FOOD FOR PEACE

FISCAL YEAR 1975

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1974 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

February 9, 1977

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Executive Order 11963 of January 19, 1977, delegates authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the Congress the annual report on Public Law 480. Accordingly, I am pleased to send the fiscal year 1975 annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480 (Food for Peace). This program continues to support the economic, humanitarian, and foreign policy objectives of the United States, providing assistance to alleviate hunger and malnutrition and promoting economic progress, including agricultural development, in the developing countries.

Increased commodity supplies permitted a doubling of U.S. shipments under the Food for Peace Program over those of the previous year. Wheat and wheat products again were the leading commodities shipped under the program. Major disaster relief efforts were directed mainly to Asia, followed by Africa, the Near East and Latin America. The level of U.S. contributions to the World Food Program and the U.S. voluntary agencies was substantial. Enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 imposed a new legislative mandate that at least 70 percent of concessional food aid be allocated to nations designated by the United Nations as most seriously affected by the need to import substantial food aid. Major Title I country programs in that group included Bangladesh, India, Egypt, and Pakistan.

The Food for Peace Program continues to be a major component of the overall U.S. foreign aid effort. Concessional sales programs encourage recipient countries to carry out projects and activities to improve their agricultural production and to promote economic development. The Title II donations program improves the nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers, babies, and preschool children in less developed countries through support of food-for-work programs. In this its 21st year, the Public Law 480 program performs a vital role in giving humanitarian assistance to those stricken by disaster, enhances economic development, contributes to the development and expansion of foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, and supports our foreign policy objectives around the world.

Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

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In fiscal year 1975, exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 were valued at approximately $1.1 billion, an increase of about $240 million over the previous year's total of $760 million. Along with the increase in export value, total volume of commodities shipped in fiscal 1975 advanced considerably to 4.8 million metric tons (MT)—double that of the previous year. The increase in program level in fiscal year 1975 reflected increased availability of commodities for programing under Public Law 480. The availability criteria, which are established in section 401 of the Act, provide that commodities can only be made available for shipment under Public Law 480 when supplies have been assured for domestic consumption, adequate domestic carryover stocks, and expected commercial exports. The section also provides for consideration of domestic and consumer prices in determining Public Law 480 availability.

Exports under the title I sales programs totaled about $759 million, substantially above the $488 million figure for the previous fiscal year. Commodities shipped under title I agreements during fiscal year 1975 totaled 3.6 million metric tons, twice that shipped the previous fiscal year. Under the title II donations program, the export value of commodities and products shipped was approximately $334.4 million, with 1.2 million MT (grain equivalent) moved to overseas outlets.

With total agricultural exports at a record $21.6 billion, the Public Law 480 percentage of the total was only 5 percent of export value.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 placed a significant new legislative requirement on title I programing in fiscal year 1975. Section 55(a) (5) of the Act directed that at least 70 percent of concessional food aid provided in fiscal year 1975 should be allocated to the nations designated by the United Nations as "most seriously affected" by food shortages. On the basis of both title I allocations and shipments, compliance with the new provision was achieved. About 79 percent of all food commodities were allocated and shipped to countries on the United Nations' list of those most seriously affected by the need to make substantial food imports. The major country programs in that group included Bangladesh, India, Egypt and Pakistan.

SALES PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 1975, title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of $972.2 million, an increase of $399.8 million over fiscal year 1974. The greater fiscal year 1975 activity primarily reflected increased availability of commodities for programing under Public Law 480.

In fiscal year 1975, convertible local currency agreements made up 78 percent of the total value of agreements signed, with dollar credit agreements comprising the remaining 22 percent.

On the basis of dollar value, the 6 countries to which the largest amount of commodities were programed during the year were Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Cambodia, Pakistan and Chile. Bangladesh accounted for about 25 percent ($239.39 million) of the value of the commodities programed; India, about 13 percent ($128 million); Egypt, about 11 percent ($110 million); Cambodia, about 9 percent ($91.5 million); Pakistan, about 8 percent ($83.6 million), and Chile, about 6 percent ($57.8 million).

During fiscal year 1975, about 3.6 million MT of commodities were

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shipped under title I agreements, twice that shipped in the previous fiscal year. The tonnage shipped under title I during fiscal 1975 brought the cumulative shipment total since the program began to approximately 184.5 million MT.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat displaced rice and regained its customary position as the leading commodity shipped under title I. At $400 million and 2.6 million MT, wheat accounted for 53 percent of the total value and 75 percent of the total quantity shipped. Rice, at about $290 million and 737,000 MT, accounted for 38 percent of the total value and 21 percent of the total quantity.

Other commodities shipped under title I in fiscal year 1975 were wheat flour (98,000 MT valued at $21.0 million); soybean oil (29,000 MT valued at $21.9 million); corn (14,433 MT valued at $2.0 million); tobacco (5,712 MT valued at $16.5 million); and cotton (43,000 bales valued at $11.3 million.

TRANSITION TO DOLLAR SALES

In accordance with section 103(b) of Public Law 480, no new local currency sales agreements have been concluded since December 31, 1971. The only local currencies held by the U.S. Treasury under agreements signed since that date are those received as currency use payments from recipient nations.

INITIAL PAYMENT AND CURRENCY USE PAYMENT

Most title I agreements call for an initial payment, usually 5 percent, in dollars. Agreements or agreement amendments in fiscal year 1975 with 12 countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. These countries were Egypt, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea, Pakistan, Syria, and Tanzania. Initial payment made to U.S. suppliers for fiscal year 1975 totaled $12.4 million as compared to $9.4 million for the previous fiscal year.

There is also provision for a "currency use payment." This is payment in local currencies which the U.S. Government needs for expenses in the recipient country and would otherwise have to purchase for dollars. Currency use payments are considered as advance payments of interest and principal under long-term credit agreements.

Currency use payments for U.S. uses were required in the agreements of Chile, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Syria, Tanzania and Vietnam during the fiscal year.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Sales under Public Law 480 provide substantial balance of payment benefits to the United States. Currency use payments and repayments of local currencies from loans for economic development made under previous title I agreements provide local currencies used by U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses, with corresponding dollar expenditure savings. Program costs recovered by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which is reimbursed in dollar equivalent by the U.S. agencies using local currencies, amounted to $122 million in fiscal year 1975. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed nearly $3.1 billion.

Interest and principal installment payments, totaling about $171 million, also were received from 48 countries and 8 private trade entities during fiscal year 1975 on prior years' sales agreements. The total balance of payment benefits generated by title I in fiscal year 1975, then, was $293 million. At the end of the fiscal year, total arrearage was $9.2 million. However, $1.7 milion of this was received on July 1, 1975.

USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Although sales for local currencies have been phased out, substantial amounts of foreign currency continue to be made available through currency use payments and payments of principal and interest on loans to private enterprises and on economic development loans made with cur-

rencies generated under earlier agreements. These currencies are used for a wide variety of U.S. purposes.

In 7 countries, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is in excess of requirements. In these designated countries, "U.S. use" proceeds are available under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs," which are limited to excess currency countries, for purposes authorized by sections 104(a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, under section 104(j), currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel and other purposes with dollar receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland and Tunisia were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements in fiscal year 1975. Poland, however, will lose its excess designation on December 31, 1976.

Included in the use of foreign currencies are market development projects, scientific, cultural and educational programs, and sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

Export Market Development

During the two decades the export market development program has been in operation, the value of U.S. farm exports has increased from $3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to $21.6 billion in fiscal year 1975—setting a new record for the fifth consecutive year. In fiscal 1975, 38 foreign markets each imported over $100 million worth of U.S. farm products.

To a large extent, the growth of export sales can be attributed to aggressive worldwide market development efforts launched by the Government in cooperation with numerous private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups.

Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 programs, foreign currencies totaling about $165 million have been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities. Private trade and producer associations in this country and private organizations in foreign nations have matched this sum with their own funds to finance the jointly sponsored program.

In fiscal year 1975, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated $38.2 million. The Government provided less than a third ($12.6 million), with the remainder ($25.6 million) coming from U.S. and third party expenditures. Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government outlays by successively larger percentages in each of the past 10 years.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has an on-going cooperative program with nonprofit agricultural trade and producer groups to develop new commercial markets for U.S. farm commodities and to maintain and expand existing markets.

Currently, FAS participates with 40 cooperators in sponsoring continuous and long-term projects, with 23 cooperators on periodic and short-term projects, and with 10 cooperators on a contractual basis under the Export Incentive Program. Under the Foreign Market Development Program, FAS jointly sponsors 40 permanently staffed offices in 22 countries, which carry out market development projects in more than 70 foreign markets. The FAS trade opportunity referral system (TORS), a computerized system for referring trade inquiries from foreign buyers to specific suppliers in the United States, prompted trade leads in fiscal 1975 that resulted in export sales with an estimated value of $9.6 million.

Marketing and Utilization Research

During fiscal year 1975, the Department of Agriculture issued 5 grants for a total of $300,461 dollar equivalent. The grants—2 in Poland and one each in Egypt, Pakistan and Yugoslavia—dealt with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

Grants continued to be issued for commodity research to expand markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, with program emphasis on fundamental chemical and physical research as a basis for technological developments.

During fiscal year 1975, USDA issued 5 grants, totaling $293,528 dollar equivalent, to institutions in Pakistan, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Various agencies and Departments of the U.S. Government are authorized to use foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 to conduct programs of scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation between the United States and other countries, including the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications.

During fiscal year 1975, the Department of Agriculture made 56 grants for a dollar equivalent total of $5,722,889, to four excess currency nations and Yugoslavia in fields of research that included plant science, conservation, forestry, human nutrition, hybrid seed and animal disease.

The Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) obligated the equivalent of $165,000 for environmental research and translation of scientific and technical literature. A total of $5.21 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

In fiscal year 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allocated approximately $1.2 million for cooperative research projects with excess currency nations. The Agency carries out 55 cooperative programs. Two-thirds are concerned with air and water pollution, and the remaining one-third of the programs relate to energy, radiation, solid waste management, pesticides and interdisciplinary efforts. Since the cooperative projects were initiated by EPA in 1970, approximately $16 million has been obligated.

The U.S. Department of the Interior obligated $32,000 during fiscal year 1975 to Poland for research projects on mining hydrology and on base metal deposits in carbonate rocks.

The Department of the Interior also received authorization, with total funding of $1,450,000, for a 3-year cooperative energy research program in Poland. The Department also obligated $70,000 for two cooperative projects with Poland involving research on the liquefaction and gasification of coal. The responsibility for these projects has been assumed by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

Three of the component agencies of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)—the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service—conduct a variety of cooperative programs with foreign nations under the provisions of section 104(b) (3) of Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1975, HEW agencies obligated approximately $9.2 million equivalent in foreign currencies that involve more than 400 separate programs dealing with disease and health, education, and social welfare.

The National Science Foundation, on behalf of 13 federal agencies, coordinates the administration of science information programs in 9 excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded to include not only full-text translations, but also directed to more diversified science information tools. In fiscal year 1975, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of $1,381,778 for use in science information programs. Of this amount, $1,009,562 represented the Foundation's contribution; $372,216 was transferred from other agencies.

The Smithsonian Institution received $2.0 million in excess currencies to award grants for museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history. Grants for research in archeology, anthropology, and systematic and environmental biology continued to be the most important. The Institution also made grants to support research in astrophysics and earth sciences.

The Library of Congress, since 1962, has used Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, precatalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. The only programs currently funded under Public Law 480 are

those for Egypt, Pakistan and Poland. The Library obligated $887,725.36 dollar equivalent for its programs in fiscal year 1975.

Building and Military Housing

During fiscal year 1975, the Department of State obligated $5.6 million to construct, maintain, and operate buildings and related facilities employed in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs. In addition, the Department of Defense uses Public Law 480 currencies for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related facilities, with CCC reimbursed from appropriations to the extent the housing is occupied. From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1975, the equivalent of $90.0 million (excluding $49 million for the barter program in France) in title I foreign currencies have been transferred to the Department of Defense and disbursed.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

Specified amounts of foreign currencies may be used each year for emergency relief for disasters. None were used for foreign disaster relief in fiscal year 1975.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Since sales agreements now generally provide for payment in dollars rather than local currencies, funds available for loans have declined sharply. In fiscal year 1975, 2 loans were authorized in Pakistan: (1)for the U.S. equivalent of $1.2 million, to expand local tobacco processing, and (2) for $2 million equivalent, to assist a corn processing project.

Economic Development

Section 104(f) of Public Law 480 provides that U.S.-owned local currencies generated by title I sales can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in the recipient countries. The following grants were approved under this section.

A special allocation of 26,000,000 Indian rupees ($3,250,000 equivalent) was made to complete construction of facilities planned under an original $6.5 million in rupees to St. John's Medical College/Hospital, Bangalore, in 1969.

Three grants in excess Pakistani rupees were provided during 1975; a grant of $2,400,000 equivalent for an agricultural development program in the nonirrigated regions of Pakistan; a grant of $6,650,303 equivalent to cover local costs partially to be incurred during the first year of a 5-year malaria control program, and a grant of $4,500,000 equivalent to establish an investment trust, with proceeds to be used to assist the Cardiovascular Institute in Karachi to operate this U.S.-assisted institution.

An allocation of 1 million excess Egyptian pounds ($2,560,000 equivalent) was made to Egypt to provide local currency support costs for two U.S. dollar-financed technical assistance projects: (1) technology transfer and manpower development, and (2) feasibility studies.

An allocation of $10,000 worth of Burmese currency was made to assist in the restoration of earthquake-damaged temples in Burma.

MISCELLANEOUS CURRENCY USES

Among other uses for foreign currencies in fiscal year 1975 were:

Under section 104(g) of Public Law 480, which authorizes local currencies generated by title I sales in a country to be utilized for programs in other friendly countries, about $6.9 million of excess Indian rupees were made available to support development activities in Nepal. Under this authority, too, 3.0 million Indian rupees ($303,000 equivalent) were allocated to pay for inland freight cost of U.S.-financed fertilizer to Afghanistan.

Continued support of family planning programs in Pakistan, with a total dollar equivalent of $5.1 million in Pakistani rupees allocated;

Continued sales of currencies determined to be in excess supply by the Secretary of the Treasury to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel and other purposes. In fiscal year 1975, these

sales amounted to $3.4 million and were authorized in Egypt, Guinea, India, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia.

