million for overseas shipments by voluntary agencies under title III of the act. Of the programs approved to date, \$797.2 million, or about 54 percent of the total, was authorized for disaster relief (drought, floods, hurricanes, etc.) and assistance to persons suffering from chaotic conditions resulting from other causes of an emergency nature. Almost \$329 million worth of commodities were supplied to relieve unemployment and promote economic development, about \$144 million for refugee relief, \$171 million for child feeding, and \$49 million for other programs which include those designated for voluntary agency and "other" in table 16 of the appendix.

It is estimated that more than 20 million persons are

benefiting from title II foods provided for programs undertaken during 1964 or still underway from previous years' authorizations. This includes more than 1 million refugees, 4 million victims of disasters, almost 6 million



Emergency Food for Peace supplies are air-dropped to a drought-stricken area. Fortunately, the level of disaster relief required for 1964 was the lowest of any year since the beginning of the program.

TABLE XXIX.—Public Law 480, title II programs, calendar year 1960–64

Item	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Number of programs	CCC cost								
		Mil. dol. equiv.								
Sec. 201, total.....	25	96.5	42	118.5	41	159.7	34	149.8	22	59.3
Refugee.....	7	22.2	8	27.1	9	20.0	5	19.7	9	20.4
Disaster.....	18	74.3	34	91.4	32	139.7	29	130.1	13	38.9
Sec. 202, total.....	5	44.8	18	92.6	16	98.0	38	62.5	79	120.4
Economic development.....	2	32.2	13	90.1	12	65.5	32	43.8	65	95.9
Child feeding.....	2	10.8	3	.1	4	32.5	6	18.7	14	24.5
Voluntary agency ¹	1	1.8	2	2.4						
Title III, ocean freight.....		31.3		33.8		50.2		59.3		47.2
Grand total.....	30	172.6	60	244.9	57	307.9	72	271.6	101	226.9

¹ Includes milk provided to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations to assure continuation of their most urgent foreign milk distribution programs, and cotton for making quilts and mattresses for distribution by the voluntary agencies to the needy abroad.

maternal and child feeding recipients and approximately 9 million persons benefiting under economic and community development programs which are giving em-

ployment to an estimated 1.8 million workers.

Programs undertaken during 1964 are listed in table XXX.

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
SECTION 201					
Refugee					
India—East Pakistan refugee.—6 months program for distribution of milk to needy women, children, sick and infirm among East Pakistan refugees and members of the minority community.	May 21, 1964	Milk	1,021	555	200,000
Nepal—Tibetan refugee—ICRC.—Food requirements of refugees and needy Nepalese in area through January 1966.	July 17, 1964	Bulgur, vegetable oil.	166	52	2,000
Tanganyika—Rwanda refugee.—Continuing food assistance to Rwanda refugees being resettled in Tanganyika. These refugees have been housed and have planted crops but will need food for next half-year until crops have been harvested.	May 14, 1964	Corn, milk, vegetable oil.	867	174	9,200
— Rwanda refugee—LWF.—Basic food requirements of additional refugees being resettled in underdeveloped northwestern region between Sept. 1, 1964, and Aug. 31, 1965.	Sept. 8, 1964	Bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, dry beans, milk.	2,130	435	10,000
UNRWA—Palestine refugee.—Requirements of flour and oil for the first part of fiscal year 1965.	Apr. 27, 1964	Flour, vegetable oil.	58,220	11,065	880,000
— Amended to complete fiscal year 1965 requirements.	A-1, Dec. 2, 1964.	—do—	38,211	7,700	-----
— Replacement for fiscal year 1963 cargo damaged by fire.	July 27, 1964	Flour	485	93	-----
World Food Program—Includes Congo (Brazzaville)—Leopoldville refugee, Tanzania-Mozambique refugee, and Uganda-Rwanda refugee.		Flour, cornmeal, grain sorghums, vegetable oil, milk.	2,386	347	38,000
Total refugee			103,486	20,421	1,139,200
Disaster					
Bolivia—Hemorrhagic fever epidemic.—9-month program. Relief feeding of victims of disease and partial payment-in-kind to 450 workers on projects related to epidemic control, i.e., rodent control, clearing of weeds and shrubs, garbage disposal, improving water facilities, sanitation, and hospital building facilities.	Apr. 30, 1964	Flour, bulgur, vegetable oil, milk.	213	56	1,800
Brazil—Flood relief, Bahia.—4-month emergency feeding of 100,000 victims left homeless by extensive floods. Some food may be distributed to workers on projects, particularly those related to rehabilitation of flood damaged houses, roads, bridges, etc.	Mar. 24, 1964	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, milk, butter oil.	2,833	1,798	100,000

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
Ecuador—Drought—livestock feeding.—Extensive pasture and crop losses due to prolonged drought resulted in critical shortage of livestock feed. Corn distribution limited to quantity needed for maintaining essential breeding stock and/or work animals.	May 6, 1964	Corn	2,000	211	
India—Drought.—40 million inhabitants and over 2 million head of livestock facing famine due to severe drought. Plans to employ 100,000 workers on WPA-type projects, using title II foods as partial payment of wages; feedgrains distributed free to preserve essential animals.	Apr. 9, 1964	Wheat, milk, grain sorghums.	55,000	8,557	500,000
Iraq—Internal strife—CARE.—Relief feeding for a minimum of 9 months, of Iraqi Kurds in northern provinces made needy by 3 years of civil disturbances.	Aug. 13, 1964 as amended Sept. 17, 1964.	Flour, bulgur, vegetable oil, dry beans.	22,040	5,255	200,000
Kenya—National Youth Service.—Food for first-year recruits of urban unemployed youth who will receive elementary education and training in camps established for this purpose and work on economically useful projects, i.e., irrigation, dam construction, range clearance, housing, reforestation, road-building, etc.	June 30, 1964	Flour, bulgur, corn, vegetable oil, milk, dry beans.	1,020	257	7,000
Morocco—Flood.—Wheat to be exchanged for seed wheat locally available to reseed areas destroyed by flood. Such seed to be issued free to farmers to replant an estimated 170,000 hectares.	Apr. 17, 1963	Wheat	8,409	1,375	
Nepal—Drought.—Crop failures caused chiefly by drought have created severe food shortages. Particularly severe in isolated hill areas where many are facing starvation.	June 2, 1964	do.	5,000	1,340	
Vietnam—Counter-insurgency emergency food supply.—12-month program to supplement food needs of (1) Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps, Junk Fleet Guard, Hamlet Militia and other irregular forces, and their dependents; (2) Self-Help and Provincial Development Project workers; (3) voluntary resettlers; (4) victims of disasters such as typhoons, floods, and fires which occur frequently.	May 22, 1964	Wheat, bulgur, corn, vegetable oil, milk, flour.	59,040	18,214	1,821,620
Yemen—Internal strife.—Continuation of approved program to combat malnutrition and hunger among people suffering from effects of internal conflict.	Apr. 19, 1963, as amended Nov. 19, 1964.	Wheat	1,500	313	185,000
World Food Program—Includes food assistance to Bali volcanic victims in Indonesia and earthquake victims in Iran.		Corn, vegetable oil, milk, wheat.	8,891	1,474	
Total disaster			165,946	38,850	2,815,420
Total sec. 201			269,432	59,271	3,954,620

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
SECTION 202					
Economic Development					
Afghanistan—Economic development.—Wheat to be sold to the people. Afghan proceeds placed in special account and used for economic development projects mutually agreed on by the 2 governments.	Jan. 7, 1964----- Nov. 5, 1964-----	Wheat----- do-----	100,000 100,000	20,309 20,600	n.a. -----
Algeria—Rural rehabilitation.—Land clearing, reforestation and conservation, pasture improvement, planting orchard crops, improvement of water supplies, development of irrigation works, rural housing, road improvement; food as part payment of wages.	Jan. 16, 1964---	Wheat, vegetable oil.	18,900	4,125	360,000
— Reforestation.—CWS.—Additional commodity requirements to expand and accelerate the project for 6-month period, doubling the work force during winter months when unemployment is heaviest.	Jan. 30, 1964----	Wheat, milk, vegetable oil, flour.	24,567	5,240	300,000
Bolivia—Self-help community improvement.—Road improvement, construction of a 12-room school building and clinical health center, earth and concrete dams and runways, stone and concrete steps, erection of playground, and development of water facilities.	Feb. 28, 1964---	Flour, bulgur, vegetable oil, milk.	63	27	532
— Self-help rural school construction.—Construction of 20 partially built schools will be completed in as many rural communities, providing classroom facilities for an additional 1,200 children. 1-year program.	May 22, 1964----	do-----	50	12	360
— Road construction and improvement.—5-month program to provide useful employment for excess workers being retired from the mines in Catavi-Siglo area and other unemployed workers living in area where roads are to be built.	May 28, 1964----	do-----	170	71	2,500
— Accelerated literacy.—Program to raise educational level of people, especially those living in urban slum areas. Food used as payment-in-kind of wages to some 8,000 teachers—each teacher receiving daily rations for himself and dependents.	July 21, 1964----	do-----	3,380	799	32,000
Brazil—Housing program.—Alagoas.—Construction of some 2,000 houses which were destroyed in 1962 by the Munda River flood. Completed houses to be allotted to families made homeless by the floods.	Feb. 16, 1964---	Milk-----	83	44	7,000
— Colonization—Mato Grasso.—2 colonization enterprises in jungle areas specializing in rubber production. Commodities sold to settlers (260 families) at nominal price, full repayment within 3-year period or upon receipt of first substantial cash crop thereafter.	Mar. 16, 1964---	Flour, bulgur, vegetable oil, milk, butter.	293	104	1,820
— Colonization—Mato Grasso.—Plan similar to above for homesteading 1,200 families in southern area suitable to raising of food staples including fruits, corn, and rice.	July 14, 1964----	Flour, bulgur, vegetable oil, milk, butter oil.	1,215	375	8,400

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
Brazil—Colonization and community development—Goiás.—Grubstake for 750 settlers and families while bringing new land under cultivation and constructing central community facilities. Settlers obtain food on credit, full repayment made within 3-year period or when first cash crop harvested. Livestock and poultry production programs in which grains sold on credit to participants, funds used to carry out aims, as follows:	May 19, 1964---	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, milk, vegetable oil, butter.	863	296	5,250
— Dairy production and marketing—Ceara.—3-year program to (a) demonstrate value of feeding balanced rations, (b) establish adequate milk collection, cooling and handling facilities, (c) provide funds for purchase of supplies, (d) install feed milling and mixing equipment, (e) provide funds for loans to members in connection with 4-H clubs livestock demonstrations.	Mar. 26, 1964---	Grain sorghums---	5,400	795	950
— Poultry production and marketing—Ceara.—3-year program (a) to demonstrate value of feeding balanced rations; to assist in, (b) establishing adequate marketing facilities and services, (c) installation of slaughtering, grading, and refrigeration storage services, (d) establishing central incubation service.	Mar. 26, 1964---	-----do-----	6,700	985	400
— Poultry production and marketing—Guana- bara.—2-year program similar to above.	July 10, 1964---	-----do-----	5,400	711	1,200
— Dairy and swine production.—Rio Grande de Sul—IJUI region—2-year program.—First of series planned to: (a) Demonstrate value of balanced rations, (b) develop improved pastures and feed production, (c) purchase equipment and facilities, (d) provide funds for loans to selected participants.	Sept. 21, 1964---	-----do-----	4,000	519	n.a.
Brazil—Additional programs:					
— Dairy and swine production—Rio Grande do Sul—Santa Rosa region.—2-year program.	Sept. 23, 1964---	-----do-----	4,000	519	n.a.
— Poultry and livestock production—Piaui.—3- year program.	Oct. 14, 1964---	Corn-----	2,500	320	n.a.
— Poultry and livestock production—Maran- hao.—3-year program.	Oct. 15, 1964---	-----do-----	2,150	275	n.a.
Central African Republic—National pioneer youth program.—Supplement to diet of youths engaged in 3 areas of activity: (1) Youth clubs—2,200 ex- pected to attend classes including instruction in civics, literacy, and physical education; (2) educa- tional camps near cooperative village in which 1,200 youths continue class instruction and work at agricultural tasks; (3) entry into cooperative villages—700 members expected in 1964.	Jan. 13, 1964---	Milk-----	23	14	4,100

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
Chile—Self-help rural development—CWS.—Employing 1,000 workers in: (1) Reforestation of approximately 1,200 acres, (2) construction of dams and reseeding flooded areas, (3) construction of 50 km. of roads, (4) construction of schools.	Oct. 12, 1964---	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, milk.	598	148	6,000
Dominican Republic—Self-help community improvement.—1-year pilot program employing 5,000 workers on projects, i.e., installation of water supply systems and sanitational facilities; construction of roads, schools; housing improvements.	Aug. 20, 1964----	Flour, cornmeal vegetable oil, dry beans.	1,097	216	30,000
Ecuador—School construction—CARE.—5-month program involving construction of 400 classrooms in 100 schools, plus 30-teacher lodging facilities.	Feb. 14, 1964---	Flour, cornmeal, butter oil, milk, bulgur, rolled wheat.	105	32	1,560
Community development—CARE.—1-year extension of Andean Mission project on construction of roads, irrigation canals, reservoirs, sanitary units and water supplies, schools. New projects: Construction of 600 houses, 18 rural workshops, and a training program for community and village leaders, 40,000 workers to be employed.	July 30, 1964----	Bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, rolled wheat, milk.	1,300	294	240,000
El Salvador—Agricultural land development.—15-month program. Objectives to develop: (1) State-owned land for sale in family units, (2) resident population into productive farmers, and (3) farming methods to increase productivity; employs 1,270 workers.	Oct. 15, 1964---	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, milk.	700	199	6,985
Ethiopia—Work relief.—Activities include: (a) Construction of bench terraces for planting trees and sisal, (b) the improvement and maintenance of secondary roads, (c) completion of small dam construction program.	May 15, 1964---	Grain sorghums---	3,300	411	25,000
Korea—Work projects: (1) Land reclamation. Construction of dams, floodgates, reservoirs, irrigation systems and terraces; (2) Flood control. Construction and/or repair of dikes and levees; (3) Erosion control. Planting of grass, legumes, acacia, and shrubs.	-----do-----	Flour, cornmeal---	74,658	12,600	2,248,365
Mexico—Self-help village improvement—SCF.—1-year extension to new areas of present projects in water supplies, housing, school construction gardens, handicraft, fishery, roads. Foods benefiting 73,500 persons on rotation basis.	Sept. 10, 1964---	Flour, bulgur, corn.	13,998	2,287	1,122,000
Morocco—Livestock and poultry production.—To encourage: (1) Diversion of land from grain to forage production, (2) improvement of land by seeding, rotation, grazing, and deferred grazing, (3) improved feeding practices through storage of hay and ensilage, (4) marketing of slaughter animals on seasonal weight and age basis.	Aug. 13, 1963---	Wheat, corn-----	26,000	3,475	1,000

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
Peru—Road construction.—1-year program extending Sandia-Tambopata roadbuilding project begun in 1962, employing 350 civilian laborers and 250 military men. Title II foods used as partial payment-in-kind to civilian workers only.	Feb. 27, 1964	Flour, bulgur, butter oil, milk.	194	90	2,350
	May 21, 1964	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, butter oil, milk.	2,175	865	11,375
Secondary roads construction.—2-year project to construct approximately 88 village access or farm-to-market roads, under government-sponsored community self-help program.	Dec. 27, 1963	Grain sorghums	2,400	310	300
Philippines—Livestock, feedgrain and agricultural cooperatives.—2 pilot projects in a 1-year experimental program: (a) To increase livestock production of individual small farmers, and (b) to develop and strengthen new swine and poultry producing cooperatives.					
World Food Program.—Includes programs in Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Congo, China, Dahomey, Jamaica, India, Senegal, Surinam, Turkey, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, United Arab Republic, and Zambia.		Flour, milk, wheat, butter oil, grain sorghums, cornmeal, corn, vegetable oil.	91,665	18,896	2,606,753
Total economic development			497,947	95,963	7,026,200
SECTION 202					
Child Feeding					
Brazil—Expanded school lunch in States of Paraiba, Amazonas, Espirito Santo, Rio grande do Norte, and Ceara. First in series of programs planned on progressive basis by states to improve quantity and quality of food now being given; and supplement the nationwide milk distribution program begun in 1962, currently reaching approximately 3 million school-children. Each program covers first 2 years of anticipated 8-year program.	Mar. 18, 1964	Flour, rolled wheat, bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, butter, dry beans.	8,827	3,479	205,000
States of Piau, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Parana.	June 9, 1964	do	7,241	2,826	150,000

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	
Brazil— States of Acre, Amapa, and Alagoas.....	July 18, 1964.....	do.....	1,319	511	26,000
State of Guanabara.....	Aug. 11, 1964.....	do.....	1,669	622	30,000
States of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Goias.....	Oct. 26, 1964.....	do.....	3,294	1,323	70,000
China, Republic of—Pilot school lunch.—First 2 years of anticipated 5-year program to be carried out in 266 schools. Products from school gardens utilized to complete rations, or purchases made from local food supplies. Funds obtained from local donations and small monthly assessments of pupils able to pay for lunches.	June 2, 1964 as amended June 30, 1964.	Wheat, bulgur, vegetable oil, milk.	22,852	7,185	200,000
Costa Rica—School feeding.—Substitution of milk for unshipped balance of cheese approved under fiscal year 1963 program to improve quantity and quality of food being given to children in 1,732 schools throughout country.	May 14, 1963 as amended May 20, 1964.	Milk.....	300	138	200,000
Peru—National child feeding.—Third phase of program which includes regular school feeding (664,568), some of neediest during vacation (75,000); and in addition milk distribution to school-age children, mothers, preschool children and infants (53,050) previously served under UNICEF title III program.	May 28, 1964....	Flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, milk, cornmeal, vegetable oil, dry beans.	8,639	3,430	792,618
Tunisia—Child feeding.—Extension of program through 1965, to cover 160,000 children in primary schools, 140,000 in municipal centers, 7,000 in Children's villages, and 6,000 fed by welfare agencies.	Nov. 4, 1964....	Wheat, milk, vegetable oil, dry beans.	12,773	3,235	313,000
World Food Program—Includes programs in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, Mauritania, and Togo.	.....	Wheat, vegetable oil, corn, milk, butter oil, flour, cornmeal.	5,485	1,718	54,795
Total child feeding programs.....	.....	.....	72,399	24,467	2,041,413
Total sec. 202.....	.....	.....	570,346	120,430	9,067,613
Grand total, calendar year 1964.....	.....	.....	839,778	179,701	13,022,233

n.a.= Not available.



Latin American farmer "grubstaked" by Food for Peace economic and community development programs.



Hundreds of Korean men and women receive U.S. food for their work on this flood control and tideland reclamation project in Cholla Nam Do.



Food for Peace has been assisting the Promotion Nationale program initiated in 1961 by the Government of Morocco to counter extensive unemployment and carry out projects geared to economic development primarily in the rural areas. About 60,000 workers are now employed on these rural development projects including road construction, canals, and soil erosion control.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP) was established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization as a 3-year experiment (commencing Jan. 1, 1963), to clarify to what extent and in what manner food aid can be used on a multilateral basis in the developing countries to stimulate economic and social development, assist in preschool and school feeding, and meet emergency needs.

The WFP is financed by voluntary contributions by

UN and FAO member countries. As of December 31, 1964, 70 countries had pledged the equivalent of \$94 million against an original goal of \$100 million.

The United States has pledged to the 3-year program, \$40 million in commodities and \$10 million in cash and shipping services. From the inception of the program to December 31, 1964, the United States has contributed \$13.4 million worth of commodities to the World Food Program to support projects in 33 countries.