Self-Help

Under title I programs, all recipient countries commit themselves to self-help measures designed to stimulate agricultural development and related programs. These measures take a variety of forms, and many nations are going well beyond their commitments.

Donations Programs

During fiscal year 1975, 1.1 million metric tons valued at $334.4 million of U.S. agricultural commodities were shipped to 85 countries and territories under title II of Public Law 480 to feed needy people and meet emergencies. During fiscal 1975, there was a concerted effort to de-emphasize government-to-government arrangements, and to program more title II resources through the U.S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program. In terms of value, 58 percent of the commodities were programmed through voluntary agencies and international organizations; 12 percent through government-to-government programs, and 30 percent through the World Food Program.

In fiscal year 1975, about 51.3 million people were aided, compared to 55.5 million the previous fiscal year. This decline resulted primarily from more specific program direction. All title II program proposals were carefully screened to eliminate or cut back lower priority activities, and to insure that the remaining projects adhered to the strict guidelines established to improve program performance.

In fiscal year 1975, 26 percent of all regular program recipients were in the first priority maternal-child health category. The second priority food-for-work recipients, moved up from 18 percent of last year's regular program recipients to 22 percent of all regular programs in fiscal year 1975. The lower priority school feeding recipients dropped from 55 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal 1974 to 49 percent in fiscal year 1975.

Emergency recipients totaled 12.8 million in fiscal year 1975, compared to 6.3 million in fiscal 1974. The recipients of major disaster relief efforts in 1975 included India, Bangladesh, Haiti, Pakistan, and the Sahel region of West Africa.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal year 1975, followed by feed grains, nonfat dry milk, vegetable oil, and rice. Blended high protein foods and nonfat dry milk made up a significant quantity of processed products shipped abroad, particularly for pre-school and school feeding projects. In maternal child feeding programs, for example, 42 percent of the commodities programed were corn-soy blend, instant corn-soy milk, wheat-soy blend, whey-soy drink mix, and nonfat dry milk.

Shipments were larger to Asia than to any other geographic area, followed by Africa, the Near East and Latin America, in that order.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP), a joint activity by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome, continues to expand. The Program's organization and duties have been broadened in response to recommendations of the World Food Conference of November 1974. The United States contributes commodities and ocean freight to the WFP under title II of Public Law 480, and cash from the A.I.D. appropriation. For the 1975-76 biennium, the United States pledged a maximum contribution of $140 million—$97 million for commodities, $40 million for ocean transportation, and $3 million in cash for administrative expenses.

TITLE I — SALES PROGRAMS

TITLE I—SALES PROGRAMS

Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Until the end of 1971 the law permitted sales agreements which provided for payment in local currencies on commodity delivery. Since 1972 sales agreements have been negotiated only for long term credit repayable in dollars (dollar credit) or in currencies convertible to dollars (convertible local currency credit). Convertible local currency agreements usually allow a longer period for repayment than dollar credit agreements and are used when a complete transition from local currency sales to dollar credit has not been feasible.

Dollar credit agreements may provide for a specific down payment in dollars, foreign currency, or both, upon delivery of the commodities. The balance of the agreement is repaid in dollars in approximately equal annual installments over a period of up to 20 years. Such agreements may also include a grace period of up to 2 years, during which principal payments are not required.

Repayment under convertible local currency credit agreements is in dollars or, at the option of the United States, in convertible foreign currencies. The maximum terms available under this type of financing are 40 years, including a grace period up to 10 years. A down payment, in dollars, foreign currency, or both, may also be required in this kind of agreement.

Interest rates under both types of financing are set by law at minimums of two percent during the grace period and three percent thereafter. For the majority of title I sales agreements, the minimum rates have been those used.

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation finances the sale and export of commodities under title I, actual sales are made by private U.S. suppliers to foreign importers, government agencies, or private trade entities. The Corporation finances sales by paying suppliers directly through the U.S. banking system for that portion of their sale not covered by the required down payment. It then collects the amount due over the credit period and under the interest rates provided in the importing country's agreement.

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

SALES AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN FY 1975

During fiscal year 1975, 51 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of $972.2 million. Of this amount, some $889.4 million represented new financing commitment. The $82.8 million difference is accounted for by an agreement signed with the Government of Korea in 1973. Commodity deliveries under that agreement had been suspended in fiscal year 1974 because of lack of commodity availability. In fiscal year 1975, programing was again resumed by increasing the rice component in the agreement with corresponding reductions in the commodity components which had been programed but not yet shipped. The net result was that there was no change in the level of that agreement.

Agreements in fiscal year 1975 were entered into with 18 countries considered to be friendly to the United States at the time the agreements

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were signed, in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480. In comparison, sales agreements and amendments were signed with 18 countries in fiscal year 1974 for a total export market value of $572.4 million; in fiscal 1973 the export market value of agreements and amendments with 27 countries was $671.3 million.

The increase in program level in fiscal year 1975 reflected increased availability of commodities for programing under Public Law 480. In contrast, during the early months of 1974 concern about domestic supplies and carryover stocks of wheat resulted in reduced programing levels of wheat and wheat flour. Adverse weather in 1974 also affected the corn and soybean crops and, in light of the uncertain supply situation, no feed grains were programed under title I during the second half of the year. Moreover, a number of programing decisions were postponed during the first half of fiscal 1975, pending a decision on whether to increase the fiscal year 1975 budget level.

In fiscal year 1975 convertible local currency agreements comprised 78 percent of the total value of agreements signed; dollar credit agreements comprised the remaining 22 percent. In terms of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during the year were Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Cambodia, Pakistan and Chile. Programing to Bangladesh represented about 25 percent ($239.39 million) of the total; that to India, about 13 percent ($128.0 million); Egypt, 11 percent ($110.0 million); Cambodia, 9 percent ($91.5 million); Pakistan 8 percent ($83.6 million); and Chile, 6 percent ($57.8 million). Wheat and its products were the major commodities programed in terms of value at 55 percent of the total; rice constituted 35 percent of the total value. In terms of quantity, wheat and its products continued to be the major commodity. Other commodities programed were cotton, soybean oil, blended foods and tobacco.

One amendment to a sales agreement was signed with a private trade entity in fiscal 1975; this was with an organization in Korea. In fiscal year 1974 two amendments were signed with private trade entities, one in Korea and one in Iran.

Shipments

Shipments under title I in fiscal year 1975 amounted to $759 million; the value of shipments since the beginning of the program in 1954 is approximately $17.2 billion. Shipment values in fiscal 1975 were substantially higher than in fiscal year 1974 as commodity availability and program levels increased. Unit prices for most commodities declined slightly in fiscal year 1975 from the relatively high levels established the previous year. During the year about 3.6 million tons of commodities were shipped under title I agreements for a cumulative total of about 184.5 million tons. The tonnage shipped in fiscal year 1975 was twice that shipped in the previous fiscal year but one-half that shipped in 1972.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat regained its customary position as the leading commodity shipped under title I. At $400 million and 2.6 million tons, wheat accounted for 53 percent of the total value and 75 percent of the total quantity shipped. Rice, at about $290 million and 737,000 tons accounted for 38 percent of the total value and 21 percent of the total quantity. Other commodities shipped under the program in fiscal year 1975 were wheat flour (98,000 tons valued at $21.0 million), soybean oil (29,000 tons valued at $21.9 million), corn (14,433 tons valued at $2.0 million), tobacco (5,712 tons valued at $16.5 million), and cotton (43,000 bales valued at $11.3 million).

During the latter half of fiscal year 1975, an unusual situation occurred when the Governments of Vietnam and Cambodia fell to Communist forces. Title I commodities were enroute to both countries at the time their governments collapsed. Consequently, the wheat, cotton and rice sold under agreements to both Vietnam and Cambodia were "frustrated" short of their intended destination and unloaded at various foreign ports, including Singapore, Hong Kong, Pusan, Manila, and Bangkok. The U.S. Government

claimed the cargoes under the provisions of the Foreign Assets Control Regulations of the Treasury Department and disposed of them by donation or resale to private firms.

Approximately 41,750 metric tons of rice, 18,500 metric tons of wheat, and 11,650 bales of cotton were resold at the overseas locations. Donation was made of about 12,750 metric tons of wheat which was reprogramed under title II to CARE in India. Approximately 1,200 metric tons of rice in Thailand and Guam were used to feed Indochina refugees who fled from Vietnam and Cambodia.

Receipts from the resale of these frustrated commodities amounted to about one-half of the CCC investment, due both to the commodities being out of position and to the urgent need to sell quickly in order to reduce quality deterioration and storage costs. Funds realized from the resale are in CCC's account with the Federal Reserve awaiting a decision on final disposition.

Legislative Requirements In Agreements

ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS

The most significant new legislative requirement placed on title I programing in fiscal year 1975 was the so-called "70/30" requirement. The requirement itself was contained in section 55(a)(5) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, which provided:

> The Congress directs that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, not more than 30 percent of concessional food aid should be allocated to countries other than those which are most seriously affected by current food shortages, unless the President demonstrates to the appropriate Committees of the Congress that the use of such food assistance is solely for humanitarian food purposes.

The Act was approved on December 30, 1975, and added a significant factor to the title I programing process. On the basis both of allocations and of shipments, compliance with this Congressional directive was achieved. About 79 percent of all food commodities were allocated and shipped during the year to countries on the United Nations' list of those most seriously affected by the need to make substantial imports. The major country programs in that group included Bangladesh, India, Egypt, and Pakistan. The requirement related to programing for fiscal year 1975, and by the end of the calendar year permanent legislation establishing an allocation requirement on somewhat different eligibility criteria had been introduced and approved.

TRANSITION TO DOLLAR SALES

In accordance with section 103(b) of Public Law 480, no new local currency sales agreements have been concluded since December 31, 1971. Thus, there are no new program generations of local currencies to be held by the U.S. Treasury, other than those received as currency use payments, described below. Activities of U.S. agencies financed with local currencies, which are described in a later section of this chapter, utilize either excess local currencies which accumulated over a number of years prior to 1972, or which are derived from recipient countries' payments of local currency loans originally made from P.L. 480-generated local currencies.

INITIAL PAYMENT AND CURRENCY USE PAYMENT

Section 103(k) requires an "initial payment" in dollars or in "the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted to dollars" whenever practicable. Initial payments amount to "down payments" of the specified percentage, made in dollars directly to the U.S. supplier by the importing government, through letter of credit arrangements. The Commodity Credit Corporation finances the balance of the commodity cost under the credit terms of the agreement. Initial payment paid to U.S. suppliers for fiscal

year 1975 totaled $12.4 million as compared to $9.4 million for the previous fiscal year and $18.1 million for fiscal year 1973. This year agreements or agreement amendments with 12 countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. Those countries were Egypt, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea, Pakistan, Syria, and Tanzania.

Section 103(b) provides for "currency use payment," which enables the United States to obtain local currency under long-term credit agreements to the extent that such payments are not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act. These currencies may be used by the United States for a number of purposes, but, except for common defense grant purposes permitted through June 30, 1975, they were limited to payment of U.S. obligations in the participating countries during the year. Currency use payments for U.S. uses were required in the agreements of Chile, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Syria, Tanzania, and Vietnam during the year. Currency use payments received are considered as advance payments of interest and principal under long-term credit agreements.

SAFEGUARDS

A number of provisions under section 103 of Public Law 480 incorporate safeguards to insure that sales under the Act do not interfere with the normal commercial marketing of agricultural commodities. As stipulated in the Act, title I agreements include precautions to see that commodities sold under Public Law 480 do not displace usual commercial markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, nor unduly disrupt normal patterns of commercial trade with countries friendly to the United States.

To implement these safeguard provisions, usual marketing requirements based on historical import levels are generally incorporated in agreements. Commercial imports may be required from global (i.e., free world) sources, from the United States, or from a combination of both, and must be accomplished within the agreement supply period. Also, agreements prohibit resale, diversion, or transshipment of Public Law 480 commodities, except when authorized by the U.S. Government. Reports are submitted quarterly to the Department of Agriculture by the importing governments providing information on fulfillment of usual marketing requirements, and giving assurance of domestic utilization of title I commodities.

Balance of Payments Benefits

Sales agreements under title I yield a direct benefit to the U.S. balance of payments. Currency use payments provide one source of foreign currency. Repayments of local currencies from loans for economic development made under previous title I agreements provide a second source of foreign currency. The currencies are used by a number of U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses, thereby saving dollar expenditures for those activities. As agencies use these currencies, they reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) an equivalent amount from their own dollar appropriations. Program costs recovered by the CCC in fiscal year 1975 as a result of the use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to $122 million. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed nearly $3.1 billion. A detailed discussion of the uses of foreign currencies is found later in this report.

In addition to local currency receipts, interest and principal installment payments were received from 48 countries and 8 private trade entities on prior years' credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal year 1975 totaled approximately $171 million. Thus, the total balance of payments benefits generated by title I in fiscal year 1975 was $293 million.

Most installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1975 have been paid. Total arrearage was $9.2 million, or about 5.4 percent of dollar payments received during the year; however, $1.7 million of the arrearage was received on July 1, 1975. On July 3, 1975, agreement was reached between the Governments of the United States and Chile for rescheduling in fiscal year 1976 of the $1.2 million arrearage owned by the Chileans.

Accounting for Title I Costs

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975 totaled $17,998 million—$16,548 million commodity and other costs, $1,203 million ocean transportation costs (including $686 million ocean freight differential), and $247 million interest costs. Through June 30, 1975, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to $14,787 million and reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161, 84th Congress, totaled $3,120 million and $91 million, respectively.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES FOR DOLLARS ON CREDIT TERMS

The gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1975 totaled $5,610 million—$5,184 million commodity and other costs, $422 million ocean transportation costs (including $313 million ocean freight differential), and $4 million interest costs. Through June 30, 1975, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of $991 million, and by appropriations in the amount of $4,619 million.

Development and Financing of Sales Agreements

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

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

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

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

Once Committee approval is obtained, the proposed credit terms are submitted to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies for advice. Consultations are also held with traditional friendly third-country suppliers of the commodities programed. Congressional agricultural committees are informed of the proposed program at this time. Negotiating instructions are prepared in Washington and forwarded to the U.S. Embassy concerned. Negotiations are carried on by the Ambassador or his designees with officials of the host government. Private trade entity agreements follow the same procedure but are generally negotiated in Washington by officials of USDA and the requesting organizations.

Once a title I sales agreement is negotiated and signed, purchase authorizations are issued by the Department of Agriculture. The purchase authorizations provide for financing of specific commodity sales and specify conditions under which financing will be made available. Where the applicable sales agreement provides for a relatively small amount of a commodity, a purchase authorization may be issued for the full amount in the agreement. Where agreement amounts are large, authorizations are generally spaced over the supply period, which is usually either a calendar year or a U.S. fiscal year. For private trade entity agreements purchase authorizations are timed to coincide with the project requirements of the private trade entity. During fiscal year 1975, 65 purchase authorizations were issued.

Concurrently with the issuance of a purchase authorization, the importing country or private trade entity applies to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a "Letter of Commitment." The Letter of Commitment is a document issued by the CCC to the importing country's designated American bank, promising to reimburse the bank for any payments made to American suppliers for approved sales made under the purchase authorization. When an agreement requires an initial payment, the Letter of Commitment provides financing only for the balance of a purchase authorization's value. For example, when title I sales agreements provide for an initial payment of 5 percent, the CCC will not issue Letters of Commitment in excess of 95 percent of the value of the authorization. The remainder must be paid by the importing country, usually through letters of credit.

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

SELF-HELP

All Public Law 480 title I sales agreements since 1967 have contained self-help measures to which recipient countries have committed themselves. The self-help provisions fall into 10 general categories:

(1) Devoting land resources to production of needed food;
(2) Development of the agricultural chemical, farm machinery and equipment, transportation, and other necessary industries;
(3) Training and instructing farmers in agricultural methods and techniques;

(4) Constructing adequate storage facilities;
(5) Improving marketing and distribution systems;
(6) Creating a favorable environment for private enterprise and investment;
(7) Establishing and maintaining government policies to insure adequate incentives to producers;
(8) Establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive agricultural research;
(9) Allocating for these purposes sufficient national budgetary and foreign exchange resources; and
(10) Carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth.

The measures contained in agreements may be specific or general. The purpose is to prompt each nation to place an appropriate emphasis on agricultural development and related programs.

The following country reports illustrate how some participating nations are meeting their agreed objectives to improve agricultural development through self-help measures.

LATIN AMERICA

Chile

The United States began a new major food assistance program in Chile in fiscal year 1975. Self-help measures contained in the agreement of that year and in fiscal year 1976 are related to the broad framework of policies undertaken by the Chilean Government to stabilize the economy. Since agricultural production shortfalls are a principal cause of Chile's precarious foreign exchange position, increased farm production as result of better self-help performance is contributing to stability and growth in the economy at large.

Chile has made serious efforts to increase food production. Wheat production during 1974 was up 23 percent over 1973; corn was up 24 percent, and potatoes up 62 percent. In 1975 total agricultural production rose 16 percent. As a result, food imports declined from $525 million to $337 million in 1975 despite rising food prices. Significant food import needs remain, however, especially for wheat.

Specific self-help measures undertaken by the Government, required under title I agreements and supported in part by sales proceeds, include:

Establishment of a national irrigation program. At the core of this program is a national irrigation Commission set up to plan and coordinate irrigation works throughout the country. Major work began on dams, canals, and on-farm water activities in at least seven agricultural regions.

Development of cooperatives through improved financing and marketing arrangements. The formation of cooperatives is proceeding at a rapid rate. However, of some 800 cooperatives in the agricultural sector only 100 can be considered dynamic. Policies providing cooperatives with preferential treatment in taxation and marketing have been put into effect to increase the viability of newly-created organizations. Government loans have also been provided to 168 cooperatives with some 30,000 members.

Programs to grant adequate sales prices to farmers. Generally, the Government has allowed market forces to determine agricultural prices. Increased prices—nearly consistent with international prices for most crops—have provided a powerful incentive to increased production. Government procurement policy is designed to guarantee a minimum price to producers for those crops, such as wheat, for which government price interventions are still necessary.

Livestock improvement programs. Government credit to individual farmers and cooperatives has been increased to stimulate expansion of the livestock population. Technical assistance to farmers and research on animal health has stimulated the livestock sector.

Programs to improve agricultural statistics. These include acquisi-

tion of trained personnel, development of surveys, and initiation of economic and statistical studies on major development problems of the agriculture sector.

Expansion of credit to small farmers. The Government began an important new lending program for small agricultural producers in May 1975. Over 31,000 farmers having less than five hectares of land benefitted as of September 1975.

Haiti

The self-help measures identified in title I agreements between the United States and Haiti are designed to stimulate increased agricultural production and to benefit Haiti's largely rural population.

Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere and one of the poorest in the world. Its chronic food shortages were exacerbated by a prolonged drought in 1975. Average caloric intake is 1,730 calories per day—the second lowest in the world.

During 1975 the Government of Haiti undertook a number of significant program and policy initiatives which create the basis for forward movement in agriculture. Many of these initiatives were related to the self-help measures contained in the latest Public Law 480 title I sales agreement with Haiti.

The Department of Agriculture has been reorganized to bring its operations closer to farmers and their problems. Seven geographic divisions have been established for areas with distinctly different farming conditions. This newly decentralized operation has begun to distribute inputs such as fertilizer with greater efficiency and attention to local needs.

Two new laws have been enacted to stimulate farm productivity. The first requires land owners to utilize all land according to advice from agronomists—the penalties for leaving land idle are severe. The second establishes special review of ownership in areas where productivity has been inhibited due to confusion over land titles.

The Government has introduced flexible taxation in coffee and sugar production. The new approach is designed to remove disincentives to increased production of these vital export crops.

Revitalization of irrigation systems is a high priority—13 rural areas have been targeted by the Government for increased attention. The United States and other donors are also assisting the Government in a broad range of programs related to irrigation.

To improve rural marketing, the Government has eliminated certain internal taxes which limited farmers' access to markets and has created a National Marketing Agency to provide marketing services to small producers and intermediaries.

With respect to planning, the Government has indicated in its Five-Year plan for 1976-81 that annual public investment in agriculture will increase by 83 percent over the period.

The year 1975 was also one of growing awareness of agriculture as the key to Haiti's development prospects. The Government has become more aggresive in articulating policies and identifying institutions to carry out an agriculture-centered development strategy.

AFRICA

Guinea

The self-help provisions of the 1975 Public Law 480 agreement with the Government of Guinea were generally designed to establish and expand institutions for adaptive applied agricultural research; to develop appropriate agricultural statistics necessary for sound government policy decisions; and to create a favorable economic environment for agriculture, particularly in regard to marketing systems and overall inflationary pressures, and to insure adequate incentives for producers. While there is no doubt concerning the seriousness of Guinea's intentions in the agricultural field nor that increasing agricultural production is the Government's top priority, its efforts to date have had mixed success.

Discussion of the specific self-help provisions in the agreement follows:

Continue to take effective action to stabilize the economy and to guard against inflation. Various anti-inflationary measures were taken since the signing of the sales agreement. These include a limitation on cash withdrawals from banks, limitations on cash disbursements by Government enterprises, suppression of inflationary bank credits, and the creation of both a credit supervision Council and an auditors office. These measures have significantly reduced excess liquidity which, in turn, helped to reduce black market operations and smuggling.

Request the assistance of appropriate international organizations to implement studies of its agricultural programs and policy, especially of the marketing system, in order to improve efficiency and to achieve optimum production levels. Guinea has adopted a specific approach to overall economic development that relies heavily on government-controlled prices. While the absence of economic incentives or free market pricing may be a handicap to achieving optimum production by Western standards, nevertheless, this is the Government solution. The Government did raise its price of rice recently as an encouragement to producers, although the shortage of consumer goods tended to decrease the impact of this incentive to produce more. There is no available information on any other specific efforts during the past year by international organizations to change Guinea's agricultural policies in this respect.

Accelerate applied research on food crops (principally rice and corn) to determine fertilizer requirements, to find higher yielding varieties and to disseminate such information for better crop and soil management practices. In fiscal year 1975, in an effort to comply with this provision of the agreement, the Government requested assistance from the United States in order to accelerate applied research on food crops. The requested assistance is intended to help in determining fertilizer requirements, in finding higher yielding varieties of commodities, and in improving crop and soil management practices. The United States recently approved a project for $605,000 in fiscal year 1976 assisting the Government of Guinea in the development and strengthening of the Education/Research/Extension complex at the National Faculty of Agronomy and National Agriculture Research Institute at Foulaya and the regional vocational school of agriculture at Faranah. These schools, the major agricultural institutions in Guinea, have very limited resources, and U.S. assistance to them will serve to upgrade agricultural training throughout the country. The Agency for International Development will also assist in the development of a model farm in Faranah, which will serve as a local farmer demonstration center and training site for agricultural students. The 110 hectare farm will enable local farmers to participate in applied research, demonstration, and practical training needed to increase food output. Along with two agricultural institutions, the model farm will provide a basic framework for the Government in its efforts to incorporate applied research, demonstration, and practical training in the development of the agricultural sector. The fiscal year 1976 Congressional presentation contains a request for an additional $800,000 for this project, which is estimated to cost $4.9 million through 1980. In addition, the Government of Guinea is expected to bear 25 percent of the total cost ($1.6 million) which will be provided at least partially from the sales proceeds generated by continuing sales of title I commodities.

To disseminate the applied research information, the Guinean Government follows a collective approach, or "Brigade" system. Mechanized production brigades (434), staffed by university students and agricultural technicians, spread out during 1975 throughout the countryside to introduce modernized food cultivation practices. The farmers themselves were collectively organized into 2,005 agricultural production brigades to supply the various industrial enterprises of the country. Additional brigades are planned for this year.

Strengthen systems for collection, computation and analysis of agricultural statistics including import, export, and other related trade data for

use in determining agricultural production and marketing policies. There continues to be a lack of reliable and current statistics on the Guinean economy, especially in the agricultural sector. There is no information on any specific project to improve the agricultural statistics base other than the long-range U.S. effort discussed above.

Tanzania

The self-help provisions of the 1975 title I agreement with the Government of Tanzania were designed to support agricultural and economic activities described in the Agriculture Ministry Development Budget, the Regional Agricultural Development Budget, and the Five-Year Plan. In general, Tanzania has acted vigorously to deal with its food deficit problem. Discussion of the specific self-help provisions in the agreement follows:

Expand and improve food storage and distribution facilities. The National Milling Corporation (NMC) has been given country-wide responsibility for the marketing of food grains including importing, moving the grain from the cooperatives to wholesale outlets, and establishing a national storage system. The NMC now has developed a comprehensive Five-Year Plan projecting needs in storage, grain handling facilities, and pest control, and is making significant progress in improving these services. For example, the ability to unload grain from ships has increased considerably: 100,000 tons of grain were handled in March of 1975 with insignificant damage or loss. In general, Tanzania was able to survive the recent three years of drought without serious food shortages due to the improved distribution system.

Improve livestock production through expansion of veterinary services. provision of stock routes, and other marketing activities. A Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) was established in mid-1974 to oversee livestock development. The Authority, acting as a holding company, strives to guide and improve production, processing, and marketing, and made important strides in 1975. With World Bank and A.I.D. assistance, major efforts are being made in dairy production and distribution, and livestock marketing. A beginning is underway in improved stock routes and water resources, and meat packing plants are being built. These operations are opening up new opportunities for the small cattle producer.

Accord high priority and allocate sufficient resources to increase food production. Tanzania's goal is to reach self-sufficiency in food production by 1980. Spurred on by the impact of three years of drought, the Tanzanian Government has made significant budget adjustments and started major new programs in livestock and food grains, among others, in order to achieve this goal. A nationwide "grow more food" campaign has been mounted that has significantly expanded food crop acreage. Food production is being stressed in the third Five-Year Plan.

Within the general development budget there has been a marked shift to agriculture in fiscal year 1975-76. While development expenditures are projected to increase by 19 percent, agricultural development expenditures are to go up 70 percent. This means that Ministry of Agriculture expenditures will show a ten-fold increase over fiscal year 1971-72. In addition, growing amounts of funds are being funneled to regional development programs in line with the Government's decentralization policy. This will allow development decisions to be made closer to the village as well as speeding up program implementation. While programs for cash crops and livestock still receive a large share of the funding, food grain programs are being put front and center.

For example, in 1975 the Tanzanian Government, with World Bank and A.I.D. assistance, designed and began to implement a nationwide maize production program. This $40 million program will, over a four-year period, assist in increasing maize production by 195,000 tons annually. This will eliminate the need for imports and build up a small reserve against recurring droughts. In general the program concentrates upon 950 villages in the 13 most important maize growing areas. It will provide

inputs, adaptive research, improved extension services, and demonstrations, and improve transport and storage facilities.

To develop the agriculture sector and related rural development programs with a view toward increasing rural productivity. Tanzania's major emphasis has long been on rural development aimed at the small farmer. In 1975 a series of policy changes helped promote this emphasis. The most important were as follows:

(a) Public investment policy led to a reallocation of resources to directly productive projects. The agriculture budget was discussed above. In general, the fiscal year 1974-75 development budget allotted 36 percent to directly productive sectors, while in the preceding four years only 23 percent went to such sectors. In the fiscal year 1975-76 budget 80 percent of all new project funds are devoted to directly productive sectors.

(b) Agricultural producer prices for major crops were greatly increased in May and November 1974 which had a direct effect on fiscal year 1975-76 production. As a result, local producer prices compared to world prices now are as follows:

	Local Price as Percent World Price	
	1973	1975
Maize	38	88
Wheat	56	71
Sorghum	61	97

To keep the issue of adequate producer prices under review an Agricultural Price Review Commission was set up. Regional trading companies also have been established to coordinate distribution of agricultural inputs, marketed products, and consumer goods.

NEAR EAST

Egypt

Beginning with the June 1974 signing of a new Public Law 480 sales agreement and after a lapse of several years, the Government of Egypt committed itself to a comprehensive set of self-help measures to increase food output and provide adequate stocks in all parts of the country. The four principal points comprising the Egyptian Government's commitment are: (1) annual budgeting for increased food production, (2) establishment of a marketing-distribution system in furtherance of this end, (3) accelerating crop and soils research toward the same end, and (4) development of an agricultural statistics system on which policy determinations can be based.

In 1975 the Egyptian Government allocated the local currency equivalent of some $353 million out of its budget for its national agricultural plan, including the self-help measures described above. Of this total nearly $50 million or about 14 percent represented local currency proceeds from Public Law 480 sales under the June 1974 agreement and subsequent amendments.