Table XXXI lists the programs authorized under title II during 1964:

TABLE XXXI.—U.S. contributions to Title II, World Food Programs, calendar year 1964

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Estimated world market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Afghanistan—Feeding of boarding school pupils, Kabul.—2-year supplemental feeding program for boarding schoolchildren coming from areas far from Kabul which lack educational facilities.	June 25, 1964	Wheat, milk, vegetable oil.	2,592	437	743	9,500
Bolivia—Land settlement.—Provision of food for 3-year period to assist in the resettlement of 14,400 families from overpopulated and/or infertile areas to virgin lands.	Apr. 3, 1964	Wheat, vegetable oil.	7,401	929	1,715	57,600
Burundi—Introduction of higher yielding crops.—Farmers provided seeds of high yielding strains of corn, peas, beans, and wheat which they will multiply, return the equivalent plus improved seeds they have owned, and receive cornmeal in exchange.	Feb. 28, 1964	Cornmeal	150	23	25	n.a.
Chad—Land reclamation.—Dikes damaged by flood to be rebuilt and reinforced, land of polders reclaimed.	Feb. 18, 1964	Wheat	5,330	417	960	n.a.
— School feeding.—Part of same project to encourage seminomadic people to remain in area.		do	550	43	100	4,000
China, Republic of—Land Reclamation.—Food as part payment to 2,500 laborers on projects to reclaim about 1,000 hectares of tidal land, i.e., construction of sea dike, irrigation and drainage channel roads, and windbreaks.	Mar. 14, 1964	Wheat, butter oil	3,493	558	1,095	12,500
— Land reclamation.—Food for 3,450 retired servicemen and families reclaiming 2,500 hectares of wasteland in 13 cooperative farms.	June 10, 1964	Wheat	2,055	271	481	13,800
— Chai-nan Canal lining and drainage.—Part payment of wages to 775,500 workers, providing partial diet for workers and dependents.	June 17, 1964	Wheat, vegetable oil.	2,180	314	540	2,326,000
Colombia—Maternal and child feeding.—To supplement and enrich the diet of particularly vulnerable groups in rural areas; namely, 7,500 children 1-6 years of age, 13,000 7-14 years of age, and 9,500 expectant mothers.	Feb. 21, 1964	Butter oil, milk	727	283	565	30,000
Congo (Brazzaville)—Training of unemployed urban youth for rural settlement.—Partial diet for 900 students and 100 monitors in fiscal year 1965; 400 settlers (100 being married) in fiscal year 1966.	June 12, 1964	Flour, cornmeal, milk, vegetable oil.	1,021	142	207	1,000
— Leopoldville refugee.—3-month program for feeding of victims expelled from Leopoldville.	Aug. 26, 1964	Flour, milk, vegetable oil.	127	21	31	3,000

Dahomey—Introduction of yellow corn in price stabilization.— Objectives to: (1) Meet problem of scarcity, (2) create market for yellow corn if acceptable, (3) stabilize price of domestic white corn through competition of yellow corn imports.	May 22, 1964	Corn	1,000	86	121	n.a.
Greece—Reforestation.—Food as partial diet for 440 workers and dependents, corn to feed livestock, pastures being reduced by reforestation.	Nov. 5, 1964	Wheat, corn	1,407	122	195	2,200
India—Egg and poultry production.—3-year pilot demonstration project on intensive egg and poultry production and marketing in Uttar Pradesh, covering 20–25 villages.	Feb. 14, 1964	Corn	2,000	236	310	n.a.
———— Increased milk production.—Grains used to prepare balanced feed mixtures to be sold to milk producers.	Feb. 14, 1964	Corn, grain sorghums.	16,668	1,750	2,460	n.a.
Indonesia—Bali volcanic disaster.—Continuing assistance to disaster victims until anticipated rehabilitation projects can be started.	Mar. 12, 1964, Apr. 24, 1964.	Corn, milk, vegetable oil.	7,391	871	1,193	n.a.
Iran—Earthquake.—Replacement with milling wheat of the seed wheat distributed early last year to needy farmers suffering from the 1961 earthquake in Iran.	Jan. 20, 1964	Wheat	1,500	165	281	n.a.
———— Construction of secondary roads.—18-month project employing 2,350 workers, building 174 kms. of roads.	Oct. 21, 1964	Wheat, corn	4,499	422	791	11,750
———— Land drainage and livestock promotion.—Food as part payment of wages to 4,300 workers on drainage project, corn for feeding workers' livestock.	Nov. 18, 1964	do.	8,232	828	1,408	21,500
Iraq—Community development.—Provision of food in settlement of 2,700 families under land reclamation and irrigation project.	May 20, 1964	Wheat, grain sorghums.	2,026	191	373	13,500
Jamaica—Watershed management.—Supplementary rations for 2,820 workers on projects in reforestation, introduction of sound system of farm planning, minor engineering work on rivers and streams.	Feb. 27, 1964	Flour, cornmeal, butter oil, milk.	1,165	309	672	16,920
———— Land settlement.—Food for 18 months for 184 families, displaced by mechanization on sugar estate, being resettled.	July 21, 1964	Flour, cornmeal, butter oil.	120	24	40	920
Jordan—Bedouin settlement and improvement of nomadic sheep husbandry.—Part payment of wages to 300 Bedouin agricultural workers and improved feed for sheep—18-month program.	Aug. 25, 1964	Flour, corn, vegetable oil.	6,144	661	1,282	1,550
———— Soil conservation and olive tree planting.—2-year program to develop 3 rain-fed areas by terracing, subsoiling, and tree planting, employing 970 workers.	Oct. 26, 1964	Flour, vegetable oil.	1,841	214	333	4,850
Korea—Flood control—Naktong River Basin.—Partial diet for 22 months for 460 workers constructing 4,400 miles of levees and a sluice.	July 8, 1964	Wheat, flour	1,217	158	242	2,300
———— Land improvement—Songtan and Educk districts.—Food requirements for 23 months for 286 workers on projects designed to reduce dependence on imported foods.	Aug. 3, 1964	Flour	750	77	125	1,430
Lebanon—Land reclamation and afforestation.—Supplemental food for 1,500 workers and families, and feed for cattle owners.	Mar. 30, 1964, as amended, June 25, 1964.	Wheat, grain	3,766	360	662	7,500

(Continued—)

TABLE XXXI.—U.S. contributions to title II, World Food Programs, calendar year 1964—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Estimated world market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Mauritania—School feeding.—Provision of food to supplement and enrich the diet of pupils above primary level in all educational institutions in the country.	Feb. 18, 1964---	Wheat flour, vegetable oil.	931	142	205	1,295
Senegal—Expansion of rural employment.—Food for trainees under a rural-leader training program and to workers who contribute their labor for land clearing and building of dikes.	Feb. 12, 1964---	Grain sorghums, milk.	2,333	189	313	n.a.
Sudan—Community development.—Training community workers, and support of programs in water resources, health and education, agriculture, and roadbuilding.	Feb. 26, 1964---	Wheat, corn, milk, butter oil.	847	129	260	n.a.
—— Afforestation—Khartoum.—Projects in canal digging, establishing forest nurseries, and tree planting, employing 400 workers.	July 29, 1964----	Wheat, vegetable oil.	377	54	92	2,000
Surinam—Land settlement.—Food for first 10 months of resettlement of families being moved from area where lake is being located as part of project to generate electricity for bauxite refining.	Mar. 2, 1964----	Flour, vegetable oil.	350	61	88	5,000
Syria—Construction of secondary roads.—Partial diet for 1,500 workers constructing 250 kms. of roads; for period of 2 years.	Aug. 4, 1964----	Flour, milk, butter oil.	3,012	548	915	7,500
Tanzania—Mozambique refugee.—Food requirements for 6-month feeding of refugees.	Nov. 27, 1964---	Corn, grain sorghums, vegetable oil.	1,134	121	161	10,000
—— Resettlement of urban unemployed.—Substitution of bulgur for corn in program begun in calendar year 1963.	Oct. 18, 1963 as amended Nov. 27, 1964.	Bulgur-----	760	95	162	5,800
Togo—School feeding.—2-year program to supply food to establish 15 school canteens in 5 pilot villages. To enrich diet of schoolchildren, introduce improved ways of using food and increase school attendance.	Feb. 17, 1964---	Corn, vegetable oil.	685	74	105	10,000
Turkey—Afforestation.—Food for 2-year period to feed local laborers employed in establishment of intensively managed plantations of fast-growing trees. Purpose to produce industrial wood and other raw materials.	Apr. 28, 1964---	Wheat, butter oil--	4,541	745	1,460	n.a.
—— Watershed management.—Project for improvement of watersheds, degraded forests, pastures and animals over an area of 77,425 hectares—8,205 of which are privately owned.	Apr. 28, 1964 as amended Aug. 28, 1964.	Wheat, corn, butter oil.	2,396	355	605	15,733

Construction of village roads—Mus Province.—2-year program utilizing food as part payment (40 percent) of wages to laborers who will build 211 kms. of feeder roads connecting 47 villages and towns.	June 10, 1964	Wheat	1,710	205	385	900
Resettlement in 9 pilot villages.—Resettlement from overpopulated region in north to eastern and southeastern regions. Involves redistribution of land, building houses, farms, schools, roads, water facilities, etc.	June 23, 1964	Wheat, butter oil	928	142	290	4,500
Amended to add corn	Oct. 28, 1964	Corn	1,200	124	162	
Uganda—Rwanda refugee.—Supplementary rations for displaced persons for period of 3 months.	Oct. 19, 1964	Cornmeal	1,125	139	155	25,000
United Arab Republic—Livestock improvement and land settlement.—Reclamation of 20,000 acres of land to be distributed among 4,000 nomadic families.	Aug. 31, 1964	Vegetable oil	41	21	25	20,000
Zambia—National youth service training.—Youths in 50–100 camps to receive education and training while engaged in construction and resettlement projects.	Sept. 11, 1964	Flour, corn	705	75	102	50,000
Total world food programs			108,427	13,131	22,435	2,699,548

n.a. = Not available.



NONFAT
DRY MILK



DONATED BY
THE PEOPLE
OF THE
STATES

TITLE III

A Chilean youngster in Puerto Williams, Chile, at the 55th parallel—the southernmost Food for Peace program in the world. Over 67 million persons received U.S. foods in 1964 under the foreign donations phase of the Food for Peace program.

Title III authorizes two programs: Section 302 amended and broadened the authority contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, for donations of surplus food for domestic distribution to eligible recipients and outlets, and for distribution to needy persons overseas through nonprofit American voluntary relief agencies and intergovernmental organizations: Section 303 provides for the barter of CCC commodities for strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment.

Section 302, Domestic Donations

During 1964, domestic donations of dry beans, bulgur, butter, cheese, cornmeal, flour, nonfat dry milk, rice, and rolled wheat totaled 1,418.4 million pounds valued at \$244 million. Domestic beneficiaries of these surplus foods included about 18.9 million schoolchildren, 1.4 million needy persons in charitable institutions, and a peak of 6.1 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.

U.S. overseas relief agencies use these posters to carry the message that the Food for Peace commodities they distribute come "from the people of the United States."

Section 302, Foreign Donations

This section authorizes donation of available surplus foods to accredited nonprofit voluntary relief agencies of the United States and to intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons and in nonprofit school lunch programs in friendly countries abroad. Donated foods in support of this program are made available only after the food needs of the domestic program described above have been fully satisfied.

Commodities programed during 1964 included wheat, wheat flour, bulgur wheat, rolled wheat, grain sorghums, corn, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, vegetable oil, beans, butter, butter oil, and ghee. These foods, valued at \$271 million, were programed to provide supplemental feeding for 67.4 million needy persons, school and preschool children in more than 100 countries and territories of the world (see app. table No. 24). During the year a total of 213 programs were undertaken.

To administer these and related voluntary aid and self-help programs 825 U.S. citizens were employed by the voluntary agencies in overseas posts. Working side by side with these Americans were approximately 6,700

non-U.S. citizen staff members plus a countless number of volunteers. These programs are planned and carried forward in close cooperation with U.S. embassies, AID missions and the host government authorities. In 38 countries, Food for Peace officers have been assigned to these U.S. Government missions to assist the American citizen field representatives toward more effective administration of this food aid. This activity is indicative of the growing partnership between the private sector and government to achieve common objectives. It is an important and effective part of the Food for Peace program based upon the people-to-people concept that these life-sustaining foods come as a direct contribution of the American people in our effort to combat poverty, hunger, and disease abroad as well as at home.

Food packages and containers are clearly marked as being "donated by the people of the United States of America" in English and in foreign languages as well. In addition, the U.S. origin of the foods is identified by the presence of the U.S. field representatives and through the use of posters, placards, pamphlets, and ration cards printed in the local language. Table XXXII gives by categories the number of recipients of foods distributed by the five major and other participating agencies.

TABLE XXXII.—Number of recipients in title III voluntary agency foreign donations programs under sec. 302, approved July–December 1964 for fiscal year 1965

Category	CARE	Catholic Relief Service	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons
Schools.....	27,051	5,567	1,282	1,356	227	154	35,647
Institutions.....	838	2,046	416		69	83	3,512
Family feeding.....	4,239	9,529	1,199		234	407	15,608
Refugees.....		753	96		44	315	1,208
Summer camps.....	1,515	829	52		2	8	2,406
Maternal/child care.....	1,484	1,438	314	2,079	21	106	5,442
Health centers.....	99	1,305	114		22	131	1,671
Miscellaneous centers.....	188	1,165	370		51	97	1,871
Total recipients.....	35,484	22,632	3,843	3,435	670	1,301	67,365

CARITAS COLOMBIANA
 y Catholic Relief Services N.C.W.C.



ESTOS ALIMENTOS
 NO SE PUEDEN VENDER NI CAMBIAR

DISTRIBUYE
 ESTOS ALIMENTOS

DONACIONES
 del
 PUEBLO DE LOS
 ESTADOS UNIDOS

al
 PUEBLO DE COLOMBIA
 BAJO LOS PROGRAMAS
 de la
ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO
 CON LA AYUDA DEL



CATHOLIC RELIEF
 SERVICES N.C.W.C.

CATHOLIC RELIEF BY U.S. PEOPLE
 THROUGH CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
 N.C.W.C. - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



ALIMENTOS PARA A PAZ

ESTOS ALIMENTOS SON DONACIONES
 DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

ESTOS ALIMENTOS SON DONACIONES
 DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

CARE



FROM THE PEOPLE
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES
 TO THE
 SCHOOL CHILDREN
 OF THE
PHILIPPINES

15,000
 TONS
 OF
 MILK

MILK

1,500,000 CHILDREN
 14,000 SCHOOLS
 THE PHILIPPINES

此項糧食係由美國人民
 中華民國人民者不可出售



分配工作係由 天主教福利會 並經內政部
 基督教福利會

台灣省社會處及各地當局協助及合作辦理



दूध

पंजाब के बच्चों को
 अमरीकी जनता की भेंट

केन्द्र के जरिये

The other participating agencies not listed by name in table XXXII are:

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Mission to Greeks
American National Red Cross
American Relief for Poland
Foreign Service Committee-Assemblies of God
Hadassah, Inc.
Mennonite Central Committee
People to People Health Foundation
Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Service
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
Volunteer Border Relief
National Association of Evangelicals, World Relief Commission

School lunch and other child-feeding programs under titles II and III reached 45 million school and preschool children. In addition, a substantial number of children were reached through family feeding programs. In Latin America, the number of children participating in school lunch programs under the "Operation Ninos" has increased in the past year from 10 million to more than 13 million.

Significant impacts upon several country programs appear in the offing. Substantial increases in production of agricultural commodities in Mexico and Greece should permit their utilization in ongoing programs with consequent reductions in our donations. The economic recovery in Spain and Italy provides the opportunity for

the respective governments to assume full responsibility eventually for the welfare of these citizens. Accordingly, agreements have been reached for an annual phasedown under which the program in Italy is scheduled to terminate next fiscal year and in Spain in 1967. In each country proposals to purchase U.S. Department of Agriculture commodities are under consideration.

In 1964 title III food relief was extended to flood victims in India and Vietnam. Hurricane relief was provided in Nicaragua. Church World Service undertook a special emergency 3-month program for 200,000 family individuals in the famine areas of Java, Indonesia.

A temporary worldwide milk shortage required restricted allocations and judicious utilization of available supplies of nonfat dry milk during the last half of 1964. Despite this shortage, the overall program continued without serious disruption, with priority in milk allocations given to programs reaching school and preschool children. End of year supply projections anticipated sufficient milk availability to meet priority program requirements in 1965.

By amendment to section 302, the last session of Congress provided that assistance to needy persons under this program "shall, insofar as practicable, be directed toward community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the cause of the need for such assistance." Consistent with this provision, greater emphasis will be placed on getting able-bodied recipients to engage in self-help community betterment projects in return for the foods which they receive.



This USIA picture was President Johnson's choice of outstanding photographs submitted by Government agencies depicting U.S. domestic and overseas programs. Peruvian children pause for a Food for Peace school lunch at the Escuela Haylly-Hyaya in Puno.



This Chilean girl is one of 600 children who receive a daily hot lunch in a pilot program under the Alliance for Progress sponsored by CARE and Great Plains Wheat at the German Riesco Elementary School in Santiago.

TABLE XXXIII.—Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, calendar year 1964

Commodity	Europe	Africa	Near East and South Asia	Far East and Pacific	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost ¹
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars
Beans.....	1.3	4.7	2.2	3.8	9.2	21.2	1.5
Bulgur.....	(²)	32.8	100.1	73.1	108.9	314.9	17.0
Butter.....	8.2	.2	5.0	3.0	6.6	23.0	13.8
Butter oil.....	8.3	11.1	22.6	3.9	35.5	81.4	63.1
Cheese.....				.1	.2	.3	.1
Corn.....		.4	2.6	7.2	70.3	80.5	1.7
Cornmeal.....	16.6	34.4	109.8	96.0	118.8	375.6	138.2
Flour.....	199.3	175.5	313.6	117.6	211.4	1,017.4	49.4
Ghee.....			6.6	(²)		6.6	5.1
Grain sorghum.....		1.4				1.4	.03
Nonfat dry milk.....	50.0	26.6	112.8	52.7	197.1	439.2	67.4
Vegetable oil.....	8.6	17.8	5.2	12.3	28.9	72.8	12.8
Wheat.....		384.0	69.2	(²)		453.2	16.0
Wheat, rolled.....	1.2	10.3	13.3	16.9	13.7	55.4	2.9
Total.....	293.5	699.2	763.0	386.6	800.6	2,942.9	* 389.03

¹ Acquisition cost only.

² Less than 50,000 pounds.

* Estimated export market value, \$183 million.

TABLE XXXIV.—Quantities and cost of sec. 416 donations, domestic and foreign, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

Commodity	Domestic donations		Foreign donations		Total	
	Quantity	Cost ¹	Quantity	Cost ¹	Quantity	Cost ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Beans, dry.....	540,141	43,219	247,226	19,731	787,367	62,950
Bulgur.....	7,681	546	744,027	140,758	751,708	141,304
Butter.....	849,983	523,504	227,344	152,641	1,077,327	676,145
Butter oil.....			294,261	239,311	294,261	239,311
Cheese.....	696,716	274,622	616,549	266,979	1,313,265	541,601
Corn.....	6,946	261	479,573	18,128	486,519	18,389
Cornmeal.....	1,293,560	54,143	2,932,902	271,554	4,226,462	325,697
Flour.....	3,459,762	200,468	8,511,338	523,998	11,971,100	724,466
Ghee.....			9,402	7,771	9,402	7,771
Grain sorghum.....			1,352	30	1,352	30
Milk, nonfat dry.....	1,120,123	194,371	4,832,342	844,772	5,952,465	1,039,143
Rice.....	952,897	106,483	736,062	90,156	1,688,959	196,639
Shortening.....	52,562	10,097	260,330	49,967	312,892	60,064
Vegetable oils.....			279,047	50,625	279,047	50,625
Wheat.....	22,240	1,101	1,138,516	51,932	1,160,756	53,033
Wheat, rolled.....	209,782	15,380	87,516	5,088	297,298	20,468
Total.....	9,212,393	1,424,195	21,397,787	2,633,441	30,610,180	4,057,636

¹ Estimated CCC cost.

Section 303, Barter

Title III of Public Law 480 provides for the barter of surplus agricultural commodities to obtain strategic and other materials and goods, equipment and services.

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) contracts with private U.S. firms and authorizes export of surplus agricultural commodities in exchange for strategic and other materials for transfer to the supplemental stockpile and goods and services which other U.S. Government agencies need for use abroad. Those agencies reimburse CCC in dollars for items procured abroad through the barter program.

Section 303 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 sold, except to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall find necessary in order to exercise reasonable precaution to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barter or exchanges under this act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodi-

ties or replace cash sales for dollars. 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.

General requirements applicable to barter transactions include: Agricultural commodities may not be transhipped from approved countries of destination without prior approval; strategic materials delivered and goods and services procured abroad for other Government agencies must originate in friendly foreign countries; financial coverage for agricultural commodities taken in advance of strategic material delivery or delivery of goods and services abroad for other agencies 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 strategic materials imported into the United States and items delivered abroad for the Agency for International Development must be made on privately owned U.S.-flag vessels in accordance with Public Law 664, 83d Congress.

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

Purpose	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1964
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Stockpile:			
Strategic.....	¹ 151.5		151.5
Supplemental ²	1,361.1	15.0	1,376.1
Total stockpile.....	1,512.6	15.0	1,527.6
Supply: ³			
Agency for International Development.....	42.0	18.2	60.2
Atomic Energy Commission.....	16.5		16.5
Department of Defense.....	109.5	95.2	204.7
Total supply.....	168.0	113.4	281.4
Grand total.....	1,680.6	128.4	1,809.0

¹ Adjustments have been made to reflect net transfers of materials valued at \$288.6 million to supplemental stockpile.

² Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile with reimbursement as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

³ Strategic and other materials, equipment, goods, and services for other Government agencies. Adjustments have been made to reflect transfers of \$8.8 million acquired for Atomic Energy Commission and \$4.1 million acquired for Department of Defense, to the supplemental stockpile from July 1954 through December 1964.

Barter contracts negotiated during 1964 totaled \$128.4 million bringing to \$1.8 billion the total amount of contracts through December 31, 1964. Contracts negotiated in 1963 totaled \$141.5 million.

Consistent with the recommendations of the Executive Stockpile Committee approved by the President, barter activity has emphasized the use of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities in procurements of goods,

equipment and services required abroad for use by other Government agencies. Procurements for the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development are being conducted under procedures developed jointly by Agriculture and Defense and AID.

Barter procurements for the Department of Defense in 1964 were valued at \$95.1 million. These procurements involved items such as aircraft and repair parts, airbase maintenance services, ship repair and PX supplies. AID procurements, in 1964, included cement, sugar, and petroleum fuels valued at \$18.2 million. Under current procedures, items procured for AID under barter transactions are items of which the United States is a consistent net importer (for example, abaca, fertilizer, and jute). Such procurements which substitute

payment in agricultural commodities for expenditures of dollars abroad result in a balance-of-payment saving.

During 1964, barter contracts valued at \$15 million were negotiated providing for the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities for strategic materials. Under the current program, barters for strategic materials for stockpiling may be concluded only to fill unmet strategic objectives unless acquiring strategic materials excess to stockpile requirements: (1) is more advantageous than acquiring additional foreign currencies, (2) will further international economic or foreign policy interests of the United States, or (3) converts an existing Government dollar contract to a barter basis.