One of the more encouraging aspects of the self-help measures to which the Government of Egypt has agreed is the formation of a technically qualified cadre of Egyptian professionals who are capable of bringing new ideas and techniques to the solution of the naton's agricultural problems. For several years Egypt has conducted well-conceived programs in such fields as soil improvement, field crops improvement, and pest and plant disease control. Now new skills are beginning to be applied in such traditional fields as plant protection and animal husbandry, as well

as newer practices in statistical sampling, food processing, agricultural credit, and cooperatives.

Also figuring prominently in the Government of Egypt's development plans for the immediate future and helping the numerous Egyptian subsistence farmers are the 30-odd relatively small but important Public Law 480-supported research projects presently under way in various parts of the country. These projects, which increased from 14 in the first half of 1974 to 32 by mid-January of 1976 are providing valuable information and training opportunities for farmers, specialists and extension agents.

Of the 32 projects overlapping nine separate fields of activity, the Government of Egypt has assigned high priority to those relating to horticultural crops, especially citrus for export and processing, and investigation of irrigation and soil salinity problems. These projects are in accord with the self-help objectives summarized above and are consistent with overall Egyptian agricultural development goals.

Israel

Although new wheat plantings were extended to the northern Negev in 1975, adverse weather in critical producing areas caused a 12 percent reduction in Israel's 1975 wheat crop. Nevertheless, the value of overall agricultural production in 1975 ended up 5.4 percent higher than in the preceding year. This is due in part to the strenuous self-help efforts to which the Israeli government had committed itself as a recipient of U.S. wheat under previous Public Law 480 sales agreements. Among the more noteworthy of measures to boost food production and improve distribution were continuation of the adaptive research in plant breeding, especially wheat and maize, and the completion in 1975 of some 110,000 tons of additional flour and feed grain storage capacity in strategic areas of the country.

Jordan

The better part of Jordan's arable land lies in a narrow 80-mile long strip of land in the Jordan River Valley known as the East Gohr (Bank) between the Yarmouk River in the north and the Dead Sea in the south. The total arable land in this area probably does not exceed 33 thousand hectares. Wheat and barley, the two principal domestic food grains, are centered in the Irbid district to the north. Because of the low rainfall, yields of wheat and other basic grains are low, and Jordan must regularly import about one-fourth of its food requirements. In the foreseeable future, therefore, Jordan can be expected to be self-sufficient in wheat only in those years of near record rainfall.

Because of the severe limitations imposed by climate, the Government of Jordan has committed the nation to a comprehensive list of self-help measures emphasizing soil and water conservation, the search for adaptable and higher-yielding wheat varieties, and expansion of the country's grain distribution and storage system to ensure buffer stocks at critical times and places.

In addition to these priority measures, the Government of Jordan has also allocated increased sums from its national budget for new plantings of forestry and horticultural species, both for export market development (fresh and processed citrus) and for conservation purposes. Of the more than 2,800 hectares of land prepared for new plantings of these species in 1975 slightly more than 600 hectares, or 21 percent, were in the Zarqa Watershed, where the all important Zarqa Dam, scheduled for completion late in 1976, is expected to add some 56 million cubic meters of storage capacity to Jordan's scarce water supply.

Syria

Due to significant differences in rainfall from one year to another and the still insufficient areas of land presently under irrigation, Syria's food import requirements fluctuate widely. Thus, even with the high potential indicated for irrigated agriculture in the Euphrates River Basin (which probably will not be fully utilized for another decade), the Syrian Govern-

ment remained committed in 1975 to strengthening the agricultural sector and searching for better ways of farming.

Under the terms of a November 1974 title I agreement for the sale of U.S. wheat and rice to Syria, the Government of Syria committed itself to a series of self-help measures which in general terms were to accelerate agricultural development. Specifically, the Syrian response emphasized (1) budgeting for agriculture, (2) research and extension, (3) storage and processing, and (4) marketing and distribution.

Among the more significant achievements in 1975 toward fulfillment of these measures were (1) a substantial increase (73 percent) in funds allocated for agriculture and land reclamation in the 1975 National Budget, (2) acceleration of crop improvement and livestock research, especially in proving the adaptability of high yielding varieties of wheat (284,000 hectares planted in 1975 compared with 38,000 in 1971), (3) completion of a modern feed mill, a seed processing plant and several strategically located grain silos in furtherance of plans toward eventual self-sufficiency in basic foods, and (4) initiation of a refrigerated warehouse construction project totaling 24,000 metric tons and designed with the same self-sufficiency goal in mind.

SOUTH ASIA

India

The Government of India's long-range goal for feed grain production is to achieve self-sufficiency by fiscal year 1979. To accomplish this goal, a target of 140 million tons of food grain production will be required from the 1978-79 domestic harvest. The production in 1973-74 was of the order of 104 million tons.

The steps proposed to be taken to achieve the increase in food production are as follows:

(1) To bring 11.2 million hectares under irrigation, of which 8.5 million hectares would be in food crops;
(2) To increase the gross cropped area in food crops by about 6.5 million hectares; and
(3) To increase productivity through extension of area under high-yielding varieties by 15 million hectares, increase fertilizer consumption by 5.22 million tons, increase use of pesticides by 34,000 tons, take soil conservation measures on 10 million more hectares, and generally adopt better management practices and changes in cropping patterns.

Other major agricultural objectives include increasing oilseed production from an assumed level of 9.4 million tons in 1973-74 to 12.5 million tons by 1978-79 and increasing the production of sugarcane from the assumed base of 134 million tons in 1973-74 to 170 million tons by 1978-79. The Government of India will supplement the effort of the state governments by launching the Intensive Cane Development Program in areas where there are sugar factories, selecting compact blocks of 2,000 hectares in sub-tropical areas and 1,000 hectares in tropical areas for production and distribution of seeds for commercial cultivation, organizing demonstration plants, training extension staff, implementing plant production measures, and developing roads for transporting inputs and outputs.

Intensified efforts are being made to increase rice production by planting 16.5 million hectares of high-yielding varieties this year. A number of suitable high-yielding varieties have been identified for introduction by means of the Rice Minikit Program. Steps are being taken to advance the sowing time, and farmers are being educated to raise rice nurseries in advance for the Kharif crop. The water supply schedules will be changed to enable the farmers to raise these nurseries. The special program of nurseries for raising seedlings at tubewell points and government farms which was successful in Bihar in 1974 is being extended

to Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, and Kerala this year.

As a result of a July 1975 decision of the First Conference of Irrigation Ministers, the emphasis is now on completing ongoing irrigation projects to support long-range food grain production projects. The 20-point economic program includes creation of irrigation facilities to cover an extra 5 million hectares before the end of the fifth Five-Year Plan through major and medium schemes. The Central Government has proposed $66 million for selected projects which are expected to bring in large benefits. To speed up the progress of major projects, monitoring units are proposed to be set up at central and state levels.

With the recent growth in awareness of the harmful effects on the environment resulting from the indiscriminate and extensive use of toxic chemicals, it has become necessary to know the phenology of pests during the cropping season and the economic threshold, so that pesticides can be used at the right time in lesser quantities than now. As part of an intensive effort at a systematic surveillance of pest and disease development, 12 surveillance stations with 72 outposts have been established in different parts of the country. This is expected to help in the long run in correct forecasting of pest build-up in order that necessary preventive measures can be taken. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also taken up operational research projects, with a view to an integrated pest management system including mechanical, cultural, and biological methods.

Intensive use of fertilizers has resulted in the proliferation of weeds which compete with the crops for nutrients from the soil. Manual weeding has proved to be ineffective in tackling this problem and has resulted in a growing demand for chemical weedicides and herbicides.

To tackle the menace of rodents, the Government has established a Central Rodent Control Board, which has an expert committee to make plans and programs to carry out the policy of the Board. The state governments have also been asked to form such bodies.

Storage is another problem area in which scientific methods need to be adopted. A nationwide "Save Grain" campaign has been launched to propagate storage techniques at the farm level through training, demonstration, and publicity. The Government has entered into an agreement with the World Bank to build silos for storing food grains with a capacity of 100,000 tons and conventional godowns with a capacity of 90,000 tons with the help of IDA/Swedish Government.

Pakistan

During calendar year 1975, the Government of Pakistan instituted a large number of socioeconomic reforms to stabilize the economy and accelerate self-generating growth. The declared policy of the Government has been to attain self-sufficiency in food production and self-reliance in manufacturing of basic essential goods and construction of housing for the poor. Efforts have been made at the federal, provincial, and local levels to formulate and execute programs to achieve these goals.

The year 1974-75 was not a favorable year for agriculture, as the value added in this sector declined by about two percent due to shortage of irrigation water, poor rains, and attacks of pests and diseases especially on sugarcane and cotton crops. Various incentives and other facilities provided by the Government of Pakistan assisted in minimizing production declines.

The production targets of major food grains, i.e., wheat, rice and maize, for 1974-75 were fixed at 8.5 million tons, 2.8 million tons, and 0.84 million tons,respectively, but the actual production stood at 7.4 million tons, 2.3 million tons, and 0.74 million tons, respectively. The shortfall in targets was mainly due to lack of irrigation water.

During March 1975, the Government appointed an Agricultural Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture to assess the problem of stagnation in agriculture

and to recommend measures for improving agricultural production. The committee's chief recommendations and actions taken as a result of these recommendations are:

Improved seeds. The high-yielding dwarf varieties of wheat and rice are being cultivated on large areas. Research work at various centers is in progress to achieve better varieties of other crops. The import of high-yielding wheat seed has also been arranged. During 1975-76, 17,000 tons of wheat seed and 4 tons of deltapine cottonseed were imported.

Fertilizer. The consumption of fertilizers during 1974-75 was 423,000 nutrient tons. In order to encourage the use of fertilizers, steps have been taken to ensure their timely availability. In addition, the Government now subsidizes fertilizer thus enabling the farmer to procure this commodity at a price much below international prices.

Plant protection. Both curative and preventive measures have been taken to protect the crops from the attacks of various insects, pests, and diseases through aerial and ground operations. During 1974-75, an area of 7.54 million spray acres was covered both by aerial and ground measures.

Tractors. In order to encourage mechanization, the import policy was relaxed. Embargoes against the imports of donated farm equipment have been lifted. During the past year about 7,000 tractors were imported, and this number is expected to double during calendar year 1976. In addition, liberal credit financing is now available to farmers for purchase of tractors.

Tubewells. To supplement irrigation water and to lower the water table, increased numbers of tubewells, both in public and private sectors, have been installed. The Government of Pakistan initiated a program of educating farmers on the value of irrigating crops with tubewells and, as part of this program, provides subsidies for tubewell installation.

Waterlogging and salinity. Efforts are being made to control waterlogging and salinity, which are two of the major problems of the country, through a master plan.

Agricultural research. Agricultural research on all important topics was continued both at the federal and provincial levels. Efforts are also being made to evolve better and high-yielding varieties of food and cash crops. A major scheme for reorganization of agricultural research in the country is already under implementation.

Storage facilities. In addition to the existing storage capacity, the federal and provincial governments have allocated sufficient amounts for the construction of godowns (small storage warehouses) for foodgrains at various locations in the provinces. The federal government has provided funds for the construction of godowns with a capacity of 2,100,000 tons in various parts of the country during the past year.

Procurement and support prices. In order to increase the farmer's income and provide necessary incentives for increasing agricultural production, the government has increased its procurement prices; thus, farmers are receiving about 50 percent more than last year for domestically grown wheat and rice.

Exemption from taxes. Small landowners with up to 12 acres of irrigated land and 25 acres of unirrigated land have been exempted from the payment of land-revenue taxes and local development rate taxes.

EAST ASIA

Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Government's long-range goal for agriculture is to strengthen economic conditions of the country through agricultural development and to attain self-sufficiency in food production. To this end, the Annual Development Plan, 1974-75, allocated $214,375,000, or 32.7 percent of the total plan, to agriculture, rural institutions, flood control, and water resources.

The Ministry of Agriculture during 1974-75 set up the following new schemes to assist in attaining the government's goal:

1. Accelerated Cereals Production Program—To bring more land under high-yielding varieties and to provide an adequate supply of agricultural inputs;
2. Seed Certification Agency—To improve seed-based technology; and
3. Central Extension Resource Development Institute—To upgrade the performance of middle-level extension officers through realistic in-service training and logistic support.

The Annual Action Program of the Ministry of Agriculture specified the work to be done in 1975 and the targets for supply and distribution of agri-inputs. The 1974-75 program aimed at total food grain production of 13.1 million metric tons; however, there were considerable shortfalls largely due to weather conditions. To try to achieve their goal, the Ministry sponsored the use of proven and tested varieties of rice and wheat seeds and expanded the use of high-yielding varieties on the basis of past performance and suitability of land.

During 1974-75, the Ministry of Agriculture provided farmers with 35,566 power pumps (sufficient for 1.3 million acres), 886 tubewells and 2,738 deep tubewells.

In 1974-75, $20.75 million (at pre-devaluation exchange rates) was allocated for the Integrated Rural Development Program. The aim of this program is to generate employment opportunities and put manpower to work in building projects for the development of rural physical infrastructure. The local people and their leaders, with necessary assistance and technical guidance from local-level government officials, identify their problems, fix priorities, draw up projects, and execute them. Funds to implement the projects are provided by the Government. The rural works program has five components: (1) a thana-based integrated works program; (2) a program for the reclamation of derelict ponds; (3) a thana irrigation; (4) a thana training and development center building program; and (5) a program for the development of government rural markets. A thana in Bangladesh is a basic geographic organizational unit, roughly equivalent to a county in the United States.

The scope of the rural works program has also been expanded to finance training costs for the thana irrigation program, which has been designed to increase agricultural production by promoting adoption and management of technological innovations, particularly mechanized irrigation and high-yielding varieties of seeds. Persons who receive training are model farmers, irrigation group managers, members of management committees and pump and tubewell operators and mechanics. The Integrated Rural Development Program is a strong contributing element in the attainment of food grain self-sufficiency, particularly in rice.

During fiscal year 1975, the Bangladesh Government greatly increased support for agricultural research. This was reflected in:

1. The decision to allocate very substantial increases in operating and development funds for agricultural research in the fiscal year 1976 budget.
2. Completion of most of the "shells" for buildings for the Agricultural Research Institute's new main research station at Joydebpur using budget resources.
3. Joint formulation, with AID, of a loan/grant project to upgrade the Agricultural Research Institute's staff and complete the main research station facilities.
4. Continuation of rice research programs, particularly on deep-water and saline-tolerant, high-yielding varieties.
5. Continued development and implementation of a wheat research program which could have a major impact upon grain production in Bangladesh within the next five to ten years.

Indonesia

Rice production from the 1974-75 crop remains at 15,451,852 metric tons, which is 419,852 metric tons larger than the tentative target stated for the first year of the Government of Indonesia's second Five-Year Plan. This level of production represents a 5.8 percent increase over the previous year's rice harvest. Increased production this year is a result of the Government's efforts in expanding the harvest area, increasing plantings of higher-yielding varieties of rice and intensification efforts. Considerable effort has been made for adopted research of rice varieties PB-26 and PB-28. Both of these strains are considered resistant to "Hama Wereng" (plant hoppers).

The newly developed soybean variety "ORBA" has been found to resist plant rust, and field experiments on selective farms have begun. Further in an effort to eradicate the corn disease "aclerospora mayidis" the newly developed corn variety "DMR" has been released and introduced.

The World Bank has agreed to provide a loan which will be used to strengthen and improve agricultural extension, to finance the setting up of Agricultural Information Centers and Rural Extension Centers, and to provide equipment and technical assistance in the form of specialists and fellowships. The loan agreement is to be signed in the first half of 1976.

By Presidential Decree No. 45/1975, the agricultural education, training, and extension activities within the Ministry of Agriculture have been brought under one agency, the Agency for Agricultural Education, Training and Extension.

To improve and expand agricultural education and training, the World Bank/IDA has provided a loan for the construction and rehabilitation of 14 state Agricultural Senior Secondary Schools (SPMA), 13 Inservice Training Centers (ISTC), a Forestry Training Center at Samarinda, and the rehabilitation of the Institute for Agricultural Education at Ciawi. This agreement also provides credit for technical assistance (specialists and fellowships) and equipment. The work under this loan is at the stage of implementation and is expected to be completed by the end of 1977.

Within the framework of domestic rice marketing, BULOG stabilizes rice prices by fixing the ceiling price at the free market price for consumers and the floor price for buying domestic rice from the farmers as the barometer. The purpose of this policy is to increase farmer income (by fixing the floor price) and to adjust the consumer's buying power (by fixing the ceiling price).

Korea

The Republic of Korea Government has effectively utilized the proceeds of Public Law 480 title I loans for the improvement of farming to increase agricultural production, and is at the stage of achieving self-sufficiency in major grains, i.e., rice and barley. The Government is expected to build a firm base for producing sufficient rice to meet domestic needs, as well as to build a reserve of major grains to cope with possible future world food crises. To increase agricultural production, the Government has taken the following measures:

Increased distribution of new rice varieties seeds. The Republic of Korea Government has continued to distribute "tong-il" rice variety (IR-667), which is expected to increase production by 30 percent compared with the traditional "jin hung" variety. In calendar year 1975, the total area under IR-667 cultivation has been increased to 451,000 hectares, or about 38 percent of total Korea rice paddy area. The Government has also produced 20,000 metric tons of a new rice variety called "yushin" (IRI-317) for planting in calendar year 1976 on 300,000 hectares of paddy land. The new variety "yushin" has been developed to make up for some of the defects of IR-667 (i.e., less sticky, shattering, etc.). "Yushin" is also expected to increase production by 10 percent over that obtained using IR-667. In addition to the Government investment in calendar year 1975 of 1.4 billion won for distribution of various grain seeds and varieties, a $7 million loan made available by the World Bank has also

been used for seed multiplication, seed processing, seed storage, and seed testing.

Reduced grain losses through expansion and improvement of storage facilities. During calendar year 1975, Korea built 909 new grain warehouses with additional storage space for about 490,000 tons, bringing total storage capacity to 2,895,000 tons (5,600 warehouses).

Provided additional credit for agricultural mechanization. This past year Korea provided additional credit for farm mechanization in the amount of 14,488 million won (about $29 million) to enable the provision of farm machines to farmers. These funds were used to purchase 28,815 power tillers, 35,859 sprayers, mist sprayers and dusters, and 4,035 irrigation pumps. Beginning with calendar year 1976, the Government plans to introduce the use of rice transplanters and harvesters on Korean farms.

Rearranged rice land and expanded irrigation facilities. The Government has placed a high emphasis on rearrangement of paddy fields to enable use of farm machines, the building of rural roads and irrigation and drainage canals, and the exchange, diversion, or consolidation of land among farmers to improve farming. In calendar year 1975, 23,000 hectares of paddy land were rearranged. The total area involved in the calendar year 1975 irrrigation program was about 150,000 hectares. Irrigation works involved the building or expansion of reservoirs, weirs, the installation of pumping stations, etc. The total amount of 1975 inputs by the Government to these efforts amounted to about $73 million. The Republic of Korea Government has continued to promote the further reduction of population growth by continuing to expand and improve family planning services throughout the country. During calendar year 1975, the Government continued to expand and improve its family planning program with an objective of further reducing population growth from the current 1.7 percent (as of October 1975) to 1.5 percent by 1976, and 1.3 percent by 1981. The Government has provided 1,609 million won or about $3.2 million (1,056 million won from the Central Government and the remaining 553 million won from local governments) during calendar year 1975 in support of the family planning program.

Use and Administration of Foreign Currencies

Under many title I sales agreements signed prior to December 31, 1971, commodities were paid for on delivery in the currencies of the importing countries. Payments were made through direct deposits to U.S.-owned accounts in banks of the recipient countries. Most of the currencies deposited as payment were the so-called "soft" currencies, not readily convertible for use outside the recipient country.

Ultimately, in many countries which regularly received title I local currency sales agreements, accumulations of currencies built up which were much larger than needed to support U.S. Government activities in the affected countries. Revision of Public Law 480 in 1966 required that a phase-out of local currency sales agreements be completed by December 31, 1971, and after that date no new local currency sales agreements were signed, although financing of local currency sales exports continued until fiscal year 1974. Foreign currencies received under the title I program still remain the largest single source of currencies which have accrued to the U.S. Government without being purchased commercially for dollars. The loss in currency deposits from new local currency sales agreements has been partially offset by receipts from the second source of Public Law 480 local currencies: principal and interest payments on local currency loans to private enterprise, and economic development loans made with local currencies originally generated under the earlier title I agreements.

After December 31, 1971, the United States entered only into dollar credit sales agreements or convertible local currency credit sales agreements under title I. Under credit agreements the United States is paid in

dollar installments over an extended period. Under convertible local currency sales agreements, installments may be paid in local currency at the option of the United States.

A 1968 amendment to Public Law 480 provided that, except where the President determines that it would be inconsistent with the objectives of the Act, he shall determine the amount of local currencies needed for uses specified in sections 104 (a), (b), (c), (e), and (h). A local currency payment under this arrangement has come to be known as a "currency use payment" (CUP) and credit sales arrangements now provide for such payment. A CUP may be considered as an advance payment of the earliest installments of principal and interest.

Foreign currencies resulting from repayments of local currency loans made under earlier agreements are generally available to U.S. Government agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government obligations overseas and for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received from the agencies are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

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

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1975 and 1976. Poland, however, will lose its excess designation on December 31, 1976. Because of the convertibility of the zloty established by U.S.-Polish agreements, the zloty will no longer be an excess foreign currency.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed; the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value; and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases, agencies must await the reservation of currencies for their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 14 shows agencies responsible for each foreign currency use program.

Excess currencies are used for other purposes set forth in section 104 under the terms and conditions of the final provisions of that section. The U.S.-use excess currencies are transferred to appropriate accounts through an allocation by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, made at the request of a Government agency. The allocations for 1975 are described below.

The penultimate proviso of section 104 requires that after December 31, 1964, at least 20 percent of the aggregate of the foreign currencies which accrue by the agreements must be set aside for uses subject to appropriation unless the President waives this requirement. The final proviso of section 104, however, permits a lower percentage to be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries.

Described below are market development projects, programs of economic and military aid, U.S. overseas construction projects, scientific, cultural, and educational programs, and sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

During the two decades the export market development program has been in operation, the value of U.S. farm exports has increased from $3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to $21.6 billion in fiscal year 1975—setting a new record for the fifth consecutive year. This year 38 foreign markets each imported over $100 million worth of U.S. farm products. In terms of the major commodities, fiscal year 1975 farm exports represented 58 percent of the wheat crop, 56 percent of the rice crop, almost one-half of the soybeans produced, about one-third of tobacco and cotton output, and almost one-fourth of the corn crop. Three out of every 10 acres harvested in 1974 were used for the production of crops for export.

To a large extent, the growth of export sales can be attributed to aggressive worldwide market development efforts launched by the Government in cooperation with numerous private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups. As a result of these successful efforts, the agricultural sector of the American economy has consistently enjoyed a favorable balance of exports over imports thus helping to offset drains elsewhere in the U.S. balance of payments situation.

Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 programs, foreign currencies totaling about $165 million have been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities. Private trade and producer associations in this country and private organizations in foreign countries have matched this sum with their own funds to finance the jointly sponsored program. In fiscal year 1975, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated $38.2 million; the Government provided less than a third ($12.6 million); the remainder came from U.S. and third party expenditures ($25.6 million). Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government expenditures by successively larger percentages in each of the past ten years. This upward trend should continue as U.S. and third party cooperators absorb a progressively larger proportion of the financial support of the program.

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

1. Cooperative Government-Industry programs.
2. Government sponsored market development activities (e.g., food exhibits, sales teams, Trade Opportunity Referral Service).
3. Marketing Research.
4. Utilization Research.

Cooperative Government-Industry Programs

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) cooperates with nonprofit agricultural trade and producer groups to develop new commercial markets in foreign countries for U.S. farm commodities and to maintain and expand existing markets. Currently, FAS participates with 40 cooperators in sponsoring continuous and long term projects, with 23 cooperators on periodic and short term projects, and with 10 cooperators on a contractual basis under the Export Incentive Program.

Under the Foreign Market Development Program, FAS jointly sponsors 40 permanently staffed offices in 22 countries which carry out market development projects in more than 70 foreign markets. Market development activities encompass virtually every U.S. farm commodity entering world trade and include advertising, trade servicing, training and educational programs; seminars, demonstrations, international trade exhibits, and trade missions to and from the United States. In some commodity areas experiencing temporarily tight supplies, the emphasis has been shifted from activities that are directed toward consumer promotion and market expansion to those that are primarily trade servicing in nature and intended to assure adequate foreign markets for U.S. farm commodities by facilitating efficient marketing.

Some examples of this type of activity include the following:

- FAS and the U.S. animal fats industry has been working hard to develop new end users of its products. Following intensive trade and technical servicing activities by the National Renderers Association (NRA), two Japanese firms recently began manufacturing and marketing a tallow-based soap detergent (developed by USDA research, supported by NRA) in Japan. If the sale of this product in Japan and other countries is as successful as preliminary estimates indicate, it will have a major impact on increasing foreign markets for U.S. tallow.
- FAS and Holstein-Friesian Association of America (HFAA), a large livestock cooperator, cooperated in both promotional and technical and trade servicing activities in Hungary, which enabled HFAA to complete its largest sale to a single country, 6,300 head of cattle. As a result of similar market development activities in other countries, sales increased from 1,779 head in 1971 to 8,500 in 1974 with 5,500 shipped during the first six months of 1975.
- The market development activities of the Rice Council for Market Development (RCMD) have effectively contributed to the dramatic increase in exports of American rice to the Middle East. Sales of American rice to the Middle East reached 702,556 tons during fiscal year 1975—over three times that of the preceding years—and accounted for nearly one-third of total U.S. rice exports.
- U.S. exports of soybeans to Taiwan increased almost 50 percent in fiscal year 1975 from the previous year. The American Soybean Association (ASA) has actively promoted increased sales of U.S. soybeans to Taiwan through such trade servicing activities as visits of U.S. feed and livestock technicians to Taiwan and cooperation on feed mill technician training. Both activities encourage improvements in Taiwan's livestock feeding techniques by teaching the benefits of using soybean meal as a low cost, high efficiency feed ingredient in the livestock rations. These visits encompass one-to-one consultations in the plants and the development of end products suited to Taiwan's conditions.
- The American Fortnight and Trade Show in Hong Kong was the high point of the joint FAS-Western Wheat Association (WWA) fiscal year 1975 promotional campaign in that market. Major innovative efforts such as this along with technical and trade servicing have enabled the United States to capture nearly 70 percent of Hong Kong's wheat market, compared with 2 percent a decade ago.

Government-Sponsored Market Development Activities

There are certain processed food items which are not promoted through the cooperator program. These food items and other consumer food products are promoted by the Foreign Agricultural Service. U.S. companies join FAS in promoting U.S. foods through exhibits overseas, sales teams, catalog shows, and supermarket and hotel/restaurant promotions. Small displays of products have also been held in countries with centrally controlled economies to expose influential officials to U.S. products.

Goals of this program include assisting firms which have not previously exported and promoting new products in an overseas market.
Some of the major activities in 1975 were:

U.S. Foods Exhibit, Lagos, Nigeria

Fourteen exhibitors, representing more than 50 U.S. firms participated. On-site sales totaled $533,000 with an additional $2 million of sales projected by spring 1976.

Middle East Sales Team

Five individuals representing their own U.S. food firm visited Kuwait, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia February 16-March 7, 1975. On-site sales were $190,000 with 12-month sales of an additional $500,000 expected.

International Hotel and Restaurant Show, Tokyo, Japan

More than 70 U.S. firms and seven cooperators were represented by 44 exhibitors. Ten agent/distributors were appointed and 1,265 new accounts established. On-site sales were about $725,000—with 12-month sales expected to reach $23.5 million.

Agent Exhibits—Japan

Twenty-four food importers and handlers (representing 48 U.S. firms) and seven cooperators participated in the traveling American Food Exhibitions during the fall of 1975. Demonstrations were held in four cities: Sapporo, Sendai, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto. On-site sales totaled $287,000, with 12-month sales projected at $6.5 million.

Commodity Identification Studies

In fiscal year 1975, Commodity Identification Studies were made of Spain, Venezuela/Colombia, West Germany, and Indonesia. Such studies, conducted in cooperation with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, are to identify products of import potential, the firms that handle food imports and merchandising, and possible market development activities.