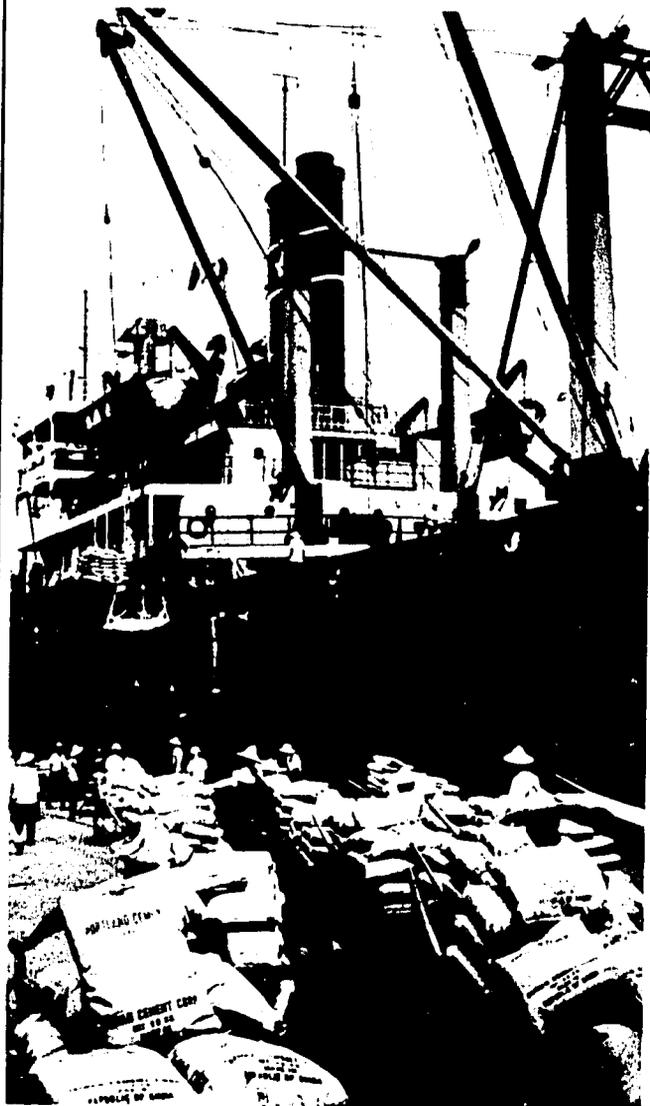
Agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts totaled \$118 million in the calendar year 1964 as compared with \$74.1 million in the calendar year 1963.

Under the barter program 122 countries and territories have received agricultural commodities during the period July 1, 1954–December 31, 1964. The total value of these commodities, based on export market prices, was approximately \$1,767.3 million. The amount received by each country and territory is shown in appendix table 27.

Materials delivered to CCC and reimbursements made to CCC for goods and services procured for Department of Defense, the Agency for International Development and other U.S. agencies totaled \$103.9 million in 1964 as compared to \$88.6 million in 1963. Cumulative value for the period July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1964 is \$1,661.5 million, of which \$1,477.3 million represents deliveries of materials to CCC and \$184.2 million represents reimbursements made or being made to CCC for procurements for other Government agencies.

The value of materials, goods, equipment, and services received, by country of origin, is shown in appendix table 26.

A total of approximately \$1,322.4 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile for which CCC receives reimbursement periodi-



Cement being loaded in Taiwan for shipment to Vietnam under a barter procurement for the Agency for International Development. Current emphasis in the barter program is on procurement of goods and services for Government agencies.

cally by appropriation as provided in section 206 of Public Law 540, 84th Congress. Such materials in CCC's inventories, as well as subsequent deliveries of materials under existing contracts, will be transferred to the supplemental stockpile or other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

TABLE XXXVI.—Agricultural commodities exported under barrier contracts in specified periods

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963	Calendar year 1964	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1964
		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
Wheat ¹	Bu.....	351,481	26,947	378,428
Corn.....	do.....	245,931	3,808	249,739
Barley.....	do.....	93,480	1,173	94,653
Oats.....	do.....	41,961	-----	41,961
Grain sorghums.....	Cwt.....	72,617	2,248	74,865
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	-----	42,604	42,604
Cotton.....	Bale.....	2,175	274	2,449
Dry milk.....	Lb.....	137,420	40,798	178,218
Butter.....	do.....	20,362	12,572	32,934
Tobacco.....	do.....	172,948	19,524	192,472
Other ²	MT.....	808	-----	808
Total quantity (thous. metric tons).....	-----	23,201	1,073	24,274
		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total value.....	-----	1,649.3	118.0	1,767.3

¹ Includes 17,673,000 bushels shipped as wheat flour during the years 1957-63.

² Includes rye, soybeans, rice, wool, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, and peanuts.

TABLE XXXVII.—Value of materials, equipment, and services received in specified periods¹

Purpose	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963	January 1- Dec. 31, 1964	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1964
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Stockpile materials:			
Strategic.....	151.5	-----	151.5
Supplemental ²	1,286.5	39.3	1,325.8
Total stockpile.....	1,438.0	39.3	1,477.3
Supply: ³			
Agency for International Development.....	33.3	15.6	48.9
Atomic Energy Commission.....	3.2	6.0	9.2
Department of Defense.....	83.1	43.0	126.1
Total supply.....	119.6	64.6	184.2
Grand total.....	1,557.6	103.9	1,661.5

¹ The table shows the value of strategic materials delivered to CCC by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for the Department of Defense, the Agency for International Development, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

² Materials transferred or to be transferred to the supplemental stockpile as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

³ Strategic and other materials, goods, equipment, and services for other Government agencies.



TITLE IV, LONG-TERM DOLLAR CREDIT SALES

A record high of almost 1 million tons of agricultural commodities, with an export value of \$93 million, were shipped overseas in 1964 under the long-term dollar credit provisions of Title IV of P.L. 480. Over 390 million pounds of soybeans (pictured), soybean oil, and soybean meal have been sold under Title IV in the past 3½ years.

Title IV of Public Law 480, enacted September 21, 1959 and amended September 27, 1962, authorizes long-term supply and dollar credit sales agreements with foreign governments and with United States and foreign private trade entities, providing for the financing of export sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Major objectives of this title are to stimulate and increase the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars through the extension of credit which will assist in maximizing U.S. dollar exports of such commodities, develop foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, and assist in the development of the economies of friendly nations.

Government-to-Government Sales Agreements

During 1964, 16 title IV government-to-government agreements or amendments to agreements were signed with 10 countries. These agreements and amendments provide for financing the sale and export, with ultimate repayment in dollars, of more than 51.6 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour, 16 million bushels of feed grains, and 138,000 bales of cotton, in addition to substantial quantities of other surplus agricultural commodities as detailed in appendix tables 31 and 34.

These agreements and amendments added approximately \$217 million to the previous total commitments of CCC for financing under this authority. From the signing of the first title IV agreement on August 21, 1961 through December 31, 1964, a total of 44 agreements and amendments have been signed with the governments of 21 foreign countries. They provide for the export financing of surplus agricultural commodities with an export market value of approximately \$394 million, including applicable ocean transportation costs, and a total CCC cost of approximately \$525 million.

To protect regular cash export markets during implementation of the agreements and amendments signed during 1964, the recipient countries are committed to maintain normal commercial trade by importing annually with their own resources from free world origins, including the United States, more than 449,000 tons of wheat, 26,500 tons of feed grains and 268,000 bales of cotton.

The volume of shipments under title IV continues to increase and during 1964 reached a total of about 1 million tons, with an export market value of \$93 million. Cumulative shipments under title IV totaled 1.7 million tons, valued at \$187 million. The difference between programing and shipments, about \$170 million, consists largely of forward programing under multiyear agreements.

The first dollar repayments under title IV government-to-government agreements were received by the United States in 1963 and totaled approximately \$2.3 million in principal and interest in that year. Repayments during 1964 amounteo to \$5.4 million bringing the total dollar repayments under title IV agreements to \$7.7 million by December 31, 1964.

Although title IV is a dollar repayment program, the sale of the agricultural products in the recipient country earns local currencies that are available for such social and economic development programs as are mutually agreed upon by the host government and the Government of the United States. The programs which are financed in this manner accomplish a great variety of

desirable objectives. For example, in *Colombia*, the funds have helped pay for a population census, make progress in slum eradication, acquire land, and construct dormitories and laboratories for universities, and improve secondary roads serving productive rural areas. In *Peru*, the funds have been made available for construction, expansion and improvement of agricultural experiment stations and laboratories, for the building of schools, service centers, and other public facilities and for the provision of technical assistance in connection with colonization of newly developed land, for establishment of forest plantations, for the planning and design of campus buildings at the National Agricultural University, and to provide equipment for the National Planning Institute. Plans for the use of sales proceeds in *Portugal* include: Assistance to the livestock industry by importation of purebred cattle, especially from the United States, and by development of proper forages, and assistance to the agricultural economy in general by the building of storage facilities for crops. In *Iceland*, sales proceeds help finance the Agricultural Loan Fund for rural economic development.

Private Trade Sales Agreement

In contrast to all prior title IV agreements which were signed with the governments of foreign countries, the first title IV agreement with a private trade entity was signed on January 6, 1965. Under this agreement, a private Iranian company, PERSIGAS, will be authorized to purchase approximately \$750,000 worth of U.S. wheat, including applicable ocean transportation costs to be financed, from private U.S. traders for resale in Iran. The Iranian company will use the currency received from its resale of wheat to finance the construction and acquisition of facilities and equipment for the storage and distribution of liquid petroleum gas to supply metropolitan centers and to finance the sale of gas burning appliances to expand low-cost gas consumption in rural areas.

A number of proposals for agreements with private trade entities are in various stages of consideration.

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**SUMMARY OF 1964 EX-
TENSION AND AMEND-
MENTS OF PUBLIC LAW
480**

The Public Law 480 extension legislation, Public Law 88-638, approved by the President on October 8, 1964, amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act in the following respects:

1. Provides 2-year extension through December 31, 1966, for both titles I and II. (Titles III and IV do not have expiration dates and therefore did not require extension.)
2. Authorizes \$2.7 billion (plus carryovers and reimbursements to CCC from sales of foreign currencies for dollars), to cover extended period for title I. (The previous authorization was \$4.5 billion for the 3 years ending Dec. 31, 1964, and did not provide for carryover.) The annual limit of agreements signed continues at \$2.5 billion.
3. Provides an annual authorization of \$400 million (plus carryover), for title II. (The previous authorization was \$300 million per year—plus carryover—for the period ending Dec. 31, 1964.)
4. Prohibits sales under title I to any Communist country (e.g., Poland and Yugoslavia), or any country whose ships or aircraft are permitted to go to Cuba, but provides that such countries shall be eligible for sales under title IV. (Any country otherwise ineligible under title IV because of Battle Act, e.g., Poland, would be restricted to 5-year credit. The Battle Act [Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, as amended], otherwise prohibits aid including Government credits to countries which knowingly permit the shipment of strategic materials to any nation threatening the security of the United States, including the Soviet bloc and Communist China.)
5. Prohibits sales under title I or title IV to any country determined by President to be an aggressor against any country having diplomatic relations with the United States or using funds from the United States for purposes inimical to the United States.
6. Limits financing of ocean-freight charges on certain shipments under agreements signed after January 1, 1965, to differential by which U.S.-flag rates exceed foreign-flag rates. Recipient country must pay the balance in dollars. (The effect of this amendment will be to approximately double the amount of foreign exchange which recipient countries will need for the payment of these ocean-transportation expenses.)
7. Requires exchange rates for title I sales to be highest legally obtainable and no less favorable than those obtainable by any other nation.
8. Establishes executive-legislative advisory committee to make recommendations on use of foreign currencies and improving administration of act. Committee must be consulted with respect to policies on economic development loans, private enterprise loans, the degree of convertibility to pay U.S. obligations, and related matters.
9. Provides that proposed use of foreign currencies for grants (except military grants under sec. 104(c), or proposed use of loan repayments for any purpose,

must be submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture with the right of either committee to disapprove within 30 days (60 days if Congress not in session).

10. Increases the minimum amount of title I foreign currencies subject to appropriation process from 10 to 20 percent for the 2-year period 1965-66.

11. Requires title I foreign currencies to be convertible "to the extent consistent with the effectuation of the purpose of the act", and, in any event, to the extent necessary to meet obligations or charges payable by U.S. Government agencies (e.g., Suez Canal charges).

12. Requires title IV credits to bear interest at not less than minimum rates required for development loans under Foreign Assistance Act (1 percent up to 10 years and 2½ percent thereafter).

13. Requires title I foreign currency loans under sales agreements entered into after the effective date of the bill to bear interest at not less than cost of funds to the United States, unless the advisory committee recommends lower rate, and the President so designates.

14. Authorizes use of \$7.5 million per year of CCC funds under title II to purchase title I currencies to support more effective use of food made available under titles II and III.

15. Removes 25 percent ceiling on amount of foreign currencies which may be used for private enterprise loans under section 104 (e), and substitutes provision that currencies shall be available to the maximum usable extent.

16. Authorizes sales of foreign currencies to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes. (This item provides for the incorporation in Public Law 480 of sec. 612(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.)

17. Authorizes use of foreign currencies for activities in support of counter-insurgency programs.

18. Extends authority to pay general average contributions to shipments of commodities donated under section 416 of title III and related statutes as is now provided for shipments under title II.

19. Provides that title I shall be used to assist friendly nations to be independent of trade with the Communist regime in China as well as with the U.S.S.R.

20. Changes the reporting requirement under the act from a semiannual report to an annual report.

21. Permits food commodities donated abroad under section 416 of title III to be used for self-help activities.

22. Requires expenditures under Public Law 480 to be classified in the budget as expenditures for international affairs and finance.

23. Directs CCC to make extra-long-staple cotton available for export at world prices as long as it is in surplus. These exports are not to be considered, however, in setting future acreage allotments and marketing quotas. (This section supplements other authorities and is not an amendment to Public Law 480.)

TABLE 1.—Public Law 480 commitments¹ to export U.S. farm commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

[In millions of dollars]²

Fiscal year	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total all titles
	Sales for local currencies	Disaster relief and other assistance ³	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term dollar sales	
1955.....	354.6	107.8	197.2	124.6	-----	784.2
1956.....	671.3	101.0	302.5	298.4	-----	1,373.2
1957.....	1,034.6	131.2	253.7	400.5	-----	1,820.0
1958.....	727.8	109.5	272.5	99.8	-----	1,209.6
1959.....	831.3	77.8	209.8	132.3	-----	1,251.2
1960.....	1,128.0	85.7	148.9	149.2	-----	1,511.8
1961.....	⁴ 1,792.3	270.9	208.2	143.9	-----	2,415.3
1962.....	1,590.3	212.1	224.5	198.4	57.1	2,282.4
1963.....	1,227.0	331.6	277.3	60.1	88.6	1,984.6
1964.....	617.7	282.3	334.6	112.2	118.3	1,465.1
1965 (1st half).....	633.9	87.4	140.1	47.9	131.1	1,040.4
Total.....	10,608.8	⁵ 1,797.3	2,569.3	1,767.3	395.1	17,137.8

¹ As used herein, "Commitments" refers to sales agreements under title I and title IV, transfer authorizations under title II, and title III shipments under barter contracts and foreign donation authorizations. In some instances, title I and title IV agreements provide for multiyear programming. Total commitments shown for each fiscal year do not necessarily correspond with actual shipments during the same period.

² Export market value (includes certain transportation costs) is used for title I, title III barter and title IV. Title II transfer authorizations and title III foreign donations are at CCC cost.

³ Includes child-feeding, economic development and World Food Program.

⁴ Includes financing for last 3 years of 4-year India agreement signed May 4, 1960.

⁵ Estimated market value calculated on ratio of current market prices to CCC cost, \$837.4 million (all figures also include authorized ocean freight costs on title III foreign donations).

TABLE 2.—Public Law 480 exports, quantities of commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

Commodity	Unit	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total Public Law 480
				Barter	Foreign donations		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Grains and products:							
Wheat and wheat equivalent..	Bu.....	2,824,570	212,635	378,428	229,767	47,856	3,693,256
Wheat.....	Bu.....	2,611,970	152,787	360,855	18,975	46,492	3,191,079
Wheat flour.....	Lb.....	9,313,024	2,454,749	770,752	8,511,338	59,509	21,109,372
Bulgur.....	Lb.....	13,020	185,400	-----	744,027	330	942,777
Rolled wheat.....	Lb.....	-----	6,704	-----	87,516	-----	94,220
Feed grains.....	Bu.....	419,237	64,009	534,308	8,588	883	1,027,025
Corn.....	Bu.....	206,715	39,357	249,739	8,564	798	505,173
Barley.....	Bu.....	147,632	15,926	94,653	-----	-----	258,211
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.....	53,346	8,726	133,688	24	20	195,804
Oats.....	Bu.....	6,807	-----	41,961	-----	-----	48,768
Rye.....	Bu.....	4,737	-----	14,267	-----	-----	19,004
Mixed feed grains.....	Bu.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	65	65
Rye flour.....	Lb.....	-----	1,102	-----	-----	-----	1,102
Cornmeal ¹	Lb.....	-----	142,606	-----	2,932,902	-----	3,075,508
Rice.....	Cwt.....	90,706	4,754	4,444	7,361	1,837	109,102

¹ Corn equivalent is 4,500,000 bushels for title II and 92,680,000 bushels for title III.

(Continued—)

TABLE 2.—Public Law 480 exports, quantities of commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total Public Law 480
				Barter	Foreign donations		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fats and oils:							
Lard.....	Lb.....	205,681				2,526	208,207
Tallow.....	Lb.....	986,882				60,870	1,047,752
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	4,647,791	68,396	42,604	358,967	158,160	5,275,918
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	1,456,026	97,943	34,731	180,410	2,603	1,771,713
Linseed oil.....	Lb.....	7,492		8,083			15,575
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts.....	Lb.....			9,169			9,169
Soybeans.....	Bu.....			5,932		3,316	9,248
Flaxseed.....	Bu.....			897			897
Oilseed meal.....	Lb.....			2,403		54,776	57,179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	Lb.....	218,645				4,700	223,345
Milk (nonfat dry).....	Lb.....	247,185	409,198	178,218	4,832,342	6,613	5,673,556
Milk (whole).....	Lb.....	16,905				37	16,942
Milk (dry, modified).....	Lb.....	55					55
Cheese.....	Lb.....	20,503	66,687	9,836	616,549		713,575
Butter.....	Lb.....	31,358	34,937	32,934	227,344		326,573
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	Lb.....	13,694	11,346		303,663	3,863	332,566
Other dairy products.....	Lb.....	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	Lb.....	100,184					100,184
Pork products.....	Lb.....	19,991					19,991
Poultry.....	Lb.....	34,759					34,759
Fruits and vegetables:							
Fresh and dried fruit.....	Lb.....	110,894					110,894
Canned fruits and juices.....	Lb.....	34,996					34,996
Dry edible beans.....	Cwt.....	709	690	566	2,472	214	4,651
Potatoes.....	Lb.....	50,822					50,822
Peas.....	Cwt.....	149					149
Lentils.....	Cwt.....	22					22
Other:							
Cotton (including linters).....	Bales.....	8,715	100	2,449		370	11,634
Wool.....	Lb.....			11,976			11,976
Fabric.....	Lb.....	450					450
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	400,825		192,472		6,937	600,234
Seeds.....	Cwt.....	10					10
Total quantity: Thousand metric tons.		95,308	6,493	24,274	9,707	1,719	137,501

TABLE 3.—Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964

Country	Date signed	Estimated market value including transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Vietnam.....	Jan. 9, 1964	31,210	41,760
Senegal.....	Jan. 24, 1964	3,400	5,000
Poland.....	Feb. 3, 1964	60,900	84,800
Pakistan (amendment).....	Feb. 10, 1964	8,760	12,400
Jordan.....	Feb. 11, 1964	3,000	4,200
Peru.....	Feb. 13, 1964	8,690	12,300
Iceland.....	.....do.....	940	960
Sudan.....	Mar. 2, 1964	13,240	18,500
Ivory Coast.....	Mar. 10, 1964	3,800	4,410
Korea.....	Mar. 18, 1964	61,900	103,100
Bolivia.....	Mar. 25, 1964	8,170	11,890
Tunisia.....	Apr. 7, 1964	1,270	2,050
Vietnam.....	Apr. 14, 1964	360	530
India (amendment).....	Apr. 17, 1964	46,200	77,300
United Arab Republic (amendment).....	Apr. 20, 1964	9,000	11,100
Israel (amendment).....	Apr. 27, 1964	300	700
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 28, 1964	18,200	26,300
Congo.....	.....do.....	20,900	25,500
Philippines.....	May 14, 1964	11,400	16,500
Brazil.....	May 15, 1964	93,100	127,300
China (Taiwan).....	June 3, 1964	12,200	25,550
Guinea.....	June 13, 1964	8,570	10,500
Korea.....	June 15, 1964	13,800	19,400
Israel (amendment).....	June 23, 1964	400	400
United Arab Republic.....	June 30, 1964	900	900
Israel.....	July 6, 1964	2,100	2,100
Tunisia.....	July 7, 1964	1,670	1,670
Greece.....	July 16, 1964	4,200	4,200
United Arab Republic.....	July 20, 1964	11,700	11,700
Vietnam.....	July 24, 1964	3,650	3,820
Congo (amendment).....	Aug. 26, 1964	5,160	5,160
Paraguay.....	Sept. 5, 1964	3,000	3,600
Iran.....	Sept. 29, 1964	11,500	12,600
Vietnam.....	.....do.....	33,210	44,520
India.....	Sept. 30, 1964	398,300	448,900
Guinea (amendment).....	Oct. 7, 1964	620	1,170
Colombia.....	Oct. 8, 1964	22,870	29,770
Greece (amendment).....	Nov. 16, 1964	2,500	2,500
Vietnam (amendment).....	Nov. 30, 1964	3,660	5,230
Congo.....	Dec. 9, 1964	4,050	7,700
Pakistan.....	Dec. 11, 1964	7,700	9,400
Guinea.....	Dec. 21, 1964	5,420	7,920
Israel.....	Dec. 22, 1964	17,400	17,600
Morocco.....	Dec. 29, 1964	7,800	8,800
Iceland.....	Dec. 30, 1964	900	900
China (Taiwan).....	Dec. 31, 1964	18,550	21,230
India (amendment).....	.....do.....	28,400	31,600
Dahomey.....	.....do.....	270	410
Korea.....	.....do.....	45,000	78,450
Total.....		1,060,980	¹ 1,385,040

¹ The difference between estimated CCC cost on tables 3 and 6 is the result of reprogramming agreements on Pakistan and Israel.

TABLE 4.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Europe:												
Austria.....	6.9	15.7		9.5	4.8		2.4	0.2	39.5	3.3	42.8	60.1
Finland.....	10.5	2.3		11.8	14.3			2.7	41.6	2.1	43.7	57.0
France.....				23.0	12.6				35.6	.1	35.7	47.2
Germany.....								1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2
Iceland.....	4.3	5.2	.4	.9	3.2		.9	1.3	16.2	1.4	17.6	20.4
Italy.....	1.5	4.8		76.9	20.4		36.4	(?)	140.0	4.6	144.6	184.3
Netherlands.....				.2					.2		.2	.3
Poland.....	249.2	66.0	2.9	125.5	6.7	3.3	44.6		498.2	39.9	538.1	757.3
Portugal.....	6.3								6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain.....	3 18.2	40.3		4 119.5	24.8		247.0	19.1	468.9	23.7	492.6	556.1
United Kingdom.....					38.0			10.1	48.1	.4	48.5	48.5
Yugoslavia.....	396.4			91.1		.5	80.7	3.7	572.4	66.8	639.2	927.3
Total.....	693.3	134.3	3.3	458.4	124.8	3.8	412.0	38.3	1,868.2	143.2	2,011.4	2,673.2
Africa:												
Congo.....	16.2	5.5	11.7	3.9	10.4	13.4		5.9	67.0	7.4	74.4	92.3
Dahomey.....			.2						.2		.2	.4
Ethiopia.....				.9					.9		.9	1.5
Guinea.....	6.8	.1	16.3	.5	.8	1.8	3.4		29.7	3.3	33.0	46.6
Ivory Coast.....			2.5				.9		3.4	.4	3.8	4.4
Morocco.....	19.6			.8	.2		6.0		26.6	3.2	29.8	38.4
Senegal.....		.5	3.1						3.6	.4	4.0	5.6
Sudan.....	19.8								19.8	4.1	23.9	34.1
Tunisia.....	20.3	4.5		.9			9.4	.1	35.2	4.4	39.6	52.4
Total.....	82.7	10.6	33.8	7.0	11.4	15.2	19.7	6.0	186.4	23.2	209.6	275.7

(Continued—)

Table 4.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars									
Near East and South Asia:												
Burma.....				42.2	2.7	2.0		.1	47.0	1.9	48.9	68.9
Ceylon.....	13.9		11.7						25.6	4.0	29.6	42.4
Cyprus.....	1.9								1.9	.3	2.2	3.5
Greece.....	35.0	52.5				4.4	26.6		118.5	14.6	133.1	166.5
India.....	1,905.2	49.0	207.5	272.2	13.8	7.9	29.8	.1	2,485.5	464.4	2,949.9	4,151.9
Indonesia.....	29.6		138.8	109.3	27.4		13.8		318.9	27.7	346.6	513.5
Iran.....	52.7					.8	2.8		56.3	12.5	68.8	96.8
Israel.....	102.6	95.5	4.0	5.6	1.8	19.1	34.1	16.1	278.8	29.9	308.7	410.2
Jordan.....	2.5								2.5	.5	3.0	4.2
Pakistan.....	563.7	6.3	78.4	* 50.9	17.8	33.0	175.8	3.0	928.9	134.4	1,063.3	1,461.0
Syrian Republic.....	26.4	4.6	1.5		.2				32.7	5.1	37.8	55.1
Thailand.....					3.9	.2			4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Turkey.....	298.1	21.5	3.5			2.2	163.6	6.6	495.5	52.8	548.3	757.1
United Arab Republic.....	532.5	53.1	5.3		47.7	2.7	75.2	13.0	729.5	97.8	827.3	1,141.4
Total.....	3,564.1	282.5	450.7	480.2	115.3	72.3	521.7	38.9	5,525.7	846.1	6,371.8	8,876.9
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan).....	112.0	1.5		52.7	14.4	1.6	10.7		192.9	19.4	212.3	301.5
Japan.....	47.9	13.3	13.7	52.5	7.6				135.0	13.5	148.5	201.6
Korea.....	190.9	50.8	24.2	169.6	6.6	.3	6.6	8.0	457.0	46.5	503.5	727.8
Philippines.....			15.7	25.8		1.7	.4	(?)	43.6	3.5	47.1	69.4
Vietnam.....	24.6		8.9	44.5	30.1	39.4			147.5	12.6	160.1	208.3
Total.....	375.4	65.6	62.5	345.1	58.7	43.0	17.7	8.0	976.0	95.5	1,071.5	1,508.6
Latin America:												
Argentina.....			.3				29.5		29.9	.8	30.7	35.9
Bolivia.....			.6	2.8		1.0	1.4		28.3	4.1	32.4	45.7
Brazil.....	489.9	1.4			.7	2.6	12.8	1.1	508.5	67.1	575.6	856.4
Chile.....	29.4	1.5		13.6	1.9		18.5	.4	65.3	5.7	71.0	95.4
Colombia.....	50.3	5.7		11.9	2.1	.4	11.5		81.9	10.3	92.2	121.0
Ecuador.....	2.9			1.1	1.8		5.1		10.9	.8	11.7	14.0
Mexico.....		24.6							24.6	1.0	25.6	41.2

Paraguay.....	14.2					.4	.5		15.1	2.8	17.9	25.2
Peru.....	25.8		9.9			.2	3.3	(?)	39.2	3.5	42.7	66.6
Uruguay.....	14.0	7.2		11.7	8.0				40.9	3.8	44.7	59.7
Total.....	649.0	40.4	10.8	41.1	14.5	4.6	82.7	1.5	844.6	99.9	944.5	1,361.1
Grand total.....	5,364.5	⁶ 533.4	561.1	1,331.8	324.7	⁷ 138.9	⁸ 1,053.8	⁹ 92.7	9,400.9	1,207.9	10,608.8	14,695.5

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² \$50,000 or less.

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

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

⁵ Includes \$16 million extra-long staple.

	Mil. Dol.
¹ Corn.....	308.6
Oats.....	5.3
Barley.....	155.9
Grain sorghums.....	57.7
Rye.....	5.9
Total.....	533.4

	Mil. Dol.
⁷ Anhydrous milk fat.....	0.4
Condensed milk.....	43.7
Dry whole milk.....	16.6
Nonfat dry milk.....	23.7
Evaporated milk.....	10.5
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	37.5
Cheese.....	5.8
Whey.....	.1
Dried eggs.....	.6
Total.....	138.9
	Mil. Dol.
⁸ Cottonseed/soybean oil.....	937.9
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Lard.....	29.6
Tallow and/or grease.....	85.2
Total.....	1,053.8

	Mil. Dol.
⁹ Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	16.6
Seeds:	
Chile.....	.4
Potatoes:	
Spain.....	1.4
Poultry:	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Republic, Congo, Pakistan.....	11.5
Beef:	
Spain, Israel.....	42.7
Pork:	
Korea, Spain.....	10.0
Beans and Peas:	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Congo, United Arab Republic.....	10.1
Total.....	92.7

TABLE 5.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars									
Europe:												
Iceland.....	0.6	0.6	(?)		0.5		0.1		1.8	0.3	2.1	2.3
Poland.....	38.1			7.1	2.6				47.8	3.8	51.6	81.0
Total.....	38.7	.6		7.1	3.1		.1		49.6	4.1	53.7	83.3
Africa:												
Congo.....	6.8	2.9	4.3	.1	1.4	4.1		3.0	22.6	2.8	25.4	30.6
Ethiopia.....				.9					.9		.9	1.5
Guinea.....		.1	5.0		.8	.3	.8		7.0	.6	7.6	10.5
Senegal.....		.5							.5	.1	.6	.6
Sudan.....	5.0								5.0	1.0	6.0	8.6
Tunisia.....							3.0		3.0	.2	3.2	3.2
Total.....	11.8	3.5	9.3	1.0	2.2	4.4	3.8	3.0	39.0	4.7	43.7	55.0
Near East and South Asia:												
Cyprus.....	1.9								1.9	.3	2.2	3.5
Greece.....	2.6	11.1							14.0	2.4	16.4	17.9
India.....		6.2			2.5		.3		8.7	1.6	10.3	10.3
Indonesia.....				14.9					28.7	1.9	30.6	45.0
Iran.....	5.0						13.8		5.0	1.2	6.2	8.7
Turkey.....	82.5	1.1							148.4	14.0	162.4	216.5
United Arab Republic.....					19.3		64.8		19.5	.7	20.2	20.2
Total.....	92.0	18.4		14.9	21.8		78.9	.2	226.2	22.1	248.3	322.1

Far East and Pacific:												
China.....				15.1	3.7				18.8	.7	19.5	30.4
Korea.....	21.0	2.4		13.5					36.9	5.2	42.1	61.6
Vietnam.....	3.7			6.2	2.8	3.0			15.7	1.2	16.9	24.1
Total.....	24.7	2.4		34.8	6.5	3.0			71.4	7.1	78.5	116.1
Latin America:												
Brazil.....	82.7								82.7	11.7	94.4	129.2
Paraguay.....	1.5								1.5	.2	1.7	2.5
Total.....	84.2								84.2	11.9	96.1	131.7
Grand total.....	251.4	* 24.9	9.3	57.8	33.6	* 7.4	* 82.8	* 3.2	470.4	49.9	* 20.3	708.2

¹ Included only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.
² Less \$50,000.
³ Corn.

* Butter.....	0.2
Cheese.....	.1
Condensed milk.....	3.1
Dry whole milk.....	2.9
Evaporated milk.....	.7
Nonfat dry milk.....	.4
Total.....	7.4

* Cottonseed oil and soybean oil.....	78.3
Tallow.....	4.5
Total.....	82.8
* Beans.....	1.2
Poultry.....	2.0
Total.....	3.2

TABLE 6.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars									
Europe:												
Iceland.....		1.4	0.1				0.2		1.7	0.2	1.9	1.9
Poland.....	30.7		1.4	10.5	2.6		10.8		56.0	4.9	60.9	84.8
Yugoslavia.....	16.2								16.2	2.0	18.2	26.3
Total.....	46.9	1.4	1.5	10.5	2.6		11.0		73.9	7.1	81.0	113.0
Africa:												
Congo.....	4.8	1.5	3.9	3.8	7.8	3.9		1.9	27.6	2.5	30.1	38.4
Dahomey.....			.2						.2		.2	.4
Guinea.....	3.8		5.0	.5		1.4	2.4	(?)	13.1	1.5	14.6	19.6
Ivory Coast.....			2.5				.9		3.4	.4	3.8	4.4
Morocco.....	6.9								6.9	.9	7.8	8.8
Senegal.....			3.1						3.1	.3	3.4	5.0
Sudan.....	11.0								11.0	2.2	13.2	18.5
Tunisia.....		.2		.9			1.6	.1	2.8	.2	3.0	3.7
Total.....	26.5	1.7	14.7	5.2	7.8	5.3	4.9	2.0	68.1	8.0	76.1	98.8
Near East and South Asia:												
Greece.....							6.4		6.4	.3	6.7	6.7
India.....	274.5	7.7	42.2	43.9			28.8		397.1	75.8	472.9	557.8
Iran.....	9.6								9.6	1.9	11.5	12.6
Israel.....		12.2	.4		.2				15.8	1.6	17.4	17.6
Jordan.....	2.5								2.5	.5	3.0	4.2
United Arab Republic.....		5.5				2.3		10.3	18.1	3.5	21.6	23.7
Total.....	286.6	25.4	42.6	43.9	.2	2.3	35.2	13.3	449.5	83.6	533.1	622.6

Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan).....	14.8			11.6	1.3				27.7	3.1	30.8	46.8
Korea.....	48.0	4.1		55.6				1.5	109.2	11.5	120.7	201.0
Philippines.....			9.9						9.9	1.5	11.4	16.5
Vietnam.....	10.4		3.1	20.7	11.7	20.4			66.3	5.7	72.0	95.8
Total.....	73.2	4.1	13.0	87.9	13.0	20.4	1.5		213.1	21.8	234.9	360.1
Latin America:												
Bolivia.....	6.4			.8					7.2	1.0	8.2	11.9
Brazil.....	70.5	.8				.7	8.7	1.1	81.8	11.3	93.1	127.3
Colombia.....	15.3	1.6			.5		2.1		19.5	3.4	22.9	29.8
Paraguay.....	2.6								2.6	.4	3.0	3.6
Peru.....	3.0		3.3				1.5		7.8	.9	8.7	12.3
Total.....	97.8	2.4	3.3	.8	.5	.7	12.3	1.1	118.9	17.0	135.9	184.9
Grand total.....	531.0	35.0	75.1	148.3	24.1	28.7	64.9	16.4	923.5	137.5	1,061.0	1,379.4

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² Lentils less than \$50,000.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
³ Corn.....	30.9
Barley.....	4.1
Total.....	35.0

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁴ Anhydrous milk fat.....	0.4
Condensed milk.....	20.8
Dry whole milk.....	3.8
Evaporated milk.....	.5
Butter.....	1.9
Cheese.....	.8
Nonfat dry ml'k.....	.5
Total.....	28.7

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁵ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	47.1
Tallow.....	14.8
Lard.....	3.0
Total.....	64.9

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁶ Beans.....	2.1
Beef.....	12.5
Poultry.....	1.8
Total.....	16.4

TABLE 7.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Europe:												
Austria.....	4,055	11,605	-----	63.7	7,425	-----	19,449	-----	-----	1,299	-----	-----
Finland.....	5,881	1,458	-----	74.5	26,311	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,728	-----	-----
France.....	-----	-----	-----	163.1	19,268	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Germany.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,542	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iceland.....	2,310	3,163	53	5.5	3,276	-----	6,454	-----	-----	12,237	-----	-----
Italy.....	896	3,703	-----	508.8	25,848	-----	253,891	30	-----	-----	-----	-----
Netherlands.....	-----	-----	-----	1.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Poland.....	149,953	58,853	451	864.7	8,507	37,106	404,002	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Portugal.....	3,879	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spain.....	10,783	35,172	-----	2 763.7	32,749	-----	1,771,678	1,631	181	50,822	58,787	-----
United Kingdom.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	52,905	-----	-----	-----	-----	88,944	-----	-----
Yugoslavia.....	232,412	-----	-----	658.1	-----	5,441	664,454	-----	223	25,372	-----	-----
Total.....	410,169	113,954	504	3,103.9	176,289	42,547	3,119,928	6,203	404	197,402	58,787	-----
Africa:												
Congo.....	8,038	3,744	1,895	30.9	16,781	41,534	-----	13,384	264	992	-----	-----
Dahomey.....	-----	-----	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ethiopia.....	-----	-----	-----	6.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guinea.....	3,655	66	2,865	4.6	772	7,330	30,424	104	238	-----	-----	-----
Ivory Coast.....	-----	-----	441	-----	-----	-----	11,023	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	11,178	-----	-----	5.0	417	-----	55,886	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Senegal.....	-----	394	551	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sudan.....	11,414	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	11,619	3,892	-----	6.9	-----	-----	88,738	132	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	45,904	8,096	5,796	53.4	17,970	48,864	186,071	13,620	502	992	-----	-----
Near East and South Asia:												
Burma.....	-----	-----	-----	285.2	3,698	10,917	99	-----	-----	808	-----	-----
Ceylon.....	9,778	-----	1,985	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cyprus.....	1,102	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Greece.....	21,446	42,620	-----	-----	-----	36,691	193,271	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
India.....	1,141,424	38,082	38,538	1,929.9	13,954	75,492	283,630	-----	-----	882	-----	-----
Indonesia.....	20,266	-----	23,310	783.9	41,780	-----	110,231	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iran.....	29,741	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,630	17,631	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Israel.....	59,947	81,020	624	33.0	2,168	117,885	289,504	-----	124	709	37,986	-----
Jordan.....	1,470	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	338,461	4,656	13,433	3 263.3	18,843	130,655	1,274,889	1,102	331	-----	-----	-----

Syrian Arab Republic	16,748	4,180	273		250							
Thailand					5,439	818						
Turkey	175,215	18,393	561			8,596	1,225,034	6,833			14,607	
United Arab Republic	326,537	42,537	905		70,370	11,114	789,859	10,398	22			
Total	2,142,135	231,488	79,629	3,295.3	156,502	393,798	4,184,148	18,333	477	2,399	52,593	
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan)	64,461	1,205		405.8	16,394	4,720	111,195					
Japan	30,979	11,094	2,142	319.3	9,791							
Korea	111,058	46,386	3,030	1,290.5	8,486	1,210	76,801				15,041	
Philippines			2,581	172.2		15,424	4,663		2			
Vietnam	12,837		1,518	254.6	47,067	174,115						
Total	219,335	58,685	9,271	2,442.4	81,738	195,469	192,659		2		15,041	
Latin America:												
Argentina			60				208,716					
Bolivia	13,623		110	18.8		3,452	13,327					
Brazil	285,700	763			312	9,044	89,853		198			10
Chile	17,932	1,237		89.5	1,768		119,362					
Colombia	28,218	4,099		71.5	2,258	2,185	92,961					
Ecuador	1,577			7.7	1,968		33,271					
Mexico		18,995										
Paraguay	8,070					917	3,521					
Peru	14,838		1,688			773	29,562					
Uruguay	7,430	6,205		84.7	8,477							
Total	377,388	31,299	1,858	272.2	14,783	16,371	590,579		198			10
Grand total	3,194,931	443,522	97,058	9,167.2	447,282	697,049	8,273,384	38,156	1,583	200,793	126,421	10

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

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

³ Includes 51,700 bales extra-long staple.