Trade Opportunity Referral Service (TORS)

This computerized service provides trade leads from foreign buyers to U.S. firms. In 1975, trade leads reported through TORS and the FAS weekly trade bulletin, Export Briefs, resulted in 43 export sales totaling $9.6 million.

Agricultural Marketing and Utilization Research

Agricultural marketing and utilization research financed under section 104(b)(1) is aimed at increasing the volume and quality of American agricultural exports by solving technical problems and discovering new ways in which American products may be used.

During fiscal year 1975 the Department of Agriculture (USDA) made ten grants for a total of $593,989 dollar equivalent under section 104(b)(1). These grants were distributed among four excess-currency countries in the following fields of research.

Marketing

During fiscal year 1975, USDA issued five grants for a total of $300,461 dollar equivalent. These grants—two in Poland and one each in Egypt, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia—deal with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

Since the first grant was issued in May 1960, 98 grants for a total of $5,773,435 dollar equivalent have been made in this field.

Examples of progress in this research are:

Resistance of Wheats to Stored-Grain Insects

Wheat varieties collected in India have shown varying degrees of resistance to the rice weevil and the lesser grain borer, two major pests of stored grain. Agricultural Research Service (ARS) wheat breeders are now trying to transfer this resistance into wheats to be grown in this country. Success will result in greatly reduced losses to wheat in storage. Data obtained to date from ARS experiments in Kansas indicate that two of the imported India varieties developed only about 4 percent insect infestation while comparison varieties developed over 90 percent infestation.

Fumigation of Foods and Feeds

Israeli scientists demonstrated that fumigant residues do not constitute a health hazard for humans or animals when fumigation is done using regularly recommended procedures. The fumigants studied were: carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, ethylene, dichloride, ethylene dibromide and mixtures of these fumigants. Their research results stressed the importance of adequate aeration of foods and feeds after fumigation with ethylene dibromide and before feeding to breeding bulls and laying

hens to avoid possible effects of chronic poisoning in these animals. The analytical methods developed for the determination of fumigant residues in products and for the assessment of poisoning in animals are highly useful in conducting evaluation of fumigants in U.S. laboratories.

Utilization

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

During fiscal year 1975, USDA issued five grants totaling $293,528 dollar equivalent to institutions in Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The grants were made for research on improved quality and uses of cotton, wools, essential oils, and other plant and animal products. Research in Yugoslavia was conducted under the U.S./Yugoslavia Joint Board Cooperative Program.

Since June 1958, 355 grants for a total of $20,790,719 dollar equivalent have been made.

An example of accomplishments in utilization research is:

More Uses for Soybean Oil

Research under an SFC project in Israel has demonstrated a basis for increasing the industrial uses of soybean oil. By adding silicon compounds to the unsaturated fats of soybean oil, an element of stability is conveyed to their versatility for industrial use. This enhances their potential value in lubricants, dielectrics, insulation, shock-resistant paddings, and protective coatings. In addition, the development of these various silicon-containing products could result in the increased utilization and up-grading of soybean oil. The United States has an abundance of soybean oil; thus, the results offer another key to the energy problem by utilizing a replaceable agricultural raw material in lieu of irreplaceable petroleum-derived materials from which most analogous products are presently made.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

The Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs of the Department of State are recognized for their importance in strengthening patterns of people-to-people communication and cooperation which will improve the environment for U.S. foreign policy and help build the human foundations of the "structure of peace". Programs include both Department-sponsored exchanges and the stimulation of constructive activity in the private sector.

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

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

The estimated title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency expenditure for educational and cultural programs (State) in fiscal year 1975 is $6.5 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is $178.6 million.

SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, CULTURAL, AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Several federal agencies participate in activities using foreign currencies under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) for which appropriations are obtained in accordance with the first proviso of section 104 following section 104(k). Activities carried out under section 104(b)(3) are programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries. Participating agencies include the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Bureau of Standards, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Science Foundation, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Agricultural Research

Under section 104(b)(3), USDA made 56 grants during fiscal year 1975 for a total of $5,722,889 dollar equivalent. These were distributed among four excess-currency countries and Yugoslavia under Joint Board procedures in the following fields of research:

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

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

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

Since the first grant was issued in June 1958, 1,188 grants totaling $78,129,036 dollar equivalent have been made in these fields.

Examples of research accomplishments in this grant program are:

Greenbug Resistance in Sorghums

Sorghum germplasm collected in India has contributed a natural resistance to greenbugs in new hybrid sorghums now being produced by U.S. commercial seed companies. The new resistant hybrids are expected to add $8-12 million to the yearly income of sorghum farmers. The new hybrids not only will spare farmers the cost of buying and applying insecticides to control greenbugs, but also will reduce the level of insecticides released to the environment. Seed companies expect to have enough seed of the new hybrids available to plant 50 percent of the 1976 sorghum crop. By 1977 the new hybrids will be available in sufficient quantities to plant the entire crop.

Preventing Livestock Losses From Listeriosis

Animal disease research in Yugoslavia showed that poor quality silage can provide a growing media for the bacterial organism that causes listeriosis, or "circling disease," in sheep and cattle. The organism thrives in silage when the acidity level is too low. To avoid the problem, the research showed, farmers must be sure that silage additives have sufficient acidity and that scraps of waste silage are not allowed to accumulate where animals can get to them. Listeriosis causes abortion and affects the central nervous system. Affected animals often wander in aimless circles, thus the name "circling disease." This study provides new information for better silage management techniques and ways of preventing losses from listeriosis in U.S. herds.

Better Apple Crops

Biennial bearing of apples is a problem in the United States. Fruit thinning is practiced to try to even out the crop differences from year to year. For some time it has been suspected that it is the seeds, rather than the fruit, which in heavy crop years produce the hormones that depress

formation of the new flower buds that will make the succeding year's crop. This explains the alternating pattern of heavy and light crops. Polish investigators provided detailed information concerning production of the hormone gibberellic acid by the seed. They also clarified the hormonal relationship between the developing seed and the plant and explained how this relationship controls the biennial cropping phenomenon. USDA scientists are applying this information by spraying anti-hormonal compounds on leaves in minute amounts per acre at times when the seeds are most actively producing and releasing their flower bud-inhibiting hormones. This Polish research is opening the way for apple growers to even out and improve their annual cropping patterns and also is being used as a means for inducing trees to produce fruit at a younger age.

Biological Control of the Gypsy Moth

An Indian study has identified several new parasites of the gypsy moth—potentially the most serious defoliator of hardwood trees in the Eastern United States. The gypsy moth, a worldwide forest pest native to Europe, Asia, and North Africa, was introduced into the United States from Europe. American scientists previously have imported gypsy moth parasites from Europe, and they are in varying stages of trial at this time. There is now less likelihood of finding additional promising control parasites in that part of the world. On the other hand, the gypsy moth parasites of Asia have not been well explored. Forest Service entomologists are enthusiastic about the gypsy moth control potential of the parasites identified in the Indian study. The Forest Service has released Indian gypsy moth parasites, representing eight different genera of insects, and is carefully determining their control potential under U.S. conditions.

Mercury Distribution in the Biosphere

Yugoslav studies in areas of mercury processing produced a most extensive survey of mercury distribution in humans, plants, animals, fish, amphibians, microorganisms, air, soil and water. Results included a much improved method for measuring total mercury, and a simple, precise method for determining methylmercury in biological tissues. The methylmercury assay will have world-wide application in view of the toxicity of this compound and its wide occurrence in fish and animals consumed by man. The studies fulfilled a great need for knowledge of the amounts and chemical form of mercury in plants which was largely unknown heretofore, and indicated the extent to which plants may contribute to the concentration of mercury in the food chain. The information will have an influence on the uses and handling of mercury in the future.

New Raspberry Varities

Breeding trials in Yugoslavia have produced superior varieties of raspberries showing thornlessness, resistance to the aphid vector of virus diseases in North America, and potential resistance to root rot. Fruit color also was studied and determined to be the result of multiple-gene inheritance. The benefit of this research to U.S. agriculture is the additional germplasm added to the U.S. breeding program, where it is being used for improvement of domestic raspberry varities, especially in developing thornless, self-supporting varieties with an extended fruiting season.

Greater Efficiency From Dairy Heifers

Animal scientists found in an Israeli study that well-fed dairy heifers reach puberty as young as 6 to 8 months, although the scientists recommend delaying breeding until 11 months. This finding has major implications for U.S. dairy farmers. The common practice in the United States is to delay breeding until dairy heifers are 15 to 17 months old. The Israeli work showed that well-fed heifers can be bred at 11 months with only a small sacrifice of milk yield during the first year of production. During the second and third years, early-bred heifers yield as much milk as older-bred heifers. Over their productive lifetimes, early-bred heifers produce

more milk per day of life. In all, the study shows that farmers can realize a greater return from their dairy heifers by feeding at a high nutritional level and breeding them at about 11 months of age.

New Hop Varieties

Results of Yugoslavian research have provided four superior hop varieties which have been incorporated into the U.S. hop variety collection. These were produced by crossing commercial hop varieties with wild Yugoslavian varieties. In addition, four wild male genotypes have been introduced into our germplasm bank. These additions all have added valuable new resources to our U.S. germplasm pool and strengthened further our U.S. breeding programs for disease resistance and superior resin characteristics. The annual U.S. hop production is valued at between $50 and $60 million. Between 25 and 40 percent of it is exported.

Environmental Research

National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

Under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480, the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) enters into cooperative projects with foreign government agencies, universities, and other research organizations in order to augment and supplement its domestic research and service programs.

During fiscal year 1975, the equivalent of $165,000 was obligated. This included $160,000 for translation of scientific and technical literature and $5,000 for travel related to other ongoing projects.

A total $5.21 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

Research was continued on four projects in India, two in Israel, and two in Yugoslavia. The translation of foreign fishery and oceanography publications continued as a service for government, industry, and the academic community. Highlights of projects supported by NOAA are given below.

Meteorological and Hydrological Research

Researchers at the Jaroslav Cerni Institute in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, completed development of mathematical models for hydrologic forecasting and effects of floods in meandering alluvial rivers with large flood plains.

Translations

In the overall NSF-managed translation program, NOAA and its predecessor organizations have been involved in the selection of foreign scientific material for translation amounting to over $2.76 million in cost since fiscal year 1960. These translations cover all fields of geophysical sciences, fisheries research, marine biology, and related fields of interest to NOAA.

Current foreign literature is translated and disseminated through a specialized translation program operating in conjunction with the NSF program. Savings in research effort and funds as well as avoidance of duplicate translations have been accomplished through timely translation of material. Approximately 50 percent of the translated pages were in the Russian language; 40 percent, German; 10 percent, Polish and eastern European. The translations were performed in India, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Poland. Additional material is in the process of being translated in these countries.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency conducts research and demonstration programs with other countries under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. These programs carried out in excess currency countries are designated to utilize unique opportunities in environmental research centers, industries, and ecological settings to supplement and/or complement EPA domestic programs. EPA has 55 cooperative programs. Two-thirds are concerned with air and water pollution and the remaining one-third relate to energy, radiation, solid waste management, pesticides, and interdisciplinary efforts.

In addition to the direct benefits to EPA, the projects stimulate the

development of mechanisms within the participating countries to deal more effectively with environmental problems. Further, the cooperative projects are visible evidence of U.S. efforts to engage in the development of knowledge and technological advancement specific to the global environment.

In fiscal year 1975, approximately $1.2 million in foreign currencies was obligated for cooperative activities. Since the initiation of the program in 1970, approximately $16 million has been obligated in six countries.

The following are examples of projects and related activities which were either initiated or received continuing support during fiscal year 1975.

Polish scientists initiated water pollution studies both on effluents from synthetic fiber and chemical plants and on the efficacy of industrial utilization of water from municipal sewage treatment plants. Air pollution control technology studies also were started on emmissions from copper smelters and textile plants. Continuing support was provided to energy-related studies on reclamation of strip mined coal fields and on the feasibility of using opencast coal mine pits for disposal of wastes from fossil fuel power plants.

Preliminary planning was completed and full-scale investigations were started on an interdisciplinary study of the ecological effects on the River Nile and Lake Nasser resulting from the Aswan Dam. Results of this five-year study will be valuable in assessing the environment impact of dam construction and impoundment in the United States. Other projects in Egypt on the effects of insecticides on plants and animals and on health hazards of pesticides will provide EPA information that will be useful in the registration of toxicants in the U.S.

Project related activities completed during fiscal year 1975 included an EPA/Polish senior level review of the administrative and technical aspects of Special Foreign Currency Program projects in Poland. Recommendations were made for more effective and coordinated management of projects with interrelated concerns for water pollution and air pollution; a research seminar was held at the Denver Research Institute, Denver, Colorado, for EPA and Polish principals involved in environmental activities on strip mining being conducted by the Research and Design Institute for Opencast Mining, Wroclaw, Poland; plans were developed for a research seminar on environmental marine pollution studies in India, Pakistan, and Egypt and on the results of EPA supported projects in Poland and Yugoslavia; and another seminar was planned for EPA and Polish scientists and engineers engaged in wastewater treatment and sludge disposal projects.

Natural Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior conducts a cooperative program in Poland under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 83-480. During fiscal year 1975 a total of $32,000 was obligated on two projects: research on mining hydrology, and research on base metal deposits in carbonate rocks.

Researchers in the base metals project have completed important research demonstrating several complex stages of brecciation and ore deposition. They are currently engaged in promising research in geochemistry and paleohydrology to determine the nature and source of the ore-forming solutions, and are planning research in the application of geophysical techniques in stratigraphic, structural, and petrologic studies of zinc-lead deposits. Researchers in the project in mining hydrology have completed field investigations and have embarked on the final stage of data analysis and report preparation.

In addition to the above projects, the Department of the Interior requested and received authorization to embark upon a three-year energy research program in Poland with total funding of $1,450,000. Cooperative research will be conducted on the following projects: improved methods of coal preparation, principles of district and regional planning for new mining areas or complexes, cooperative research in characteristics of coal

basins, and research on geochemistry of coal and computerization of coal data. Future reports will highlight accomplishments of this new cooperative effort.

During fiscal year 1975, the Department of the Interior also obligated a total of $70,000 on two projects, the responsibility for which has since been assumed by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). These two projects involve research on the liquefaction and gasification of coal.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Three of the component agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service—conduct a variety of cooperative programs with other countries under the provisions of section 104(b) (3) of Public Law 480.