	<i>Thous. bu.</i>
⁴ Corn	231,676
Barley	144,815
Oats	6,807
Grain	55,487
Rye	4,737
Total	443,522

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁵ Anhydrous milk fat	661
Condensed milk	199,751
Dried whole milk	30,120
Nonfat dry milk	277,330
Evaporated milk	73,129
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee	90,956
Cheese	22,660
Whey	2,001
Dried eggs	441
Total	697,049

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁶ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	6,918,944
Lard	212,608
Tallow and/or grease	1,134,140
Linseed oil	7,492
Total	8,273,384

	<i>Thous. cwt.</i>
⁷ Beans	1,191
Peas	154
Lentils	238
Total	1,583

⁸ All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁹ Israel, frozen beef	37,986
Korea, canned pork	15,041
Spain:	
Canned hams	2,403
Fat backs	2,547
Frozen beef and variety meats	53,837
Turkey, frozen beef	14,607
Total	126,421

TABLE 8.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Europe:									
Iceland.....	272	367	6		476		882		
Poland.....	22,046			50.0	3,307				
Total.....	22,318	367	6	50.0	3,783		882		
Africa:									
Congo.....	2,459	1,968	661	.9	2,425	12,124		7,716	132
Ethiopia.....				6.0					
Guinea.....		66	881		772	1,543	5,512		
Senegal.....		394							
Sudan.....	2,791								
Tunisia.....							30,864		
Total.....	5,250	2,428	1,542	6.9	3,197	13,667	36,376	7,716	132
Near East and South Asia:									
Cyprus.....	1,102								
Greece.....	1,469	8,189					4,409		
India.....		4,330			2,600				
Indonesia.....				110.0			110,231		
Iran.....	2,939								
Turkey.....	47,767	787					562,179		
United Arab Republic.....					26,454				22
Total.....	53,277	13,306		110.0	29,054		676,819		22
Far East and Pacific:									
China.....				112.0	3,999				
Korea.....	11,942	2,296		100.0					
Vietnam.....	1,580			44.0	4,409	13,050			
Total.....	13,522	2,296		256.0	8,408	13,050			
Latin America:									
Brazil.....	47,767								
Paraguay.....	919								
Total.....	48,686								
Grand total.....	143,053	¹ 18,397	1,548	422.9	44,442	² 26,717	³ 714,077	7,716	154

1 Corn.....	562
2 Butter.....	209
Cheese.....	13,602
Condensed milk.....	5,345
Dried whole milk.....	4,409
Evaporated milk.....	2,590
Nonfat dry milk.....	
Total.....	26,717

1 Cottonseed and/or Soybean oil.....	647,938
Tallow.....	66,139
Total.....	714,077

TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title 1, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Meat	Lentils
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe:											
Iceland.....		675	7				1,640				
Poland.....	17,453		220	74.0	3,307		99,208				
Yugoslavia.....	8,818										
Total.....	26,271	675	227	74.0	3,307		100,848				
Africa:											
Congo.....	2,840	984	705	30.0	12,125	9,480		2,579	132		
Dahomey.....			44								
Guinea.....	2,332		882	4.6		5,236	23,589	104			238
Ivory Coast.....			441				11,023				
Morocco.....	3,674										
Senegal.....			551								
Sudan.....	6,246										
Tunisia.....		157		6.9			17,637	132			
Total.....	15,092	1,141	2,623	41.5	12,125	14,716	52,249	2,815	132		238
Near East and South Asia:											
Greece.....							59,524				
India.....	146,975	5,118	7,116	300.0			275,578				
Iran.....	5,144										
Israel.....		8,267	66			265				6,614	
Jordan.....	1,470										
United Arab Republic.....		3,937						2,646		26,455	
Total.....	153,589	17,322	7,182	300.0	265	6,613	335,102	2,646		33,069	

(Continued—)

TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Meat	Lentils
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Far East and Pacific:											
China (Taiwan).....	7,900			100.0	1,400						
Korea.....	26,639	3,445		455.0			17,637				
Philippines.....			1,653								
Vietnam.....	4,343		551	152.0	17,636	88,184					
Total.....	38,882	3,445	2,204	707.0	19,036	88,184	17,637				
Latin America:											
Bolivia.....	3,895			6.0							
Brazil.....	40,418	394				5,511	66,138		198		
Colombia.....	7,716	984			551		24,251				
Paraguay.....	1,470										
Peru.....	1,654		551				13,228				
Total.....	55,153	1,378	551	6.0	551	5,511	103,617		198		
Grand total.....	288,987	¹ 23,961	12,787	1,128.5	35,284	² 115,024	³ 609,453	5,461	330	33,069	238

¹ Corn.....	Thous. bu	20,516
Barley.....		3,445
		<u>23,961</u>

² Anhydrous milk fat.....	Thous. lbs.	661
Condensed milk.....		90,091
Dry whole milk.....		6,670
Evaporated milk.....		2,910
Butter.....		5,765
Cheese.....		2,424
Nonfat dry milk.....		6,503
		<u>115,024</u>

³ Cottonseed/Soybean oil.....	Thous. lbs.	418,313
Tallow.....		169,094
Lard.....		22,046
		<u>609,453</u>

TABLE 10.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹
 [Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Area and country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c) common defense	104(e) grants for economic development	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(g) loans to foreign gov- ernments	Other U.S. uses ²
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Europe:						
Austria.....	40,096				25,453	14,643
Finland.....	43,440			4,453	24,480	14,507
France.....	35,697			7,764		27,933
Germany.....	1,196					1,196
Iceland.....	16,619		198		12,482	3,939
Italy.....	144,194			3,647	92,838	47,709
Netherlands.....	254					254
Poland.....	530,430					530,430
Portugal.....	7,082				3,400	3,682
Spain.....	490,939	9,910			238,965	242,064
United Kingdom.....	48,540	38,205				10,335
Yugoslavia.....	637,753		143,875		398,942	94,936
Total.....	1,996,240	48,115	144,073	15,864	796,560	991,628
Africa:						
Congo.....	72,502	3,442	36,802	3,360	20,066	8,832
Ethiopia.....	908			182	499	227
Guinea.....	32,880			3,681	21,306	7,893
Ivory Coast.....	3,800			570	1,900	1,330
Morocco.....	29,670			2,910	18,953	7,807
Senegal.....	4,022			603	2,011	1,408
Sudan.....	23,840		4,630	3,576	8,344	7,284
Tunisia.....	38,393		11,683	5,182	15,992	5,536
Dahomey.....	269			40	134	95
Total.....	206,284	3,442	53,121	20,104	89,205	40,412
Near East and South Asia:						
Burma.....	48,422		7,900		30,082	10,440
Ceylon.....	29,023		5,280	5,312	11,096	7,335
Cyprus.....	2,200			550	1,100	550
Greece.....	129,143	10,040	7,329	12,027	56,277	43,470
India.....	2,854,311		788,175	202,638	1,505,623	357,875
Indonesia.....	342,088	30,670	24,630	9,771	201,802	75,215
Iran.....	66,357	5,900		4,713	34,113	21,631
Israel.....	301,508		32,190	48,148	179,920	41,350
Jordan.....	3,000		750			2,250
Pakistan.....	1,038,295	79,260	539,567	51,163	255,618	112,687
Thailand.....	4,303				1,753	2,550
Turkey.....	525,314	100,894	2,222	68,555	194,100	159,543
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37,200			6,550	22,750	7,900
United Arab Republic.....	813,829		24,954	77,662	582,311	128,902
Total.....	6,195,093	226,764	1,432,997	487,089	3,076,545	971,698

(Continued—)

TABLE 10.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹—Continued

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

Area and country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c) common defense	104(e) grants for economic development	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(g) loans to foreign governments	Other U.S. uses ²
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Far East and Pacific:						
China (Taiwan).....	207,745	110,404	-----	13,927	34,409	49,005
Japan.....	146,277	17,192	600	-----	105,538	22,947
Korea.....	496,125	418,974	-----	7,185	-----	69,966
Philippines.....	46,008	7,571	2,857	7,810	11,605	16,165
Vietnam.....	160,057	134,852	-----	5,688	-----	19,517
Total.....	1,056,212	688,993	3,457	34,610	151,552	177,600
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	30,513	-----	-----	-----	18,714	11,799
Bolivia.....	32,110	-----	-----	3,874	22,656	5,580
Brazil.....	566,020	-----	121,880	-----	341,188	102,952
Chile.....	67,695	100	-----	779	52,974	13,842
Colombia.....	92,040	-----	-----	16,960	48,636	26,444
Ecuador.....	11,554	-----	-----	1,205	7,244	3,105
Mexico.....	25,185	-----	-----	6,296	11,389	7,500
Paraguay.....	16,872	-----	3,390	1,979	7,537	3,966
Peru.....	41,889	-----	-----	4,534	23,518	13,837
Uruguay.....	36,400	-----	-----	9,100	15,250	12,050
Total.....	920,278	100	125,270	44,727	549,106	201,075
Grand total.....	³ 10,374,107	967,414	1,758,918	602,394	4,662,968	2,382,413

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown include adjustment on closed out agreements.

² 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 subsections 104 (a), (b), (d), (h), (l), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), and sometimes (c) and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

³ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table I, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 11.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1963¹

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

Area and country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c) common defense	104(e) grants for economic development	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(g) loans to foreign gov- ernments	Other U.S. uses ²
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
Europe:						
Iceland.....	1,890				1,418	472
Poland.....	51,600					51,600
Total.....	53,490				1,418	52,072
Africa:						
Congo.....	25,466		22,619	225		2,622
Ethiopia.....	908			182	499	227
Guinea.....	7,600			1,900	3,876	1,824
Senegal.....	622			93	311	218
Sudan.....	6,000		1,500	900	2,100	1,500
Tunisia.....	3,190			638	2,233	319
Total.....	43,786		24,119	3,938	9,019	6,710
Near East and South Asia:						
Cyprus.....	2,200			550	1,100	550
Greece.....	16,000	5,000		2,080	2,200	6,720
India.....	10,300			515	8,755	1,030
Indonesia.....	30,600			1,530	26,010	3,060
Iran.....	6,200			310	4,030	1,860
Turkey.....	162,300			27,591	102,249	32,460
United Arab Republic.....	20,200			1,010	17,170	2,020
Total.....	247,800	5,000		33,586	161,514	47,700
Far East and Pacific:						
China.....	19,490	9,745		975	5,067	3,703
Korea.....	41,280	36,244		908		4,128
Vietnam.....	16,830	15,147				1,683
Total.....	77,600	61,136		1,883	5,067	9,514
Latin America:						
Brazil.....	94,400		18,880		56,640	18,880
Paraguay.....	1,700		340	255	510	595
Total.....	96,100		19,220	255	57,150	19,475
Grand total.....	³ 518,776	66,136	43,339	39,662	234,168	135,471
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	12.7	8.4	7.7	45.1	26.

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Agreements provide that 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 subsections 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), and sometimes (c) and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

³ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table I, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 12.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964¹

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

Area and country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c) common defense	104(e) grants for economic development	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(g) loans to foreign governments	Other U.S. uses ²
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
Europe:						
Iceland.....	1,840				1,380	460
Poland.....	60,900					60,900
Yugoslavia.....	18,200				15,470	2,730
Total.....	80,940				16,850	64,090
Africa:						
Congo.....	30,110	3,442		3,135	19,016	4,517
Dahomey.....	269			40	134	95
Guinea.....	14,610			1,461	9,641	3,508
Ivory Coast.....	3,800			570	1,900	1,330
Morocco.....	7,800			780	4,680	2,340
Senegal.....	3,400			510	1,700	1,190
Sudan.....	13,240		1,986	1,986	4,634	4,634
Tunisia.....	2,969			594	2,078	297
Total.....	76,198	3,442	1,986	9,076	43,783	17,911
Near East and South Asia:						
Greece.....	6,700			871	3,015	2,814
India.....	472,900			44,980	380,630	47,290
Iran.....	11,500			1,150	4,600	5,750
Israel.....	17,400			2,610	11,310	3,480
Jordan.....	3,000		750			2,250
United Arab Republic.....	21,600			1,080	18,360	2,160
Total.....	533,100		750	50,691	417,915	63,744
Far East and Pacific:						
China (Taiwan).....	30,750	19,085		927	3,050	7,688
Korea.....	120,700	100,345		450		19,905
Philippines.....	11,400			1,710	3,990	5,700
Vietnam.....	72,090	64,881				7,209
Total.....	234,940	184,311		3,087	7,040	40,502
Latin America:						
Bolivia.....	8,170			817	5,719	1,634
Brazil.....	93,100		18,620		55,860	18,620
Colombia.....	22,870			5,718	9,148	8,004
Paraguay.....	3,000			600	1,500	900
Peru.....	8,690			869	4,779	3,042
Total.....	³ 135,830		18,620	8,004	77,006	32,200
Grand total.....	1,061,008	187,753	21,356	70,858	562,594	218,447

¹ See footnote 1 on table 11.

² See footnote 2 on table 11.

³ See footnote 3 on table 11.

TABLE 13.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, as of June 30, 1964

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
	Million dollar equivalent	Million dollar equivalent
104(c), common defense.....	690.4	630.8
104(c), procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries.....	2.9	2.9
104(e), grants for economic development.....	1,226.3	872.9
104(e), loans to private enterprise.....	412.7	140.6
104(g), loans to foreign governments.....	3,346.2	2,555.8
U.S. uses.....	1,622.2	1,076.6
Total.....	7,290.7	5,279.6
U.S. uses: ¹		
Treasury: 104(f), payment of U.S. obligations.....	1,242.0	765.6
Agriculture: 104(a), agricultural market development; 104(k), scientific activities; and 104(m), trade fairs.....	80.1	57.1
Commerce: 104(a), agricultural market development; 104(k), scientific activities; and 104(n), trade fairs.....	1.5	6.1
Agency for International Development: 104(d), purchase of goods for other countries.....	77.7	57.0
Defense: Military family housing.....	93.5	85.5
State:		
104(h) and (j), international educational exchange and American-sponsored schools and centers; 104(p) workshops and chairs in American studies; 104(k), preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(q), emergency relief grants.....	68.9	56.5
104(l), buildings for U.S. Government.....	11.1	10.1
U.S. Information Agency: 104 (i) and (j), translation of books and periodicals and American-sponsored schools and centers; 104(m), trade fairs; and 104(r), audiovisual materials.....	32.9	28.5
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(h) and 104(k), scientific activities.....	10.5	6.1
Interior: 104(k), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	.3	.2
National Science Foundation: 104(k), scientific activities.....	3.0	2.8
Library of Congress: 104(n), acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.....	1.1	1.1

¹ Under Procedures Memorandum No. 2, dated Jan. 16, 1964, of Treasury Department Circular 930, Revised, which is in consonance with sec. 508 of Public Law 88-257 (77 Stat. 856) approved Dec. 31, 1963, reservations established under specific authority of law or in connection with foreign currency program appropriations, generally will not involve the setting aside of these currencies in restricted funded "FT" accounts. Therefore most of the funds on hand Jan. 31, 1964, in "FT" accounts pertaining to programs 104 (a), (h) through (n) were transferred to program 104(f) on an unfunded basis.

TABLE 14.—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1963-64 and cumulative from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1964. Quantity and estimated market value¹

Commodity	Unit	Calendar year 1963		Calendar year 1964		Cumulative total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains:							
Wheat.....	Bu.....	401,785	692,059	408,509	755,689	2,611,970	4,442,706
Wheat flour.....	Lb.....	2,156,952	74,722	1,824,660	71,034	9,313,024	324,950
Wheat bulgur.....	Lb.....					13,020	435
Corn.....	Bu.....	26,513	36,580	29,680	41,817	206,715	275,049
Barley.....	Bu.....	2,531	2,580	5,181	6,046	147,632	159,372
Oats.....	Bu.....					6,807	5,315
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.....	1,573	1,882			53,346	57,313
Rye.....	Bu.....					4,737	5,878
Fats and oils:							
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	106,010	12,765	256,742	29,134	1,456,026	211,213
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	521,102	59,608	452,771	50,229	4,647,791	592,640
Linseed oil.....	Lb.....					7,492	1,112
Lard.....	Lb.....	5,131	537	20,473	2,475	205,681	28,527
Tallow.....	Lb.....	281,306	20,554	288,998	20,643	986,882	74,431
Dairy products:							
Nonfat dry milk.....	Lb.....	33,850	2,666	16,871	1,712	247,185	20,796
Dry whole milk.....	Lb.....	10,471	5,385	1,005	594	16,905	8,865
Dry modified milk.....	Lb.....					55	40
Evaporated milk.....	Lb.....	38,472	5,145	3,327	543	71,847	9,629
Condensed milk.....	Lb.....	44,292	9,685	58,491	13,482	146,798	33,067
Anhydrous milk fat.....	Lb.....					797	477
Cheese.....	Lb.....	575	205	1,058	384	20,503	5,223
Butter.....	Lb.....	1,431	432	676	244	31,358	12,687
Butter oil.....	Lb.....					1,630	826
Ghee.....	Lb.....	243	9	2,584	1,128	11,267	5,717
Whey.....	Lb.....					2,001	130
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	Lb.....			6,982	2,627	100,184	30,706
Canned pork products.....	Lb.....					19,991	9,953
Poultry.....	Lb.....	10,108	2,697	5,235	1,478	34,754	9,970
Dried eggs.....	Lb.....					5	5
Fruits and vegetables:							
Canned fruits and juices.....	Lb.....	935	99			34,996	4,917
Fresh fruit.....	Lb.....					65,908	4,774
Dried fruit.....	Lb.....					44,986	6,920
Potatoes.....	Lb.....					50,822	1,392
Other:							
Cotton.....	Bale.....	1,004	130,837	768	95,505	8,708	1,230,058
Cotton linters.....	Bale.....					7	256
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	35,556	24,873	34,796	22,892	400,825	286,478
Dry edible beans.....	Cwt.....	129	881	49	370	709	5,505
Peas.....	Cwt.....			149	759	149	759
Lentils.....	Cwt.....			22	200	22	200
Seeds.....	Cwt.....					10	394
Rice.....	Cwt.....	13,251	78,467	11,380	63,297	90,706	528,299
Fabric.....	Lb.....	450	142			450	142
Total value.....			1,162,810		1,182,282		8,397,126
Total quantity: thousand metric tons.....		13,954.17		14,040.46		95,308.54	

¹ 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.

TABLE 15.—Title I, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹	Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Argentina.....	29,875	29,875	Jordan.....	2,500	.....
Austria.....	39,502	39,502	Korea.....	457,031	397,134
Bolivia.....	28,106	21,579	Mexico.....	24,644	24,644
Brazil.....	508,497	453,756	Morocco.....	26,603	19,668
Burma.....	47,043	46,611	Netherlands.....	247	247
Ceylon.....	25,573	25,109	Pakistan.....	928,910	768,370
Chile.....	65,318	64,574	Paraguay.....	15,103	13,769
China (Taiwan).....	192,871	167,518	Peru.....	39,179	38,389
Colombia.....	81,966	57,438	Philippines.....	43,587	41,415
Congo.....	67,062	47,470	Poland.....	498,887	497,744
Cyprus.....	1,900	1,859	Portugal.....	6,282	6,282
Dahomey.....	244	.....	Senegal.....	3,633	2,966
Ecuador.....	10,901	10,835	Spain.....	468,983	467,046
Ethiopia.....	870	870	Sudan.....	19,860	14,364
Finland.....	41,624	41,214	Syrian Arab Republic.....	7,785	7,730
France.....	35,558	35,558	Thailand.....	4,116	4,116
Germany.....	1,197	1,197	Tunisia.....	35,245	35,155
Greece.....	118,653	114,533	Turkey.....	495,210	430,310
Guinea.....	29,894	16,616	United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	729,581	645,202
Iceland.....	16,160	14,677	United Arab Republic (Syria).....	24,915	24,906
India.....	2,485,524	2,153,045	United Kingdom.....	48,094	48,094
Indonesia.....	318,805	277,405	Uruguay.....	39,382	34,279
Iran.....	56,192	51,208	Vietnam.....	147,652	108,344
Israel.....	278,889	244,150	Yugoslavia.....	572,806	572,507
Italy.....	139,993	139,993			
Ivory Coast.....	3,450	2,825	Total.....	9,400,930	8,397,126
Japan.....	135,028	135,028			

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

TABLE 16.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1964

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total).....	189,986	86,726	55,506	29,504	8,441		9,809
Austria.....	28,145	2,278		25,867			
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995	1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365	1,087		1,284	994		
Germany (Soviet occupied).....	758	758					
Hungary.....	13,210	13,210					
Italy.....	91,546	20,192	55,506	2,353	3,686		9,809
Spain.....	3,761				3,761		
Yugoslavia.....	47,206	47,206					
Africa (total).....	433,530	219,793	18,238	28,835		166,664	
Algeria.....	100,459	81,657				18,802	
Burundi.....	615			615			
Central African Republic.....	14					14	
Congo.....	17,562	17,562					
Dahomey.....	1,462	531				931	
Ethiopia.....	10,123	8,112				2,011	
Ghana.....	605	605					
Guinea.....	1,740	1,740					
Kenya.....	8,743	8,743					
Libya.....	27,456	27,456					
Malagasy Republic.....	29	29					
Mauritania.....	104	104					
Morocco.....	97,159	18,536		10,054		68,569	
Niger.....	184		184				
Rwanda-Urundi.....	2,619	2,619					
Somali Republic.....	4,018	3,890				128	
Sudan.....	10	10					
Tanganyika.....	13,887	12,847		960		80	
Togo.....	2,481	2,381		100			
Tunisia.....	143,900	32,971	18,054	16,746		76,129	
Uganda.....	360			360			
Near East-South Asia (total).....	508,006	357,610	1,492	83,803	1,424	63,677	
Afghanistan.....	79,852	20,084				59,768	
Ceylon.....	9,289	9,289					
Cyprus.....	14,991	14,991					
Greece (Crete).....	3,526	3,526					
India.....	17,649	14,339		555	1,424	1,331	
Iran.....	33,553	30,975				2,578	
Iraq.....	5,255	5,255					
Israel.....	1,492		1,492				
Jordan.....	56,931	56,931					
Lebanon.....	16,795	16,795					
Nepal.....	5,253	5,029		224			
Pakistan.....	93,346	93,346					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,396	27,396					
Turkey.....	25,027	25,027					

(Continued—)

TABLE 16.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1964—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Near East-South Asia—Continued							
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	24,348					
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	83,024			83,024			
Yemen.....	10,279	10,279					
Far East and Pacific (total).....	186,396	79,641	43,932	1,331	3,198	58,294	
Cambodia.....	2,343	2,343					
China, Republic of.....	22,249	3,997	7,185		321	10,746	
Hong Kong.....	3,857				957	2,900	
Indonesia.....	248					248	
Japan.....	36,992	245	36,747				
Korea.....	48,277	14,702			1,898	31,677	
Laos.....	839	839					
Philippines.....	1,048					1,048	
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	8,349					
Vietnam.....	62,194	49,166		1,331	22	11,675	
Latin America (total).....	113,738	46,469	49,978			17,291	
Bolivia.....	18,764	17,484				1,280	
Brazil.....	52,235	5,487	39,361			7,387	
British Honduras.....	273	273					
Chile.....	148					148	
Colombia.....	12					12	
Costa Rica.....	2,810	1,881	929				
Dominican Republic.....	3,101					3,101	
Ecuador.....	838	211				627	
El Salvador.....	199					199	
Guatemala.....	3,238	3,238					
Haiti.....	3,476	3,476					
Honduras.....	211	211					
Jamaica.....	41	41					
Mexico.....	3,536	216				3,320	
Peru.....	24,784	13,931	9,688			1,165	
St. Lucia.....	52					52	
Uruguay.....	20	20					
Christmas Holiday.....	16,688						16,688
World Food Program.....	31,919	7,084	1,718	347		22,770	
Other.....	² 9,554				9,554		
Total.....	1,489,817	797,323	170,864	143,820	22,617	328,696	26,497
Percent of total.....	100	53.5	11.5	9.7	1.5	22.0	1.8
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	307,467						307,467
Grand total.....	1,797,284	797,323	170,864	143,820	22,617	328,696	333,964

¹ Includes commodities at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.

² Includes emergency supplies of nonfat dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1960.

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	189,986	4,809	185,177	82,806	35,226	14,818	1,592	41,564	730	8,441
Austria.....	28,145	2,455	25,690	149	25,530			11		
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995		1,995		1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365		3,365	236	686	911		367	171	994
Germany (soviet occupied).....	758		758	236	380	81			61	
Hungary.....	13,210	562	12,648	4,043	1,907	2,088	437	3,759	414	
Italy.....	91,546	1,637	89,909	32,708	4,728	10,306	1,155	37,326		3,686
Spain.....	3,761		3,761							3,761
Yugoslavia.....	47,206	155	47,051	45,434		1,432		101	84	
Africa (total).....	433,530	48,916	384,614	280,822	55,312	25,102	928	15,528	6,922	
Algeria.....	100,459	10,531	89,928	68,034		19,146	462	2,286		
Burundi.....	615	185	430	140	90	100		100		
Central African Republic.....	14	4	10					10		
Congo.....	17,562	2,306	15,256	5,421	1,181	820	158	5,277	2,399	
Dahomey.....	1,462	303	1,159	450	321			44	344	
Ethiopia.....	10,123	2,057	8,066	3,414	4,652					
Ghana.....	605		605		605					
Guinea.....	1,740	163	1,577	346					1,231	
Kenya.....	8,743	1,245	7,498	61	5,654	582	17	1,184		
Libya.....	27,456	2,335	25,121	16,890	8,231					
Malagasy Republic.....	29	3	26						26	
Mauritania.....	104	18	86	17	13		1	55		
Morocco.....	97,159	10,595	86,564	75,021	10,208	265	70	192	808	
Niger.....	184	43	141	47	3	60		31		
Rwanda-Urundi.....	2,619	1,275	1,344	423	299	108		514		
Somali Republic.....	4,018	1,076	2,942	205	2,585	152				
Sudan.....	10	1	9					9		
Tanganyika.....	13,887	2,307	11,580	122	10,362	52	35	1,009		
Togo.....	2,481	533	1,948		1,185	742	21			
Tunisia.....	143,900	13,880	130,020	110,231	9,619	3,075	164	4,817	2,114	
Uganda.....	360	56	304		304					

Near East and South Asia (total).....	508,006	74,420	433,586	336,612	42,925	17,997	91	8,831	22,656	4,474
Afghanistan.....	79,852	14,240	65,612	65,612						
Ceylon.....	9,289	1,123	8,166	4,821					3,345	
Cyprus.....	14,991	1,733	13,258	12,357	901					
Greece.....	3,526	249	3,277	3,277						
India.....	17,649	2,527	15,122	7,057	2,000			2,399	3,666	
Iran.....	33,553	8,471	25,082	18,956	5,587			38		
Iraq.....	5,255	1,010	4,245	2,970		501				
Israel.....	1,492	142	1,350	100		1,200	75			
Jordan.....	56,931	7,820	49,111	41,577		500		750		
Lebanon.....	16,795	1,282	15,513	14,750	7,534					
Nepal.....	5,253	905	4,348	4,209	74					
Pakistan.....	93,346	7,919	85,427	56,560	850	26	16	23		
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,396	4,846	22,550	18,082	4,468	7,109		1,753	14,681	4,474
Turkey.....	25,027	1,500	23,527	16,077						
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	3,600	20,748		20,748	3,542		3,867	41	
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	83,024	15,143	67,881	61,839		5,119			923	
Yemen.....	10,279	1,910	8,369	8,368				1		
Far East and Pacific (total).....	186,396	22,807	163,589	102,257	23,196	11,113	94	10,386	13,305	3,238
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343						2,343	
China, Republic of.....	22,249	2,907	19,342	14,378		1,817		1,402	1,448	297
Hong Kong.....	3,857	616	3,241		2,400				786	55
Indonesia.....	248	78	170		110	60				
Japan.....	36,992	35	36,957	28,946				8,011		
Korea.....	48,277	7,372	40,905	30,384	7,655					2,866
Laos.....	839		839						839	
Philippines.....	1,048	179	869	114	239	83		433		
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	955	7,394		606				6,788	
Vietnam.....	62,194	10,665	51,529	28,435	12,186	9,153	94	540	1,101	20
Latin America (total).....	113,738	13,860	99,878	28,727	19,490	12,728	3,237	28,328	4,840	2,528
Bolivia.....	18,764	489	18,275	10,741	2	1,353	14	613	3,024	2,528
Brazil.....	52,235	8,442	43,793	6,943	5,892	7,773	1,684	21,501		
British Honduras.....	273		273	22	25	105	46	44	30	
Chile.....	148	25	123	70	7	22		24		
Colombia.....	12	2	10	4	1	3		2		
Costa Rica.....	2,810	528	2,282		1,246	419	51	510	56	
Dominican Republic.....	3,101	605	2,496	812	866	301	17	500		
Ecuador.....	838	114	724	309	256	116		43		
El Salvador.....	199	32	167	58	16	40		53		
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238					
Haiti.....	3,476	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43	1,636	
Honduras.....	211		211		59		70		82	
Jamaica.....	41	9	32	11	21					

(Continued—)

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities								
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton		
Latin America—Continued												
Mexico.....	3,536	693	2,843	1,503	1,045	100		195				
Peru.....	24,784	2,837	21,947	8,045	6,645	2,315	145	4,797				
St. Lucia.....	52	14	38		38							
Uruguay.....	20	3	17	2				3		12		
Christmas Holiday.....	16,688		16,688	2,306		5,973	1,005	4,206		3,198		
World Food Program.....	31,919	5,515	26,404	14,724	7,193	3,638		849				
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total).....	9,554		9,554					9,554				
Total ³	1,489,817	³ 170,327	1,319,490	848,254	183,342	91,369	6,947	119,246		51,651		18,681
Ocean freight: Title II foreign donations.....	307,467	307,467										
Grand total (CCC cost) ³	1,797,284	³ 477,794	1,319,490									
Total, title II (est. market value) ⁴	837,391	170,327	667,064	374,928	117,339	65,146	6,773	64,393		26,342		12,143

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² Includes butter and butter oil.

³ Excludes approximately \$22 million ocean freight for fiscal years 1955-56 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

⁴ Calculated on the ratio of current market prices to CCC cost.

TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1963

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Course grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	81	25	56	56				
Yugoslavia.....	81	25	56	56				
Africa (total).....	68,898	7,849	61,049	42,974	1,485	15,068	75	1,447
Algeria.....	47,038	5,038	42,000	29,015		12,733		252
Burundi.....	615	185	430	140	90	100		100
Congo.....	2,898	298	2,600	220	720	820	75	765
Dahomey.....	256	45	211	152	55			4
Niger.....	184	43	141	47	3	60		31
Somali Republic.....	819	295	524		507	17		
Tanganyika.....	188	45	143		110	18		15
Tunisia.....	16,900	1,900	15,000	13,400		1,320		280
Near East and South Asia (total).....	57,744	12,177	45,567	39,048	2,379	3,343		797
Iran.....	13,727	4,335	9,392	9,309		45		38
Israel.....	1,492	142	1,350	100		500		750
Jordan.....	12,397	2,155	10,242	7,870	2,372			
Nepal.....	103	55	48	23	7	9		9
Pakistan.....	10,095	1,875	8,220	7,500		720		
UNRWA.....	18,813	3,394	15,419	13,350		2,069		
Yemen.....	1,117	221	896	896				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	54,034	9,069	44,965	29,750	10,729	4,053		433
China, Republic of.....	6,524	765	5,759	4,952		807		
Indonesia.....	248	78	170		110	60		
Korea.....	13,515	1,919	11,596	10,613	983			
Philippines.....	738	94	644	114	14	83		433
Vietnam.....	33,009	6,213	26,796	14,071	9,622	3,103		
Latin America (total).....	22,044	3,394	18,650	6,155	3,763	4,045		4,687
Bolivia.....	235	44	191	90		58		43
Brazil.....	11,193	1,545	9,648	3,772	1,363	2,003		2,510
Colombia.....	12	2	10	4	1	3		2
Costa Rica.....	2,460	498	1,962		1,209	351		402
Dominican Republic.....	2,885	560	2,325	730	830	265		500
Ecuador.....	50	6	44	10	4	21		9
Jamaica.....	41	9	32	11	21			
Mexico.....	1,033	193	840	375	170	100		195
Peru.....	4,090	525	3,565	1,163	132	1,244		1,026
St. Lucia.....	45	12	33		33			

(Continued-)

TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1963—Continued

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Course grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
World Food Program (total)-----	9,487	1,258	8,229	5,124	2,096	848	-----	161
Bolivia-----	383	33	350	130	-----	220	-----	-----
Ghana-----	993	174	819	72	347	400	-----	-----
Indonesia-----	1,564	399	1,165	-----	895	127	-----	143
Morocco-----	3,839	250	3,589	3,589	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sarawak-----	33	7	26	-----	-----	26	-----	-----
Sudan-----	1,324	110	1,214	1,214	-----	-----	-----	-----
Syria-----	990	240	750	-----	750	-----	-----	-----
Tanzania-----	185	33	152	-----	100	52	-----	-----
Trinidad and Tobago-----	176	12	164	119	4	23	-----	18
Total-----	212,288	33,772	178,516	123,107	20,452	27,357	75	7,525
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations-----	59,316	59,316	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total (CCC cost)-----	271,604	93,088	178,516	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total title II (established market value)-----	118,787	33,772	85,015	54,106	12,628	14,748	75	3,458

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1964
[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Africa (total).....	18,741	2,763	15,978	10,575	2,676	1,210	132	1,385
Algeria.....	9,365	1,040	8,325	7,025		900		400
Central African Republic.....	14	4	10					10
Ethiopia.....	411	120	291		291			
Kenya.....	257	49	208	61	51	45	17	34
Morocco.....	4,850	1,040	3,810	1,660	2,150			
Tanganyika.....	609	150	459	123	184	33	35	84
Tunisia.....	3,235	360	2,875	1,706		232	80	857
Near East and South Asia (total).....	75,839	14,314	61,525	56,063	2,000	2,927	75	460
Afghanistan.....	40,909	7,609	33,300	33,300				
India.....	9,112	1,695	7,417	4,957	2,000			460
Iraq.....	5,255	1,010	4,245	2,970		1,200	75	
Nepal.....	1,392	465	927	910		17		
UNRWA.....	18,858	3,470	15,388	13,678		1,710		
Yemen.....	313	65	248	248				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	38,309	7,159	31,150	20,150	4,725	4,435		1,840
China, Republic of.....	7,185	1,100	6,085	4,150		635		1,300
Korea.....	12,600	2,950	9,650	7,250	2,400			
Philippines.....	310	85	225		225			
Vietnam.....	18,214	3,024	15,190	8,750	2,100	3,800		540
Latin America (total).....	24,377	4,558	19,819	5,800	4,329	6,734	445	2,511
Bolivia.....	965	139	826	515		150		151
Brazil.....	15,502	3,010	12,492	2,845	3,285	5,749	283	330
Chile.....	148	25	123	70	7	22		24
Costa Rica.....	138	30	108					108
Dominican Republic.....	216	45	171	82	36	36	17	
Ecuador.....	537	82	455	160	226	65		4
El Salvador.....	199	32	167	58	16	40		53
Mexico.....	2,287	500	1,787	1,128	659			
Peru.....	4,385	695	3,690	942	100	672	145	1,831
World Food Program (total).....	22,435	4,258	18,177	9,601	5,097	2,791		688
Afghanistan.....	743	120	623	375		200		48
Bolivia.....	1,715	235	1,480	1,200		280		
Burundi.....	25	10	15		15			
Chad.....	1,060	60	1,000	1,000				
China, Republic of.....	2,116	485	1,631	1,321		310		
Colombia.....	565	45	520			235		285
Congo (Brazzaville).....	238	14	224	112	21	66		25

(Continued—)

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1964—Continued

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Course grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
World Food Program—Continued								
Dahomey.....	121	25	96		96			
Greece.....	195	25	170	70	100			
India.....	2,770	930	1,840		1,840			
Indonesia.....	1,193	375	818		675	18		125
Iran.....	2,480	373	2,107	1,743	364			
Iraq.....	373	50	323	292	31			
Jamaica.....	712	54	658	67	39	442		110
Jordan.....	1,615	255	1,360	279	1,038	43		
Korea.....	367	75	292	292				
Lebanon.....	662	75	587	542	45			
Mauritania.....	205	40	165	119	3	43		
Senegal.....	313	63	250		240			10
Sudan.....	352	57	295	151	25	110		9
Surinam.....	88	11	77	43		34		
Syria.....	915	110	805	400		329		76
Tanzania.....	323	47	276	140	106	30		
Togo.....	105	20	85		60	25		
Turkey.....	2,902	637	2,265	1,435	227	603		
Uganda.....	155	40	115		115			
United Arab Republic.....	25	2	23			23		
Zambia.....	102	25	77	20	57			
Total.....	179,701	33,052	146,649	102,189	18,827	18,097	652	6,884
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations.....	47,182	47,182						
Grand total (CCC cost).....	226,883	80,234	146,649					
Total—title II (estimated market value).....	107,498	33,052	74,446	45,153	12,043	12,900	636	3,714

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963

[CCC cost]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 201	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Refugees (total).....	19,719	3,679	16,040	13,513	207	2,196		124
Burundi.....	615	185	430	140	90	100		100
Nepal.....	103	55	48	23	7	9		9
Tanganyika.....	188	45	143		110	18		15
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	18,813	3,394	15,419	13,350		2,069		
Disaster (total).....	130,093	19,737	110,356	84,064	7,174	17,655	75	1,388
Algeria.....	47,038	5,038	42,000	29,015		12,733		252
Brazil.....	465	65	400	72	15	103		210
China, Republic of.....	1,391	178	1,213	1,213				
Congo.....	2,898	298	2,600	220	720	820	75	765
Costa Rica.....	1,669	460	1,209		1,209			
Iran.....	13,487	4,288	9,199	9,199				
Jamaica.....	41	9	32	11	21			
Jordan.....	12,397	2,155	10,242	7,870	2,372			
Korea.....	11,777	1,544	10,233	10,233				
Pakistan.....	10,095	1,875	8,220	7,500		720		
Somali Republic.....	691	250	441		441			
Vietnam.....	21,334	2,663	18,671	14,071	1,497	3,103		
World Food Program.....	5,612	668	4,944	3,708	899	176		161
Yemen.....	1,117	221	896	896				
Yugoslavia.....	81	25	56	56				
Total sec. 201.....	149,812	23,416	126,396	97,577	7,381	19,851	75	1,512
Section 202								
Economic development (total).....	43,829	8,233	35,596	19,183	12,948	2,215		1,250
Bolivia.....	235	44	191	90		58		43
Brazil.....	1,828	480	1,348		1,348			
China, Republic of.....	5,133	587	4,546	3,739		807		
Colombia.....	12	2	10	4	1	3		2
Dahomey.....	256	45	211	152	55			4
Dominican Republic.....	2,885	560	2,325	730	830	265		500
Ecuador.....	50	6	44	10	4	21		9
Indonesia.....	248	78	170		110	60		
Iran.....	240	47	193	110		45		38
Korea.....	1,738	375	1,363	380	983			
Mexico.....	1,033	193	840	375	170	100		195
Peru.....	210	25	185	63	12	84		26
St. Lucia.....	45	12	33		33			
Philippines.....	738	94	644	114	14	83		433
Somali Republic.....	128	45	83		66	17		
Tunisia.....	13,500	1,500	12,000	12,000				

(Continued—)

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963—Continued

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Course grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Economic development—Continued								
Vietnam.....	11,675	3,550	8,125		8,125			
World Food Program.....	3,875	590	3,285	1,416	1,197	672		
Child feeding (total).....	18,647	2,123	16,524	6,347	123	5,291		4,763
Brazil.....	8,900	1,000	7,900	3,700		1,900		2,300
Costa Rica.....	791	38	753			351		402
Israel.....	1,492	142	1,350	100		500		750
Niger.....	184	43	141	47	3	60		31
Peru.....	3,880	500	3,380	1,100	120	1,160		1,000
Tunisia.....	3,400	400	3,000	1,400		1,320		280
Total sec. 202.....	62,476	10,356	52,120	25,530	13,071	7,506		6,013
Total.....	212,288	33,772	178,516	123,107	20,452	27,357	75	7,525
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations.....	59,316	59,316						
Grand total.....	271,604	93,088	178,516					

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ¹	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Section 201						
Refugees (total).....	142,382	133,495	2,905	5,710		272
Burundi.....	3,312	1,332	1,598	163		219
Nepal.....	410	219	145	23		23
Tanganyika.....	1,222		1,162	30		30
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	137,438	131,944		5,494		
Disaster (total).....	531,457	533,974	75,724	18,329	340	3,090
Algeria.....	205,443	194,896		9,987		560
Brazil.....	1,175	380	250	120		425
China, Republic of.....	9,000	9,000				

(Continued—)

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ¹	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Disaster—Continued						
Congo.....	13,738	2,083	8,253	1,362	340	1,700
Costa Rica.....	12,000		12,000			
Iran.....	66,218	66,218				
Jamaica.....	371	126	245			
Jordan.....	80,306	56,306	24,000			
Korea.....	74,979	74,979				
Pakistan.....	47,200	46,000		1,200		
Somali Republic.....	4,996		4,996			
Vietnam.....	70,677	50,267	15,130	5,280		
World Food Program.....	38,720	27,085	10,850	380		405
Yemen.....	6,000	6,000				
Yugoslavia.....	634	634				
Total, sec. 201.....	773,839	667,469	78,629	24,039	340	3,362
Section 202						
Economic development (total).....	258,799	118,519	135,137	2,964		2,179
Bolivia.....	1,156	983		64		109
Brazil.....	11,580		11,580			
China, Republic of.....	25,955	24,800		1,155		
Colombia.....	53	32	15	2		4
Dahomey.....	1,441	617	815			9
Dominican Republic.....	16,850	2,588	12,833	443		986
Ecuador.....	216	90	96	10		20
Indonesia.....	1,300		1,200	100		
Iran.....						
Korea.....	14,609	2,609	12,000			
Mexico.....	5,834	3,549	1,700	160		425
Peru.....	765	471	200	36		58
Philippines.....	1,392	642	237	28		485
St. Lucia.....	300		300			
Somali Republic.....	735		689	46		
Tunisia.....	72,500	72,500				
Vietnam.....	81,000		81,000			
World Food Program.....	21,927	8,609	12,472	846		
Child feeding (total).....	44,358	28,934	2,023	3,241		10,160
Brazil.....	18,697	12,733		852		5,112
Costa Rica.....	535			184		351
Israel.....	2,873	348		888		1,637
Niger.....	313	168	51	26		68
Peru.....	12,444	7,451	1,972	654		2,367
Tunisia.....	9,496	8,234		637		625
Total, sec. 202.....	303,157	147,453	137,160	6,205		12,339
Grand total.....	1,076,996	814,922	215,789	30,244	340	15,701

¹ Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964

[CCC cost]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 201	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Refugees (total).....	20,421	3,794	16,627	13,842	405	1,796	35	549
India.....	555	95	460					460
Nepal.....	52	10	42	25		17		
Tanganyika.....	609	150	459	123	184	33	35	84
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	18,858	3,470	15,388	13,678		1,710		
World Food Program.....	347	69	278	16	221	36		5
Disaster (total).....	38,850	7,091	31,759	19,605	5,094	6,070	92	898
Bolivia.....	56	8	48	32		7		9
Brazil.....	1,798	200	1,598	326	82	1,000		190
Ecuador.....	211	25	186		186			
India.....	8,557	1,600	6,957	4,957	2,000			
Iraq.....	5,255	1,010	4,245	2,970		1,200	75	
Kenya.....	257	49	208	61	51	45	17	34
Morocco.....	1,375	215	1,160	1,160				
Nepal.....	1,340	455	885	885				
Vietnam.....	18,214	3,024	15,190	8,750	2,100	3,800		540
Yemen.....	313	65	248	248				
World Food Program.....	1,474	440	1,034	216	675	18		125
Total sec. 201.....	59,271	10,885	48,386	33,447	5,499	7,866	127	1,447
Section 202								
Economic development (total).....	95,963	18,363	77,600	59,462	12,985	4,017	17	1,119
Afghanistan.....	40,909	7,609	33,300	33,300				
Algeria.....	9,365	1,040	8,325	7,025		900		400
Bolivia.....	909	131	778	483		143		152
Brazil.....	4,943	1,312	3,631	303	2,978	210		140
Central African Republic.....	14	4	10					10
Chile.....	148	25	123	70	7	22		24
Dominican Republic.....	216	45	171	82	36	36	17	
Ecuador.....	326	57	269	160	40	65		4
El Salvador.....	199	32	167	58	16	40		53
Ethiopia.....	411	120	291		291			
Mexico.....	2,287	500	1,787	1,128	659			
Korea.....	12,600	2,950	9,650	7,250	2,400			
Morocco.....	3,475	825	2,650	500	2,150			
Peru.....	955	110	845	322	45	367		111
Philippines.....	310	85	225		225			
World Food Program.....	18,896	3,518	15,378	8,781	4,138	2,234		225

(Continued—)