HEW agencies obligated approximately $9.2 million equivalent in foreign currencies for such activities in fiscal year 1975. Involving more than 400 separate projects, these programs increase knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of disease and health problems; contribute to the advancement of rehabilitation techniques and practices; develop new knowledge about social welfare programs; and add to the proficiency of teachers in foreign languages and their knowledge of other areas of the world.

Health Research and Related Activities

The six agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service conduct a variety of health research and related activities in the excess currency countries. Projects are designed to benefit the health of the American people and that of the people in the participating foreign countries. Activities include basic biomedical research to increase knowledge of life and disease processes; the development of new or improved mechanisms to prevent or control communicable diseases; studies to develop better ways of delivering health services; research to increase knowledge leading to improved occupational safety and health standards; and studies aimed at assuring the safety and efficacy of drugs and medical devices as well as the safety and nutrition of foods.

PHS projects are conducted under agreements between a PHS agency and a government agency, university, hospital, or other research institution in the host country. Participating foreign scientists cooperate with U.S. scientists who may be PHS employees or scientists associated with a U.S. university, hospital, or other research institution.

During fiscal year 1975, $5.6 million equivalent was obligated for 27 new and 15 continuing projects in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. Since the beginning of the PHS program in 1961, more than 400 projects have been initiated in 11 countries (Brazil, Burma, Sri Lanka, Egypt, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia) at a total cost of $126.6 million equivalent. Some 260 projects were active during 1975.

The following are typical examples of PHS projects receiving support in 1975:

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)

Projects conducted under this agency's sponsorship are directed toward the prevention, control, and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse, and mental and emotional illness. During 1975 ADAMHA had eleven projects in four countries (India, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia).

One of the Indian projects, now in its final year, has involved the synthesizing and standardizing of compounds of interest in psychopharmacological studies. In order to design more effective psychotropic agents for the treatment of mental disorders, it is necessary to understand fully the mode of action of drugs in widespread use today. Knowledge of the mat-

abolites whose identification is dependent upon the availability of appropriate reference standards is essential to this understanding. A number of important compounds have been prepared and standardized by this research. This will aid psychopharmacological researchers who are attempting to throw light on the therapeutic mechanism of the important phenothiazine tranquilizers and undertaking further research on psychoactive drugs for schizophrenia.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The Food and Drug Administration supports research in four broad areas: environmental and radiological health, medical devices, food research and nutrition, and drug research. In 1975 FDA supported eighteen projects in six countries. These included continuing support for a study on the incidence of zinc deficiency in Tunisians. Through identification of the plasma zinc level, which is a good indicator of zinc nutritional status, approximately 30 percent of the population investigated was found to be deficient in this essential mineral. The zinc deficiency appears to be related, in part, to poor availability of zinc present in whole-grain cereals and breads, staples in the Tunisian diet. These findings are important because of the increased use of plant-seed foods, such as soybean protein products and whole-grain cereal.

This and related studies suggest a need to fortify these important foods in order to assure adequate dietary levels of available zinc.

Health Resources Administration (HRA).

The Health Resources Administration provides leadership with respect to the identification, deployment, and utilization of personnel, educational, physical, financial, and organizational resources in the achievement of optimum health services for the people of the United States. During 1975 HRA had 30 current projects in Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Among projects begun in 1975 was a training program for U.S. scientists in Egypt and for Egyptian health professionals in the United States. This program is being conducted under an agreement involving the Health Resources Administration, Project HOPE, and the Egyptian Ministry of Health. In Tunisia, the People-to-People Foundation of Tunisia (Project HOPE) and HRA are conducting a study of new approaches to field training in preventive medicine, community medicine, and primary care.

National Institutes of Health (NIH).

In NIH biomedical research efforts are directed toward the elucidation and understanding of fundamental biological processes in normal life, the disease states of man, and living experimental models. This includes reproductive physiology, nutritional and metabolic mechanisms, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and communicable and parasitic diseases. During 1975, 110 projects were supported.

In one such project an Indian scientist has studied neurolathyrism, a public health problem associated with the seeds of *Lathyrus sativus* (sweet pea). This plant grows as a weed in semi-arid regions of central India and, as a grain, is the sole diet source of some people. The resulting paralysis of the legs has been known for over a century and has also been reported in parts of Europe and Russia.

Communicable eye diseases and their complications are among the leading causes of blindness. In a current study Egyptian investigators have found that corneal scarring caused by infectious disease is the single largest cause of blindness. In rural areas the principal cause of blindness is trachoma, a chronic eye infection which leads to scarring of the conjunctiva and cornea. Knowledge is being sought not only about the microbiological and environmental factors which contribute to blindness in rural Egyptian communities, but also about the social and cultural factors involved. The investigators hope to develop a strategy for preventing blindness.

Center for Disease Control (CDC).

The program objectives of the Center for Disease Control are the prevention or control of communicable and vector-borne diseases, improving laboratory performance, nutrition, and assuring safe and healthy working conditions. A total of 48 projects received support in 1975.

In the area of disease prevention and control, a study of the immunologic aspects of patients infected with schistosomiasis was initiated in Egypt. In regard to occupational safety and health, a new research agreement in Poland is investigating the role of industrial stress on changes in the cardio-respiratory system and will provide information about the intensity of exposure to noxious factors in selected industrial establishments.

Health Services Administration (HSA).

The broad objective of the Health Services Administration is to improve the quantity and quality of the delivery of health services through problem-oriented research. Within this broad frame of reference, specific problems include the provision of health and medical care to areas of need; barriers to obtaining services; and maternal and child health, with special attention to nutrition and family planning.

During 1975 HSA provided support for 45 projects. These included a study in Egypt of lactose intolerance in infants and children of different ages, research on the control of trachoma in Tunisia, an investigation of hearing and speech disorders in India, a study of immunologic responses in malnourished infants and preschool children in Tunisia, and a study of energy and nutrient requirements for undersized infants.

Educational Research and Training

The international education program of the U.S. Office of Education supports training, research, and curriculum development by awarding grants to U.S. teachers, curriculum specialists, and scholars to study overseas. In furtherance of these goals, the fiscal year 1975 program supported 24 group projects (including 455 participants) and 10 doctoral dissertation research awards at a cost of approximately $1.5 million equivalent.

Group Projects

Eligibility to participate in these projects is limited to students and faculty members concerned with foreign languages and area studies. Projects include the development of educational materials; summer seminars for primary and secondary school teachers and members of college and university faculties; internships, study and research for graduate students; and training for undergraduates planning to teach foreign language and area studies courses.

In a typical example, 24 central Texas secondary school teachers of social studies participated in an intercultural studies program in India designed by the Texas Council for the Social Studies and the University of Texas Center for South Asia Studies. The Indian Council for Social Science Research in New Delhi fleshed out project details and acted as local sponsor. Field trips in New Delhi, Madras and Mysore supplemented the academic program. Teaching materials and information garnered from this project will be incorporated in World History and World Geography courses that all Texas high school students are required to take.

Individual Research Projects

The purpose of these projects is to increase our knowledge of non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems through multidisciplinary and comparative approaches. Ten doctoral dissertation awards were made in fiscal year 1975, covering such topics as the role of the Egyptian press in reflecting and directing reformist trends in the Arab world and the causes and process of economic change in India.

Social and Rehabilitation Research

The international research and demonstration program of the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) supplements and complements domestic

research and demonstration activities. Fiscal year 1975 projects have involved alcoholism and drug abuse, aging, service delivery, social policy, youth development, training and manpower utilization, and rehabilitation of victims of burns and leprosy, cardiovascular disorders, chronic illness, mental retardation, neurological and neuromuscular disorders, and speech, hearing, and visual defects.

Accomplishments.

Separating the administration of social services from financial assistance has been a subject of prime concern in the United States and other developed countries. An Israeli project has taken a comprehensive look at the changes that result from such a separation. A study performed at the School of Social Work, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, examined the consequences of separating public assistance from social services in Jerusalem's Municipal Welfare Agency. The study measured the Agency's effectiveness in providing services, improvements in its employees' productivity, and the extent to which program information necessary for planning and evaluation was being fed back into the system.

An SRS project in Yugoslavia looked into the social policy aspects of women's employment and their protection at work and in the family The study provided useful data on several areas of parallel concern in the United States, including the problems of holding down two jobs (one in paid employment, the other in housework/child rearing), sex discrimination in employment and wages, and inadequate political representation. In India an SRS project attempted to coordinate the services provided by multiple agencies to low-income families and to analyze the cost-benefit ratios resulting from improved cooperation. Another Indian project examined the after-care services afforded juveniles following their institutionalization. In each case findings applicable for policy making in the United States were developed.

A Yugoslav-developed system of external units for electrical stimulation of muscles to prevent dropped foot in stroke victims was evaluated at twelve clinical centers in the United States under a project supported by the Rehabilitation Services Administration. This evaluation proved the system successful, and it consequently has been made available for general use. A system for spinal immobilization in patients with spinal cord injury, developed in Poland, has been field tested at three clinical centers in the United States. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery has certified that this technique is now acceptable for broader clinical evaluation.

New Projects

Since the SRS international program was initiated in 1961, 371 projects have been approved in 12 countries for a total dollar equivalent of approximately $41 million. In 1975, 12 new projects and related activities were approved in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia, for a total dollar equivalent of approximately $2.4 million.

The Egyptian Minister of Social Affairs and some of her staff visited the United States in September to meet with DHEW officials for discussions on current and future collaborative research. Agreements were signed for seven new projects. Those in social welfare include a family neighborhood services center, a day care center for children of preschool age, and an integrative approach in community development. New rehabilitation research will involve experiments in a regional program of services for the handicapped, a comprehensive program for the multiple disabled, low vision aides, and rehabilitation counseling and training.

Utilization.

A principal method for facilitating rapid use of research results in the interchange of experts. The International Health Research Act (Public Law 86-610), authorized participating American experts to go abroad and foreign experts to be brought to the United States to take part in research and demonstration activities in their fields of interest. A total of 970 experts (510 foreign and 460 American) in the fields of

social and rehabilitation research have participated in this prorgram since 1961.

In 1975 research findings were shared among experts at several international meetings. Two Rehabilitation Engineering Conferences were held, one in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia with emphasis on functional electronic stimulation in stroke victims, and one in Cairo. This latter concentrated on the design and development of a rehabilitation complex for the Faith and Hope Society, an Egyptian voluntary agency. A research utilization meeting held in Washington and New York in May discussed findings of the "Cross-National Study of Social Service Systems." Experts from Canada, France, Israel, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia attended.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, authorized a sheltered workshop study. In 1975 two teams of two members each traveled to nine countries (Australia, Denmark, Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) studying the same types of sheltered workshop problems being examined in the United States.

Science Information Programs

The utilization of special foreign currencies to support science information activities is a 16-year old program of the National Science Foundation.

The authority for these activities derives from the Foundation's enabling legislation, from section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480, and from Executive Order 10900, of January 1961. The latter assigns to NSF Government-wide responsibility for coordinating and administering science information activities conducted under section 104(b)(3). Thus NSF, on behalf of itself and 13 other major departments and agencies (over 30 separate Federal agency components), administers and contracts with ten foreign organizations in seven excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia.

The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded to include not only full-text translations but also more diversified science information tools. The programs include publication of English editions of foreign primary scientific journals; preparation of abstracts, digests and critical review papers; compilation of annotated bibliographies; and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services. The nature, extent, and benefits of the science information programs sponsored by the various Federal departments and agencies are described more specifically in other sections of this report.

Since 1959 the combined efforts of the overseas science information programs have resulted in the translation and publication (completed or in process) of approximately 990,200 original language pages of foreign scientific literature, including 1,938 books, 31,050 foreign patents, 67,691 abstracts and digests, 254 issues of annotated bibliographies, 2,239 scientific journal issues, 9 directories, and 9,135 articles and dissertations.

These programs make available translations of selected scientific and technological literature produced by foreign scientists in languages (such as Russian and Chinese) which are rarely understood by U.S. scientists. Since 1959, the Foundation has coordinated and administered a program for collecting, translating, abstracting, and disseminating such information to meet the requirements of both Federal agencies and the general scientific community. Since fiscal year 1960, the effort has been supported by the special foreign currency appropriation.

Foundation support of information activities overseas with excess foreign currencies supplements translating activities conducted by commercial organizations and professional societies in the United States. Scientist-users of these translations have attested to the usefulness of the materials in eliminating costly duplication of effort; stimulating new, productive lines of scientific inquiry; and corroborating research results.

In fiscal year 1975 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency

equivalent of $1,381,778 for use in science information programs (see Table I). Of this amount $1,009,562 represented the NSF contribution; $372,216 was transferred from other agencies.

Research and Related Activities

The National Science Foundation inaugurated its Special Foreign Currency Programs for Research, Science Education, and Related Activities during fiscal year 1971. The objectives of the Program are to encourage the formation of enduring cooperative relationships between U.S. and foreign scientists and scientific institutions and to strengthen science and science education in the United States. The programs also support the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives. The Foundation awarded grants in foreign currencies during fiscal year 1975 to U.S. scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. Awards were given for the support of collaborative scientific activities in chemistry, engineering, physics, the life sciences, and social sciences.

In addition, NSF awarded international travel grants to U.S. scientists for attendance at important international scientific congresses, conferences and symposia, and for the development of joint research programs which are of great interest to both the United States and participating foreign countries. In fiscal year 1975, a total of $2,542,044 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for research and related activities.

Significant Recent Achievements

Under the program sponsored by NSF at the Technical University of Gdansk, Poland, and the University of Maryland, a neural line circuit has been developed. This circuit has applications to computers and communication systems which could lead to improved performance resulting from the unique capability of integrated electronic circuit realization.

In a cooperative research project with the University of Tennessee, Cairo University in Egypt has completed the construction of a cascade tunnel to be used in the study of compressor noise and efficiency. A scientific paper is to be published, entitled "A Theoretical Investigation of Laminar Wakes Behind Airfoils and the Resulting Noise Pattern," prepared jointly by scientists at both universities. This project is a continuing effort to find means to improve efficiency and reduce compressor noise, particularly on aircraft.

Excellent results continue to be reported from the cooperative project between Oklahoma State University and the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, Cairo, in remote sensing. Significant additions have been made to the geological map of Egypt from data collected by the NSF-supported investigators. The entire Suez Canal has been examined in a strip 10 km wide on both sides of the waterway, providing basic information needed in the reconstruction, development and masterplan studies for the area.