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964—Continued

[CCC cost]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ²	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Child feeding (total).....	24,467	3,804	20,663	9,280	343	6,214	508	4,318
Brazil.....	8,761	1,498	7,263	2,216	225	4,539	283	.....
China, Republic of.....	7,185	1,100	6,085	4,150	.....	635	.....	1,300
Costa Rica.....	138	30	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Peru.....	3,430	585	2,845	620	55	305	145	1,720
Tunisia.....	3,235	360	2,875	1,705	.....	232	80	857
World Food Program.....	1,718	231	1,487	588	63	503	.....	333
Total sec. 202.....	120,430	22,167	98,263	68,742	13,328	10,231	525	5,437
Total.....	179,701	33,052	146,649	102,189	18,827	18,097	652	6,884
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	47,182	47,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	226,883	80,234	146,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ¹	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 201	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Refugees (total).....	141,214	129,875	5,593	4,330	200	1,216
India.....	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021
Nepal.....	186	156	.....	30	.....	.....
Tanganyika.....	3,846	761	2,638	60	200	187
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	132,983	128,808	.....	4,175	.....	.....
World Food Program.....	3,178	150	2,955	65	.....	8
Disaster (total).....	171,369	99,274	58,792	10,763	540	2,000
Bolivia.....	276	245	.....	12	.....	19
Brazil.....	3,637	1,370	1,417	425	.....	425
Ecuador.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
India.....	55,000	30,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Iraq.....	22,524	19,924	.....	2,160	440	.....
Kenya.....	1,088	322	509	81	100	76
Morocco.....	8,409	8,409	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Continued—)

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ¹	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Disaster—Continued						
Nepal.....	5,000	5,000				
Vietnam.....	63,044	31,004	22,800	8,040		1,200
Yemen.....	1,500	1,500				
World Food Program.....	8,891	1,500	7,066	45		280
Total, sec. 201.....	312,583	229,149	64,385	15,093	740	3,216
Section 202						
Economic development (total).....	543,920	389,978	147,659	3,798	94	2,391
Afghanistan.....	200,000	200,000				
Algeria.....	43,467	41,180		1,420		867
Bolivia.....	4,755	4,207		210		338
Brazil.....	33,322	2,449	30,405	161		307
Central African Republic.....	23					23
Chile.....	783	577	123	40		43
Dominican Republic.....	1,566	781	625	66	94	
Ecuador.....	1,820	1,008	697	105		10
El Salvador.....	925	475	282	72		96
Ethiopia.....	3,300		3,300			
Korea.....	110,636	68,969	41,667			
Mexico.....	16,555	9,962	6,593			
Morocco.....	26,000	3,000	23,000			
Peru.....	3,142	1,988	758	153		243
Philippines.....	2,400		2,400			
World Food Program.....	95,226	55,382	37,809	1,571		464
Child feeding (total).....	79,597	54,428	5,377	7,641	2,902	9,249
Brazil.....	27,146	16,800	3,745	4,981	1,620	
China, Republic of.....	23,713	19,681		1,152		2,880
Costa Rica.....	300					300
Peru.....	9,881	3,790	938	554	825	3,774
Tunisia.....	12,773	10,336		422	457	1,558
World Food Program.....	5,784	3,821	694	532		737
Total, sec. 202.....	623,517	444,406	153,036	11,439	2,996	11,640
Grand total.....	936,100	673,555	217,421	26,532	3,736	14,856

¹Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments fiscal years 1955-64

Country	1955-61		1962		1963		1964		July-December 1964	
	Pounds	Cost ¹	Pounds	Cost ¹	Pounds	Cost ^{1}	Pounds	Cost ^{1}	Pounds	Cost ^{1}
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	4,331,441	655,230	677,399	58,757	457,056	50,150	382,960	51,122	118,436	11,395
Austria.....	86,200	22,544	203	26						
Belgium.....	586	194								
England.....	293	123								
Finland.....	3,200	2,160								
France.....	24,254	10,328	454	63	523	93	341	51	184	22
Germany.....	395,672	96,391	9,265	726	1,052	217				
Italy.....	1,817,991	197,575	283,500	20,351	154,042	10,048	129,121	10,261	45,203	3,136
Malta.....	16,335	3,749	1,579	130	1,684	345			1,118	95
Netherlands.....	4	(?)								
Poland.....	126,145	11,713	77,622	6,716	66,617	7,978	73,858	15,026	16,444	1,436
Portugal.....	186,876	24,233	45,303	4,493	55,162	7,249	32,697	5,365	29,471	3,242
Spain.....	633,272	139,564	82,134	10,789	56,915	9,533	44,236	6,870	11,983	2,409
Trieste.....	40,653	5,463	5,047	380	4,379	369	2,211	267	1,087	120
Yugoslavia.....	999,960	141,093	172,292	15,083	116,682	14,318	100,496	13,282	12,946	935
Africa (total).....	407,835	40,835	257,611	18,115	405,783	37,358	591,131	52,316	323,540	23,427
Algeria.....	52,543	4,596	51,665	3,684	125,557	14,037	288,388	23,083	187,346	7,790
Basutoland.....	178	30	166	28	515	86	560	87	392	60
Belgian Congo.....	890	165								
Burundi.....					4,965	878	4,269	518	14	2
Cameroons, French.....	2,165	185	1,861	149	278	17	27	4	18	3
Canary Islands.....	480	18								
Central African Republic.....					52	9	31	5	21	3
Chad.....	54	9	122	21	346	58	205	32	31	5
Congo.....	5,139	580	15,015	1,573	35,669	3,363	26,493	2,761	10,468	839
Dahomey.....	14,756	1,135	3,355	181	4,377	279	5,216	336	417	44
Ethiopia.....	4,922	757	5,356	466	7,799	864	3,425	222	1,298	86
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6								
French West Africa.....	1,180	239								
Gabon.....	218	32	20	3	104	17	72	11	10	1
Gambia.....	1,452	269	271	46	242	40	100	16	9	1
Ghana.....	12,316	1,673	5,415	661	6,298	595	8,314	1,154	2,538	459
Guinea.....									42	11
Ivory Coast.....			87	15	56	9	396	61	42	6

(Continued—)

Greece.....	655,109	96,734	128,163	8,891	105,933	8,053	102,002	8,724	14,179	959
India.....	759,280	140,492	198,395	22,800	139,992	13,576	225,785	24,495	113,208	25,617
Iran.....	46,671	6,568	35,496	2,903	35,383	3,399	65,660	7,705	552	42
Iraq.....	12,768	2,325	677	116	450	75	8,586	1,360	4,835	297
Israel.....	66,289	9,840	15,563	1,497	9,106	833	5,083	450	3,705	254
Jordan.....	103,040	10,766	16,063	1,341	26,935	1,927	12,760	1,024	7,953	444
Lebanon.....	14,188	1,717	1,313	224	846	142	624	97	29	4
Mauritius.....	667	115	208	36	302	51	325	50	190	29
Pakistan.....	157,097	32,187	28,873	2,573	37,790	3,794	58,441	6,999	19,256	1,423
Syria.....	5,167	953	1,019	174	995	167	777	121	121	19
Turkey.....	30,595	4,573	25,743	2,905	36,919	4,790	53,344	6,115	9,080	993
Yemen.....							16	2	9	1
Far East and Pacific (total).....	2,966,118	333,967	483,754	38,911	573,631	45,786	538,740	44,654	209,206	26,257
British Solomon Islands.....			73	7	396	33	809	130	631	110
Burma.....	11,836	2,168	1,608	274	2,662	446	1,677	260	496	76
Cambodia.....	209	41	35	6	61	10	28	4	23	4
China (Taiwan).....	483,106	53,158	86,079	8,296	123,930	7,901	120,208	8,470	25,503	1,560
Fiji.....							77	14		
Hong Kong.....	253,568	26,888	30,249	2,359	32,130	2,702	29,513	2,194	10,240	1,059
Indonesia.....	38,590	6,551	9,216	1,368	21,638	3,497	26,712	3,462	17,232	1,059
Japan.....	172,416	23,009	13,355	1,325	8,608	896	500	78		
Java.....	60	11								
Korea.....	1,075,307	113,791	169,350	10,187	187,505	10,137	188,118	10,223	71,718	15,394
Laos.....	2,940	340	1,068	86	2,854	473	6,927	1,703	2,327	186
Macao.....	17,359	1,437	6,136	516	5,779	447	9,287	1,182	4,079	392
Malaysia.....									6,001	500
Malaya (Malaya States).....	14,645	2,180	3,956	436	6,049	1,394	4,977	785		
New Guinea, Netherlands.....	673	119	561	96	310	52				
North Borneo.....	818	149	341	58	309	53	1,643	218		
Philippine Islands.....	243,249	32,756	70,602	7,584	88,706	9,847	76,737	10,346	27,376	2,757
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....	78,672	8,398	29,765	2,084	23,843	1,954	33,084	2,583	16,666	1,039
Sarawak.....	4,862	904	468	62	1,679	158	2,135	241		
Singapore.....	5,984	657	2,432	232	2,236	321	3,314	420		
Thailand.....	2,227	397	806	138	749	125	557	87	316	48
Tango Islands.....							164	13	309	49
Vietnam.....	559,597	61,013	57,654	3,795	64,187	5,340	32,183	2,241	26,289	2,024
Latin America (total).....	1,102,887	148,395	474,367	39,752	1,728,677	181,740	837,848	117,984	299,479	41,478
Antigua.....	2,183	391	293	50	234	39	78	12	58	9
Bahama Islands.....	905	292								
Bolivia.....	28,390	6,328	8,400	780	23,629	3,678	27,023	5,063	2,185	296
Brazil.....	130,041	21,446	63,022	6,788	113,160	15,558	124,114	25,915	72,763	14,106
British Guiana.....	3,162	610	438	75	348	58	1,704	259	1,274	261
British Honduras.....	4,434	672	2,859	256	3,229	267	2,670	403	941	62
Chile.....	345,568	42,440	86,204	6,637	52,394	5,481	84,842	9,627	37,398	2,539
Colombia.....	179,602	25,908	96,679	9,125	116,491	11,485	85,700	12,980	17,553	2,585

(Continued—)

TABLE 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments fiscal years 1955-64—Continued

Country	1955-61		1962		1963		1964		July-December 1964	
	Pounds	Cost ¹	Pounds	Cost ¹	Pounds	Cost ¹	Pounds	Cost ¹	Pounds	Cost ¹
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Latin America—Continued										
Costa Rica.....	2,532	834			230	92	2,581	407	2,722	217
Cuba.....	8,657	676								
Dominica.....	2,901	435	806	95	571	67	395	88	105	12
Dominican Republic.....			15,987	826	57,065	6,265	54,705	8,164	21,939	4,109
Ecuador.....	25,931	3,075	20,632	1,858	19,332	2,288	36,885	4,106	12,719	1,565
El Salvador.....	5,145	1,087	4,276	276	21,165	2,565	20,042	3,455	6,776	1,253
French Guiana.....	482	93								
French West Indies.....	514	74								
Grenada.....	1,040	185	409	41	613	78	519	69	153	19
Guadeloupe.....	1,128	158	519	56	491	45	715	78	293	47
Guatemala.....	12,816	1,900	8,166	651	8,465	984	23,738	3,020	5,740	602
Haiti.....	48,974	5,321	9,624	742	9,471	932	25,821	2,210	4,305	603
Honduras.....	12,102	2,573	2,794	224	3,333	311	4,701	707	2,448	533
Jamaica.....	34,149	4,620	11,333	832	17,069	2,007	19,524	3,815	7,959	1,470
Martinique.....	1,159	174	520	64	448	52	525	64	448	163
Mexico.....	98,261	7,565	83,156	5,143	179,501	14,432	207,210	17,976	62,064	6,261
Montserrat.....	573	106	54	9	133	22	54	8	40	6
Nicaragua.....	2,334	157	7,892	673	12,639	1,412	11,855	1,947	5,160	428
Panama.....	20,474	5,616	2,621	394	5,498	746	6,156	782	2,598	534
Paraguay.....	26,523	2,696	10,157	988	9,362	916	10,796	1,655	537	45
Peru.....	88,700	10,751	27,037	2,173	20,071	3,835	23,789	3,652	7,119	788
St. Kitts.....	1,876	350	229	39	171	29	255	40	118	18
St. Lucia.....	480	88			491	82	170	26	156	24
St. Vincent.....	1,312	245	213	36	247	41	174	27	111	17
Surinam.....	2,634	485	359	61	557	93	854	133	354	54
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,251	410	126	22	210	35	73	11	183	28
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	104	16	105	7	83	8	43	7	22	3
Uruguay.....	5,295	570	3,520	285	5,000	585	8,264	1,017	3,583	428
Venezuela.....			5,937	546	12,869	1,175	51,873	10,261	19,655	2,393
Virgin Islands.....	255	48								
Total ⁴	11,521,621	1,592,769	2,704,101	224,546	2,903,572	277,337	3,038,773	334,604	1,229,715	140,139
Number of countries.....	124	124	110	110	112	112	111	111	109	109

¹ Estimated CCC cost.² Less than \$500.³ Includes 34,107,000 pounds, costing \$6,077,000 made available to American National Red Cross in connection with Cuban prisoner exchange.⁴ Cumulative 10-year total: 20.17 billion pounds, \$2.43 billion cost.

TABLE 25.—Title III, value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, calendar year 1964 and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Europe (total).....	28,968	358,451	Far East and Pacific (total)....	4,859	171,316
Austria.....	2,269	6,026	Australia.....		32,815
Belgium.....	1,727	26,050	China (Taiwan).....	2,110	2,231
Denmark.....	1,565	2,568	Indonesia.....	562	562
Finland.....	437	1,169	Japan.....	871	92,809
France.....	1,558	94,567	Korea.....	137	6,120
Germany, West.....	66	55,864	New Caledonia.....		3,418
Italy.....	3,234	28,235	Philippines.....	647	27,899
Luxembourg.....	55	62	Tasmania.....		524
Netherlands.....	5,602	18,969	Thailand.....	532	4,938
Norway.....		13,863	North America (total).....	5,610	156,210
Spain.....	4,547	10,636	Canada.....	5,610	143,719
Sweden.....	151	5,551	United States ³		12,491
Trieste.....		584	Latin America (total).....	14,367	331,878
United Kingdom.....	3,296	69,911	Argentina.....		3,606
Yugoslavia.....	4,461	24,396	Bolivia.....		1,923
Africa (total).....	14,282	422,436	Brazil.....	4,243	78,068
Algeria.....	1,490	1,490	British Guiana.....		19,245
Angola.....		125	Chile.....	827	8,047
Bechuanaland.....		883	Colombia.....		1,347
Congo (Leopoldville).....		25,299	Cuba.....		952
Ghana.....		20,220	Dominican Republic.....	2,331	2,331
Malagasy Republic.....		3,404	Haiti.....		6,351
Malawi.....		34	Jamaica.....	4,824	87,827
Morocco.....		14,502	Mexico.....	603	70,770
Mozambique.....		20,438	Netherlands Antilles.....	1,539	1,539
Nigeria.....		552	Peru.....		18,448
Rhodesia.....	331	33,492	Surinam.....		30,931
South Africa, Republic of.....	12,456	174,461	Venezuela.....		493
Tanganyika.....	5	152	Unspecified countries ⁴	6,698	33,062
Uganda.....		44	Grand total.....	103,849	1,661,486
Unspecified countries ²		127,340			
Near East and South Asia (total).....	29,065	188,133			
Ceylon.....		303			
Greece.....	851	10,252			
India.....	17,608	80,383			
Iraq.....	1,277	1,277			
Israel.....		275			
Pakistan.....	1,876	1,942			
Saudi Arabia.....	3,424	3,424			
Turkey.....	4,029	90,277			

¹ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for the Department of Defense, Agency for International Development, and Atomic Energy Commission.

² Materials (mainly industrial diamonds) from unspecified African countries.

³ Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.

⁴ Includes some shipments from friendly foreign countries where dollar values from individual countries are not identified as well as some shipments for which documents listing country of origin have not been processed.

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹

Country and area	Supply materials ²	Stockpile materials ³
Europe:		
Austria.....	DAIRY PRODUCTS, LUMBER.....	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), industrial diamonds (stones).
Belgium.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, CONVERSION AND MODIFICATION OF HELICOPTERS, DOUBLE WALL LOCKERS, MATERIAL AND SERVICES, SUGAR (REFINED).	Cadmium, cobalt metal, ferromanganese, industrial diamonds (stones), lead, selenium, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Denmark.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.	
Finland.....	PROCUREMENT OF NEWSPRINT.	Copper billets.
France.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, French housing, LUMBER.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West.....	Cable material and equipment, fertilizer, lumber.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, fluorspar, industrial diamonds (stones), lead, SELENIUM, zinc.
Italy.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, DAIRY PRODUCTS, fertilizer, VARIOUS SUPPLIES OR SERVICES.	Cadmium, ferrochrome, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Luxembourg.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE.	
Netherlands.....	BARGE MOVEMENT, COAL HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICES, DAIRY PRODUCTS, PORT HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS FOR SOLID FUEL.	Chromium metal (exothermic), industrial diamonds (stones) palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway.....		Ferrochrome, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, VARIOUS SUPPLIES OR SERVICES.	Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden.....	Lumber.....	
Trieste.....	Fertilizer.	Ferrochrome, lead, SELENIUM.
United Kingdom.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MICROWAVE SYSTEM AND RELATED EQUIPMENT, SERVICES AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PABX TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION.	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, CELESTITE, chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, industrial diamonds (hort), industrial diamonds (stones), lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin.
Yugoslavia.....	FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.

(Continued—)

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1954¹—Continued

Country and area	Supply materials ²	Stockpile materials ³
Africa:		
Algeria.....	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Angola.....		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Bechuanaland.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Congo Leopoldville.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, industrial diamonds (bort), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin, zinc.
Ghana.....		Ferromanganese, industrial diamonds (stones), manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Malagasy Republic.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco.....		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria.....		Columbite ore.
Rhodesia.....		ASBESTOS (CHRYSOTILE), beryllium (copper master alloy), chromite (metallurgical), cobalt, copper, ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of.....	URANIUM OXIDE IN CONCENTRATES.	Antimony, ASBESTOS (AMOSITE), ASBESTOS (CHRYSOTILE), ASBESTOS (CROCIDOLITE), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, chromite (chemical), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, fluorspar, industrial diamonds (stones), lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, rare earths, THORIUM NITRATE.
Tanganyika.....		MICA.
Uganda.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Unspecified countries.....		Beryl ore, industrial diamonds (bort), industrial diamonds (stones), mica.
Near East and South Asia:		
Ceylon.....		Graphite.
Greece.....	BASE MAINTENANCE.....	MANGANESE ORE (BATTERY GRADE).
India.....	JUTE PRODUCTS.....	Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, FERROMANGANESE, MANGANESE ORE (ELECTROLYTIC), manganese ore (metallurgical), MICA, thorium nitrate.
Iraq.....	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Israel.....		Industrial diamonds (stones).
Pakistan.....	JUTE PRODUCTS.....	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Saudi Arabia.....	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Turkey.....	BASE MAINTENANCE.....	Boron minerals, chrome ore (metallurgical), CHROMIUM METAL (ELECTROLYTIC), FERROCHROME, ferrochrome-silicon.

(Continued—)

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹—Continued

Country and area	Supply materials ²	Stockpile materials ³
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia.....		Asbestos (crocidolite), lead, rutile, zinc.
China (Taiwan).....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, CEMENT.	Waterfowl feathers and down.
Japan.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, fertilizer, raw silk, yarn, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, IODINE (CRUDE), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or keba lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Indonesia.....	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.	
Korea.....	CEMENT, raw silk, ordnance procurement.	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia.....		Ferrochrome.
Philippines.....	ABACA, STEVEDORING SERVICES.	Chromium metal (electrolytic), chromite (refractory), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon.
Tasmania.....		Lead.
Thailand.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, CEMENT.	Tin.
North America:		
Canada.....	AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT PARTS, fertilizer.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), ALUMINUM OXIDE (ABRASIVE GRAIN), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States.....	Fertilizer, soybeans.	
Latin America:		
Argentina.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, mica.
Bolivia.....		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), BERYL ORE, FERROMANGANESE, industrial diamonds (stones), manganese ore (metallurgical), MICA, quartz crystals.
British Guiana.....		Bauxite.
Chile.....		FERROMANGANESE, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia.....		Platinum.
Cuba.....		Chromite (refractory), ferrochrome-silicon.
Dominican Republic.....	SUGAR (RAW CANE).	
Haiti.....		Bauxite.
Jamaica.....		BAUXITE.
Mexico.....		ANTIMONY, bismuth, cadmium, CELESTITE, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Netherlands Antilles.....	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Peru.....		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam.....		Bauxite.
Venezuela.....		Industrial diamonds (stones).
Unidentified sources.....	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM, MATERIALS AND SERVICES.	BERYLLIUM BILLETS.

¹ Materials listed in caps were received during calendar year 1964.

² Materials, goods, equipment, and services required for other Government agencies.

³ Materials acquired for the national and supplemental stockpiles.

TABLE 27.—Title III, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, calendar year 1964, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Europe (total).....	32,215	1,083,118	Africa—Continued		
Austria.....		59,000	Togo.....		82
Azores.....		261	Tunisia.....	169	1,248
Belgium.....	422	118,758	Near East and South Asia (total).....	16,256	159,495
Denmark.....		10,620	Aden.....		128
Finland.....	1,049	7,307	Bahrein.....		22
France.....		63,453	Burma.....	3,745	3,745
Germany, West.....	4,794	149,301	Ceylon.....		1,315
Ireland.....	4,168	47,294	Cyprus.....		1,806
Italy.....	1,340	35,707	Greece.....	486	12,116
Luxembourg.....	177	1,828	India.....	5,973	44,396
Malta.....		624	Iran.....	19	777
Netherlands.....	1,361	143,987	Iraq.....	602	3,440
Norway.....		29,027	Israel.....	5,138	48,258
Poland.....	10,405	22,618	Jordan.....	7	1,704
Portugal.....	855	8,099	Kuwait.....		148
Spain.....	1,000	43,553	Lebanon.....	286	4,680
Sweden.....		14,519	Mauritius.....		15
Switzerland.....	141	3,459	Pakistan.....		56
Trieste.....		1,371	Qatar.....		10
United Kingdom ²	3,113	299,494	Saudi Arabia.....		802
Yugoslavia.....	3,390	22,838	Syrian Arab Republic.....		7,252
Africa (total).....	10,103	58,949	Turkey.....		17,585
Algeria.....	6	1,771	United Arab Republic (Egypt).....		11,240
Angola.....		19	Far East and Pacific (total).....	23,839	273,848
Cameroon.....		58	Australia.....		8,418
Canary Islands.....	2,001	15,520	Cambodia.....		38
Cape Verde Islands.....		36	China (Taiwan).....	5,415	14,812
Congo (Léopoldville).....	146	3,143	Goa.....		54
Ethiopia.....	148	314	Guam.....		56
Ghana.....		4,674	Hong Kong.....	633	14,914
Liberia.....		291	Indonesia.....	6,067	7,671
Libya.....	248	256	Japan.....	750	193,909
Madeira.....		160	Korea.....	3,478	7,824
Morocco.....	1,093	4,302	Laos.....		74
Mozambique.....		4,627	Malaysia.....	199	1,097
Nigeria.....		2,963	New Zealand.....		271
Republic of South Africa.....	4,340	13,315	Philippines.....	7,242	19,290
Rhodesia and Malawi.....		466	Ryukyu Islands (Oki- nawa).....		824
Rwanda/Burundi.....		91	Thailand.....		4,536
Sao Tome.....		46	Vietnam.....	55	60
Senegal.....	1,171	4,523			
Sierra Leone.....		80			
Somaliland, French.....		183			
Sudan.....	781	781			

(Continued)

TABLE 27.—Title III, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, calendar year 1964, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964¹—Continued

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
North America (total).....		3,823			
Canada.....		3,684	Ecuador.....		33
Greenland.....		36	El Salvador.....		831
St. Pierre/Miquelon.....		103	Guatemala.....	1,340	4,813
Latin America (total).....	35,633	188,071	Haiti.....	135	6,545
Antigua.....		28	Honduras.....	197	518
Argentina.....		11	Jamaica.....	135	1,854
Bahamas.....		42	Mexico.....		19,659
Bermuda.....		70	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
Bolivia.....	871	8,263	Nicaragua.....		621
Brazil.....	16,055	67,111	Panama.....		175
British Guiana.....		20	Paraguay.....		8
British Honduras.....		64	Peru.....	6,179	38,213
British West Indies.....		21	Surinam.....		13
Canal Zone.....		144	Trinidad.....		111
Chile.....	936	4,446	Uruguay.....	315	1,561
Colombia.....	7,527	21,728	Venezuela.....	5	1,826
Costa Rica.....		1,001	Virgin Islands.....		77
Cuba.....		5,526	Others ³		15
Dominican Republic.....	1,938	2,701	Grand total.....	118,046	1,767,319

¹ Commodity values at export market prices.

² Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957.

³ Includes small quantities to Barbados, British West Africa, Iceland, Masquat, and Oman, Portuguese Guinea and Puerto Rico.

TABLE 28.—Title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed from beginning of program (as modified by purchase authorization transactions) through Dec. 31, 1964

Country	Date signed	Estimated market value including transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
El Salvador.....	Aug. 21, 1961	2,000	2,800
Venezuela ¹	Nov. 11, 1961		
Portugal.....	Nov. 28, 1961	13,260	20,380
Peru.....	Mar. 20, 1962	2,000	2,000
Liberia.....	Apr. 12, 1962	8,640	12,473
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 21, 1962	10,100	14,236
Venezuela.....	May 17, 1962	8,900	10,500
Yugoslavia (amendment).....	May 18, 1962	7,200	11,569
Venezuela (amendment).....	June 18, 1962	5,000	6,000
Subtotal, beginning of program through June 30, 1962.....		57,100	79,958

(Continued—)

TABLE 28.—TITLE IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed from beginning of program (as modified by purchase authorization transactions) through Dec. 31, 1964—Continued

Country	Date signed	Estimated market value including transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Chile.....	Aug. 8, 1962	19,575	28,885
Ethiopia.....	Aug. 13, 1962	1,400	2,180
China (Taiwan).....	Aug. 31, 1962	9,400	9,348
Yugoslavia.....	Nov. 28, 1962	16,200	24,467
Chile.....	Nov. 29, 1962	1,428	3,233
Dominican Republic.....	Nov. 30, 1962	4,996	6,641
Bolivia.....	Feb. 4, 1963	1,408	1,993
Ryukyu Islands.....	Feb. 6, 1963	13,697	14,992
Colombia.....	Mar. 27, 1963	6,930	8,105
Bolivia (amendment).....	Mar. 29, 1963	1,584	1,600
Ecuador.....	Apr. 5, 1963	3,780	4,263
Ryukyu Islands (amendment).....	May 1, 1963	7,395	9,770
Subtotal, July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963.....		87,793	115,529
Iraq.....	Aug. 27, 1963	6,856	8,211
Dominican Republic (amendment).....	Sept. 14, 1963	14,990	18,113
Paraguay.....	Sept. 16, 1963	152	152
Syrian Arab Republic.....	Nov. 18, 1963	400	400
Bolivia (amendment).....	Nov. 20, 1963	310	432
Iraq (amendment).....	Dec. 5, 1963	7,959	11,354
Syrian Arab Republic (amendment).....	Dec. 28, 1963	1,355	2,095
Iceland.....	Feb. 13, 1964	1,260	1,584
Portugal.....	Apr. 3, 1964	10,875	16,095
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 27, 1964	26,328	40,356
Bolivia (amendment).....	Apr. 27, 1964	989	1,329
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 28, 1964	19,725	28,486
China (Taiwan).....	June 3, 1964	5,940	6,033
Chile (amendment).....	June 30, 1964	20,922	26,367
Subtotal, July 1, 1963, through June 30, 1964.....		118,061	161,007
Ecuador (amendment).....	Oct. 6, 1964	1,106	1,463
Yugoslavia.....	Oct. 28, 1964	29,094	31,680
Yugoslavia.....	Oct. 29, 1964	11,607	14,585
Iran.....	Nov. 16, 1964	2,150	2,150
Greece.....	Nov. 17, 1964	35,795	36,589
Kenya.....	Dec. 7, 1964	76	94
Iran.....	Dec. 15, 1964	2,150	2,150
Iceland.....	Dec. 30, 1964	1,296	1,580
China (Taiwan).....	Dec. 31, 1964	47,814	78,509
Subtotal, July 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1964.....		131,088	168,800
Total all agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1964.....		394,042	525,294

¹ Voided June 1, 1962, and principal provisions thereof incorporated in June 18, 1962, amendment to agreement of May 17, 1962.

TABLE 29.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Europe:												
Iceland.....	1.2				1.0				2.2	0.4	2.6	3.2
Portugal.....	21.6								21.6	2.5	24.1	36.5
Yugoslavia.....	51.8			42.8			14.8	2.1	111.5	8.7	120.2	165.4
Total.....	74.6			42.8	1.0		14.8	2.1	135.3	11.6	146.9	205.1
Africa:												
Ethiopia.....				1.3					1.3	.1	1.4	2.2
Kenya.....	.1								.1		.1	.1
Liberia.....	.6	.8	6.4						7.8	.8	8.6	12.5
Total.....	.7	.8	6.4	1.3					9.2	.9	10.1	14.8
Near East and South Asia:												
Greece.....	5.6	18.5					7.2		31.3	4.5	35.8	36.6
Iran.....		3.2							3.2	1.1	4.3	4.3
Iraq.....	9.7				2.5			.3	12.5	2.3	14.8	19.5
Syrian Arab Republic.....			1.2		.4				1.6	.2	1.8	2.5
Total.....	15.3	21.7	1.2		2.9		7.2	.3	48.6	8.1	56.7	63.0
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan).....	15.3	1.6		23.0	1.6	.2	15.5		57.2	5.8	63.0	93.3
Ryukyu Islands.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		5.0		18.2	2.9	21.1	24.8
Total.....	16.1	3.5	6.8	24.4	3.9	.2	20.5		75.4	8.7	84.1	118.6

Latin America:

Bolivia.....	2.2		.3			.9	.5		3.9	.4	4.3	5.3
Chile.....	20.7	1.1		6.1	3.3	2.1	3.1	2.7	39.1	2.8	41.9	58.5
Colombia.....	2.1				1.1		3.0		6.2	.7	6.9	8.1
Dominican Republic.....		.6	12.0		6.0				18.6	1.4	20.0	24.7
Ecuador.....	2.0				1.2		1.2		4.4	.5	4.9	5.8
El Salvador.....	1.8								1.8	.2	2.0	2.8
Paraguay.....		.1							.1		.1	.1
Peru.....							1.8		1.8	.2	2.0	2.0
Venezuela ²		5.8		2.7					² 13.1	² .8	² 13.9	² 16.5
Total.....	28.8	7.6	12.3	8.8	11.6	3.0	9.6	2.7	89.0	7.0	96.0	123.8
Grand total ³	135.5	⁴ 33.6	26.7	77.3	19.4	⁵ 3.2	⁶ 52.1	⁷ 5.1	357.5	36.3	393.8	525.3

¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² Excludes cancelled November 1961 agreement. Includes amendment of June 18, 1962, which provides for increasing total value including ocean transportation by any amount up to \$5 million, which may be applied in any proportion to the following commodities: grain and grain products, dairy products, fats and oils, dry edible beans and peas, livestock products, and fruits and vegetables.

³ Not necessarily complete for all commodities. See footnote 2.

⁴ Barley.....	1.5
Corn.....	30.5
Grain sorghum.....	.7
Mixed livestock feed.....	.9
Total.....	33.6
⁴ Nonfat dry milk.....	0.5
Anhydrous milk fat and/or butter fat.....	1.6
Condensed milk.....	.9
Evaporated milk.....	.2
Total.....	3.2

⁶ Lard.....	0.3
Tallow.....	12.0
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	24.0
Soybeans.....	13.3
Soybean meal.....	2.5
Total.....	52.1

⁷ Beef.....	2.2
Beans.....	2.1
Seeds.....	.5
Poultry.....	.3
Total.....	5.1

TABLE 30.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed, calendar year 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Near East and South Asia:												
Iraq.....	9.7				2.5			0.3	12.5	2.3	14.8	19.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....			1.2		.4				1.6	.2	1.8	2.5
Total.....	9.7		1.2		2.9			.3	14.1	2.5	16.6	22.1
Far East and Pacific:												
Ryukyu Islands.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		5.0		18.2	2.9	21.1	24.8
Total.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		5.0		18.2	2.9	21.1	24.8
Latin America:												
Bolivia.....	1.3		.3			.9	.5		3.0	.3	3.3	4.0
Colombia.....	2.1				1.1		3.0		6.2	.7	6.9	8.1
Dominican Republic.....		.6	7.3		6.0				13.9	1.1	15.0	18.1
Ecuador.....	1.1				1.2		1.2		3.5	.3	3.8	4.3
Paraguay.....		.1							.1		.1	.1
Total.....	4.5	.7	7.6		8.3	.9	4.7		26.7	2.4	29.1	34.6
Grand total.....	15.0	2.6	15.6	1.4	13.5	1.9	9.7	.3	59.0	7.8	66.8	81.5

¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.² Corn and/or grain sorghums.³ Condensed milk..... 0.7

Evaporated milk..... .2

Total..... .9

⁴ Lard..... 0.5

Tallow..... 1.0

Cottonseed and/or soybean oil..... 3.4

Soybeans..... 4.8

Total..... 9.7

TABLE 31.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Europe:												
Iceland.....	1.2				1.0				2.2	0.4	2.6	3.2
Portugal.....	9.7								9.7	1.1	10.8	16.1
Yugoslavia.....	51.8			15.3			10.7	1.6	79.4	7.3	86.7	115.1
Total.....	62.7			15.3	1.0		10.7	1.6	91.3	8.8	100.1	134.4
Africa:												
Kenya.....	.1								.1		.1	.1
Total.....	.1								.1		.1	.1
Near East and South Asia:												
Greece.....	5.6	18.5					7.2		31.3	4.5	35.8	36.6
Iran.....		3.2							3.2	1.1	4.3	4.3
Total.....	5.6	21.7					7.2		34.5	5.6	40.1	40.9
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan).....	15.3	1.6		23.0	1.6	.2	7.0		48.7	5.0	53.7	84.5
Total.....	15.3	1.6		23.0	1.6	.2	7.0		48.7	5.0	53.7	84.5
Latin America:												
Bolivia.....	.9								.9	.1	1.0	1.3
Chile.....	9.8	.6		2.6	1.8	.8	1.4	2.2	19.2	1.7	20.9	26.4
Ecuador.....	.9								.9	.2	1.1	1.5
Total.....	11.6	.6		2.6	1.8	.8	1.4	2.2	21.0	2.0	23.0	29.2
Grand total.....	95.3	² 23.9		40.9	4.4	³ 1.0	⁴ 26.3	⁵ 3.8	195.6	21.4	217.0	289.1

¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² Corn..... 21.6
Barley..... 1.6
Grain sorghums..... .7

Total..... 23.9

³ Butter..... .8
Condensed milk..... .2
Total..... 1.0

⁴ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil..... 17.1
Tallow..... 9.2
Total..... 26.3

⁵ Beans..... 1.6
Beef..... 2.2
Total..... 3.8

TABLE 32.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Meat and poultry	Dry edible beans	Hay and pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Europe:										
Iceland.....	784		5		1,007					
Portugal.....	12,714									
Yugoslavia.....	27,925			315			191,277		286	
Total.....	41,423		5	315	1,007		191,277		286	
Africa:										
Ethiopia.....				9						
Kenya.....	25									
Liberia.....	221	354	992							
Total.....	246	354	992	9						
Near East and South Asia:										
Greece.....	2,939	12,795					52,911			
Iran.....		1,968								
Iraq.....	5,511				3,307			992		
Syrian Arab Republic.....			200		441					
Total.....	8,450	14,763	220		3,748		52,911	992		
Far East and Pacific:										
China (Taiwan).....	8,267	1,181		200	1,799	683	261,247			
Ryukyu Islands.....	441	1,378	992	10	3,307		113,097			
Total.....	8,708	2,559	992	210	5,106	683	374,344			
Latin America:										
Bolivia.....	1,144		41			4,354	4,431			
Chile.....	11,574	788		43	2,811	11,023	26,456	6,614		11
Colombia.....	1,102				1,102		26,455			
Dominican Republic.....		394	1,763		6,000					
Ecuador.....	1,029				1,224		13,228			
El Salvador.....	919									
Paraguay.....		13								
Peru.....							13,779			
Venezuela ¹		4,724		18						
Total.....	15,768	5,919	1,804	61	11,137	15,377	84,349	6,614		11
Grand total.....	74,595	² 23,595	4,013	595	20,998	⁴ 16,060	³ 702,881	7,606	286	11

¹ Excludes cancelled Nov. 11, 1961, agreement.

² Beef.....	
³ Barley.....	1,378
Corn.....	21,259
Other sorghums.....	591
Mixed livestock feeds.....	367
Total.....	23,595

⁴ Nonfat dry milk.....	6,614
Anhydrous milk fat/butterfat.....	4,409
Condensed milk.....	3,549
Evaporated milk.....	1,488
Total.....	16,060

⁵ Lard.....	2,866
Cottonseed/soybean oil.....	200,092
Tallow.....	138,685
Soybeans.....	297,624
Soybean meal.....	65,614
Total.....	702,881

TABLE 33.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed, calendar year 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oil and oil seeds	Poultry
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Near East and South Asia:								
Iraq.....	5,511				3,307			992
Syrian Arab Republic.....			220		441			
Total.....	5,511		220		3,748			992
Far East and Pacific:								
Ryukyu Islands.....	411	1,378	992	10	3,307		113,097	
Total.....	411	1,378	992	10	3,307		113,097	
Latin America:								
Bolivia.....	777		41			4,354	4,431	
Colombia.....	1,102				1,102		26,455	
Dominican Republic.....		394	1,102		6,000			
Ecuador.....	551				1,224		13,228	
Paraguay.....		13						
Total.....	2,430	407	1,143		8,326	4,354	44,114	
Grand total.....	8,382	¹ 1,785	2,355	10	15,381	² 4,354	³ 157,211	992

¹ Corn.....	1,772
Mixed feed grains.....	13
Total.....	1,785

² Condensed milk.....	2,899
Evaporated milk.....	1,455
Total.....	4,354

³ Lard.....	2,866
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	28,682
Tallow.....	15,432
Soybeans.....	110,231
Total.....	157,211

TABLE 34.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Meat	Dry edible beans
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Europe:									
Iceland.....	784		5		1,007				
Portugal.....	5,512								
Yugoslavia.....	27,925			115			105,821		220
Total.....	34,221		5	115	1,007		105,821		220
Africa:									
Kenya.....	25								
Total.....	25								
Near East and South Asia:									
Greece.....	2,939	12,795					52,911		
Iran.....		1,968							
Total.....	2,939	14,763					52,911		
Far East and Pacific:									
China (Taiwan).....	8,267	1,181		200	1,799	683	73,854		
Total.....	8,267	1,181		200	1,799	683	73,854		
Latin America:									
Bolivia.....	367								
Chile.....	5,328	394		18	1,356	2,205	13,228	6,614	
Ecuador.....	478								
Total.....	6,173	394		18	1,356	2,205	13,228	6,614	
Grand total.....	51,625	¹ 16,338	5	138	4,162	² 2,888	³ 245,814	⁴ 6,614	220

¹ Corn..... 14,369
 Barley..... 1,378
 Grain sorghums..... 591
 Total..... 16,338

² Butter..... 2,205
 Condensed milk..... 683
 Total..... 2,888

³ Cottonseed/soybean oil..... 144,403
 Tallow..... 101,411
 Total..... 245,814
⁴ Beef..... 6,614

TABLE 35.—Title IV, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1963 and 1964 and cumulative from beginning of program through Dec. 30, 1964. Quantity and estimated market value ¹

Commodity	Unit	Calendar year 1963		Calendar year 1964		Cumulative total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains:							
Wheat.....	Bu.....	6,300	10,953	29,920	50,856	46,492	79,147
Wheat flour.....	Lb.....	27,729	1,044	30,582	1,145	59,509	2,265
Bulgur.....	Lb.....	330	15			330	15
Corn.....	Bu.....	79	104	719	1,124	798	1,228
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.....	20	24			20	24
Mixed feed.....	Lb.....					3,663	192
Oil and oil products:							
Soybeans.....	Bu.....	2,195	5,746			3,316	8,661
Oilseed meal.....	Lb.....					54,776	2,056
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	28,272	3,357	99,007	9,379	158,160	15,884
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	390	55	2,213	200	2,603	255
Tallow.....	Lb.....	36,935	2,371	23,935	1,985	60,870	4,356
Lard.....	Lb.....	2,526	294			2,526	294
Dairy products:							
Anhydrous milk fat.....	Lb.....	2,078	736	282	116	2,360	852
Butter oil.....	Lb.....			1,503	626	1,503	626
Dry whole milk.....	Lb.....			37	23	37	23
Nonfat dry milk.....	Lb.....	6,613	410			6,613	410
Condensed milk.....	Lb.....	2,969	666			2,969	666
Evaporated milk.....	Lb.....	1,731	217			1,731	217
Other:							
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	2,927	2,839	3,582	3,698	6,937	7,116
Rice.....	Cwt.....	731	4,694	931	5,448	1,837	11,339
Beans.....	Cwt.....	64	498	150	1,223	214	1,721
Cotton.....	Bale.....	125	16,882	131	17,163	370	49,331
Total value.....			50,905		92,986		186,678
Total quantity: Thousand metric tons.....		399.44		982.93		1,719.32	

¹ Quantity is based on tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Value is estimated export market value, basis U.S. port or export. Estimates are revised to reflect actual amounts financed by CCC when this information is obtained for completed purchase authorizations.

TABLE 36.—Title IV, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1964¹

Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Bolivia.....	3,895	3,344
Chile.....	39,100	30,239
China (Taiwan).....	57,317	11,273
Colombia.....	6,180	5,155
Dominican Republic.....	18,543	8,798
Ecuador.....	4,292	3,690
El Salvador.....	1,800	623
Ethiopia.....	1,347	1,347
Greece.....	31,253	.....
Iceland.....	2,240	1,008
Iran.....	3,218	767
Iraq.....	12,525	10,326
Kenya.....	68	.....
Liberia.....	7,812	661
Paraguay.....	150	.....
Peru.....	1,850	1,764
Portugal.....	21,635	21,573
Ryukyu Islands.....	18,237	3,816
Syrian Arab Republic.....	1,632	392
Venezuela.....	12,972	.....
Yugoslavia.....	111,607	81,902
Total.....	357,773	186,678

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



THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1964.

*"Grant us a common faith that
man shall know bread and
peace . . ."*

FROM A PRAYER BY STEPHEN VINCENT BENET