TABLE I.——*Special Foreign Currency Obligations in Fiscal Year 1975*

[Obligations in Dollar Equivalent]

Programs:	
1. NSF	
Science Information Programs	$1,009,562
Recearch, Science Education and Related Activities Program	2,542,044
2. Other Agencies (Transfers)	
Science Information Programs	372,216
TOTAL	$3,923,822

TABLE II.——*National Science Foundation, Science Information Program, Section 104(b)(3) Public Law 480*

Obligations in Dollar Equivalent

	Fiscal Year 1975	Cumulative April 1959–June 30, 1975
National Science Foundation		
Egypt	200,000	450,000
India	400,000	2,197,000
Israel	0	6,614,346
Pakistan	0	375,000
Poland	309,562	3,794,562
Tunisia	100,000	775,000
Yugoslavia	0	2,215,500
NSF TOTAL	1,009,562	16,421,408

TABLE III.——*National Science Foundation—Special Foreign Currency Obligations by Countries Since Inception of Programs (including funds transferred from other agencies)*

	Dollar Equivalent	
Country	Science Information Program	Research & Sci. Ed. Program
Burma	$ 30,691	$ 304
Egypt	924,892	2,320,731
Guinea	—0—	900
India	3,542,906	783,273
Israel	10,011,409	—0—
Morocco	—0—	525,165
Pakistan	884,860	910,408
Poland	9,060,529	4,398,121
Tunisia	1,047,116	752,754
Yugoslavia	3,907,845	4,064,100
TOTAL	$29,410,248	$13,755,756

Museum Programs and Related Research

Primarily under the authority of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480, the Smithsonian Institution's Special Foreign Currency Program awards grants to American institutions of higher learning for museum programs, scientific and cultural research, and related educational activities. This program, begun in fiscal year 1966, received an appropriation of $2.0 million for fiscal year 1975.

The majority of grants support field research in archeology and anthropology, and in systematic and environmental biology. Support was given for research in astrophysics and earth sciences and for museum programs as well. The Smithsonian program supports the programs of United States institutions abroad and, unlike the Special Foreign Currency Program of government agencies, this supports research designed and conducted as well as published by American scholars.

In archeological research and in anthropology, the Smithsonian has continued to support studies encompassing broad areas of human history and cultural development. Man's ability to make conscious and wise decisions regarding today's pressing social and environmental problems rests as much upon intelligent interpretation of humankind's past record and current condition as it does upon technological and social inventiveness. Smithsonian-supported research ranges from the study in Egypt of gnostic scrolls documenting the religious and intellectual ferment at the time of Christ to a paleoenvironmental history of a 4000 B.C. seaport in Pakistan and the film documentation of an Indian ritual, the Vedic sacrifice, which after a continuous tradition of performance for 3,000 years is disappearing because of lack of trained Brahmins. Through its Foreign Currency Program, the Smithsonian provided a second United States contribution toward the salvage of the temples on the Island of Philae, in the Nile River, as part of the international campaign to save the "Monuments of Nubia" and supported the American teams conducting archeological exca-

vations of the ancient city of Carthage in Tunisia before modern suburbs cover the site of that ancient city.

The Smithsonian continued to award foreign currency grants for research in systematic and environmental biology in support of the basic research objectives of American institutions. The study of biology is basic to humankind's quest for the betterment of and certainly for the maintenance of the productivity of the natural environment. Smithsonian-sponsored projects include both a comprehensive environmental study of lands bordering the Tunisian Sahara desert to learn the factors which cause the expansion of the desert and the resulting decrease of agricultural land, and a systematic study of the freshwater snails of Africa, some of which are carriers of the human disease, schistosomiasis.

The basic international astrophysical and earth science research efforts of American institutions have continued to receive foreign currency grant support. From current studies of the earth's origin and composition of the behavior of its shifting continents and of its atmosphere and solar system will come knowledge essential to satisfying humankind's energy and mineral needs, as well as to contributing to future space age developments.

Although the Smithsonian awards foreign currency grants only to United States institutions, the projects are usually carried out in collaboration with appropriate host country institutions. Many projects have provided field experience and training for American and foreign graduate students, under the guidance of experts. The Smithsonian thus contributes to the development of science both in American and in the host countries, most of which are developing nations.

In fiscal 1975, the Smithsonian obligated $1,946,843 equivalent for Archeology and Related Disciplines, which includes $1,000,000 equivalent in Egyptian pounds for the United States contribution to the Philae temple salvage program; $708,654 equivalent for Systematic and Environmental Biology; $212,905 equivalent in Astrophysics and Earth Sciences; and $261,656 equivalent for Museum Programs.

Through June 30, 1975, the Smithsonian had awarded grants in support of over 460 projects over the ten year life of the program, amounting (in dollar equivalent) to $15.6 million for Archeology and Related Disciplines, $9.3 million for Systematic and Environmental Biology, $1.4 million for Astrophysics and Earth Sciences, and $615,000 for Museum Programs.

BUILDINGS FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT

Diplomatic and Consular Activities

Under the authority of section 104(b)(4), the Department of State acquires land and buildings and constructs buildings and other facilities for use in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs and related U.S. Government activities. The Department, also, uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities. Obligations for these purposes during 1975 totaled $5.6 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total $72.7 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1975. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for two or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings. Total expenditure for the building program since its inception is $66 million. This includes construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Construction projects have also included an office building annex and warehouse in Rabat, an office building in Casablanca, and a new office building/information center in Calcutta. Projects

currently under construction include alterations to 72 staff apartments and community facilities in New Delhi; a service building and recreational facility and a Marine guard residence in Islamabad; an Embassy residence and three duplex houses in Tunis; an office building in Calcutta; and alterations to the Madras Consulate Residence.

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

Military Family Housing

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

Public Law 88–174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of Public Law 480 and the French housing (barter) program had been liquidated, the Department of Defense should use its appropriations to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed $6 million a year. As of June 30, 1975, CCC had received approximately $104.7 million of such reimbursements, and an amount of $35.2 million remained outstanding.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1975, the equivalent of $90.9 million (excluding $49.0 million for the barter housing program in France) in title I foreign currencies has been transferred to the Department of Defense and disbursed.

ACQUISITION, INDEXING AND DISSEMINATION OF FOREIGN MATERIAL

Under the authority of section 104(b)(5), the Library of Congress has used available foreign currencies to acquire comprehensive sets of newly-published foreign books and periodicals of research value for its own collections and those of over 40 other important research libraries in the United States. Beginning in 1962 regional offices were established to collect, index, and distribute publications from India, Pakistan, and Egypt. Additional offices were subsequently set up in Indonesia, Israel, and Yugoslavia. Nepal and Sri Lanka were added to the responsibility of the New Delhi office in 1966-67, and in 1972 a new program for Poland was begun, administered directly from Washington rather than through a regional office. Under a more limited program, small sets of important English-language books and periodicals from Egypt, India, Nepal, and Pakistan have been regularly acquired for over 300 public and academic libraries in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

The Library's regional offices give preliminary cataloging to the books and serials they acquire. This bibliographic information is widely disseminated by means of computer tapes, catalog cards, and printed catalogs distributed by the Library, as well as through the periodic accessions lists compiled by the regional offices and distributed on a complimentary basis to hundreds of libraries throughout the world.

The New Delhi office administers an extensive project for microfilming nearly 50 official gazettes and about 150 leading newspapers from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Positive copies of these filmed runs are made available for purchase to interested libraries, thereby assuring the permanent preservation of important research sources that are both difficult to obtain and subject to rapid deterioration in their printed form.

Where excess currencies available to the Library under Public Law 480 have run out, as in India, Indonesia, Israel, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia,

the Library has continued to acquire materials for its own collections using other funds. Currently only the programs for Egypt, Pakistan, and Poland are funded under Public Law 480. In fiscal 1975, the Library used foreign currencies appropriated in prior years to continue its operations. It acquired a total of 376,054 pieces for all participating libraries, bringing the total of pieces acquired since 1962 to 19,538,600. The table below indicates total Library use of local currencies since 1962.

Library of Congress
Public Law 480 Activities, 1975
Statistical Summary

		U.S. Dollar Equivalent
I.	Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in FY 1975	$ 887,725.36
II.	Total amount used or obligated, FY 1962–1975 inclusive	$20,678,757.95
III.	Total amount authorized, FY 1962–1975 inclusive	$23,594,000.00

COMMON DEFENSE GRANTS

Public Law 94–161, the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, included an amendment to Public Law 480 repealing section 104(c). That section had provided authority to "procure equipment materials, facilities, and services for the common defense including internal security." Foreign currencies used under that authority were administered by the Department of Defense and by the Agency for International Development.

Prior to the repeal of section 104(c), legislation contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 effectively curtailed use of local currencies for common defense purposes, by prohibiting any new agreements between the United States and participating governments for that purpose, unless authorized by act of Congress. In the future cumulative data on currencies used under section 104(c) authority will continue to be reported in table 14 of the appendix of this report, but it is not anticipated that future annual reports will include narrative material.

EMERGENCY OR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies derived from repayments of principal and interest under foreign currency loans previously made under section 104 of Public Law 480 may be used for emergency or extraordinary relief. Section 104(d) provides that the foreign currency equivalent of not more than $5 million during any fiscal year may be used for this purpose. Such foreign currencies are excess in only a few countries, and none were used for foreign disaster relief in fiscal year 1975.

LOANS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

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

Since the beginning of the loan program in mid-1958, 421 loans have been approved for private business firms in 31 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of $416.2 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank and A.I.D. prior to the transfer of the program to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in 1971.

Since sales agreements now generally provide for payment in dollars rather than local currencies, funds available for loans have sharply declined. Applications can now be encouraged only for Pakistan and Egypt.

In fiscal year 1975 two loans were authorized in Pakistan. One, for the U.S. equivalent of $1.2 million, will expand local tobacco processing; the second, for $2.0 million equivalent, will assist a corn processing project.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Section 104(f) of Public Law 480 provides that U.S.-owned local currencies generated by title I sales can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in the recipient countries. The following grants were approved under this section during calendar year 1975.

In August 1975, a special allocation of 26,000,000 Indian rupees ($3,250,000 equivalent) was made to complete construction of the facilities contemplated under an original grant of $6.5 million in rupees made to St. John's Medical College/Hospital in 1969. These facilities in Bangalore, India include a 500-bed hospital, outpatient department, kitchen, laundry, and staff housing.

Three grants in excess Pakistani rupees were provided during 1975. An allocation in April 1975 of $2,400,000 equivalent was for an agricultural development program in the non-irrigated regions of Pakistan. A grant of $6,650,303 was approved in June 1975 to cover partially local costs to be incurred during the first year of a five-year malaria control program in Pakistan. In January 1975, $4,500,000 equivalent was provided to establish an investment trust, the proceeds of which will be used to assist the Cardiovascular Institute in Karachi in operating this U.S.-assisted institution.

In September 1975, an allocation of one million excess Egyptian pounds ($2,560,000 equivalent) was made to provide local currency support costs for two U.S. dollar-financed technical assistance projects in Egypt: (1) technology transfer and manpower development, and (2) feasibility studies.

An additional allocation of $10,000 worth of Burmese currency was made to assist in the restoration of earthquake-damaged temples in Burma.

PURCHASE OF GOODS FOR OTHER FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

Under section 104(g), local currencies generated by title I sales in one country can be spent for programs in other friendly countries.

In March and December 1975, approximately $6.9 million of excess Indian rupees were made available for the support of development assistance activities in Nepal. Also, Indian Rs 3.0 million ($303,030 equivalent) were allocated to pay for the inland freight costs of U.S.-financed fertilizer to Afghanistan.

FAMILY PLANNING

Major assistance continued to be provided the population planning program in Pakistan in 1975 under section 104(h) of Public Law 480, which authorizes use of U.S.-owned currencies to help sustain voluntary population planning programs. A total of $5,100,000 in Pakistani rupees was allocated to assist the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to check population growth through (a) intensive fertile couple education and motivation to accept a method of family planning, (b) making contraceptive methods easily available at a price even the poorest can afford; and (c) development of an administrative framework in which the program can grow and achieve its goals.

FARMER TO FARMER AND PEST CONTROL PROGRAMS

Foreign currencies were not used under section 104(i) or 104(k) of the Act during 1975. Under section 104(i) local currencies may be used to finance the foreign expenditures of the farmer-to-farmer program authorized by section 406 of the Act. Section 104(k) authorizes the use of foreign currencies to carry out programs to control rodents, insects, weeds, and other pests.

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

Section 104(j) authorizes sales of currencies determined to be in excess supply by the Secretary of the Treasury to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations for travel and other purposes.

In 1975 these sales amounted to $3.4 million. Total sales since the program was inaugurated in 1963 have amounted to $26.9 million.

In most countries, including all of Europe and Latin America, the United States Government spends its foreign currency holdings for official purposes relatively quickly. Sales of these currencies to private citizens and non-profit organizations would not benefit the U.S. balance of payments, since the depletion of limited currency stocks would force the U.S. Government to spend dollars to meet local expenses.

In excess and near-excess currency countries, however, where U.S.-owned currency exceeds anticipated U.S. Government needs, arrangements have been made to sell limited amounts to Americans. In 1975 such sales were authorized in the following countries: Egypt, Guinea, India, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia.

In all countries, payment for local currencies may be in the form of a personal check, a traveler's check, or U.S. currency. In all countries but Tunisia, American tourists and private citizens can purchase local currency through U.S. Embassies and Consulates.

These sales are governed by the official rate of exchange, and there are no commercial bank fees. In Tunisia, however, strict regulations require the Tunisian Central Bank to handle the sales and to charge a small fee. Americans exchanging dollars there must specifically ask for dinars held by the U.S. Government.

The Treasury Department has written a brochure listing the addresses of U.S. diplomatic missions where these purchases can be made. The brochure is available at all U.S. passport offices, as well as at travel agencies and on international air and shipping lines. A separate State Department brochure, entitled "You and Your Passport," also describes local currency purchase procedures.

SPECIAL EXCESS CURRENCY PROVISIONS

Under section 104 of Public Law 480, as amended, certain restrictions on the use of currencies generated under the Act do not apply when the U.S.-owned foreign currencies are in excess supply.

A currency is declared excess by the Secretary of the Treasury whenever U.S. Government holdings of the currency exceed normal U.S. expenditure requirements in that country for two fiscal years following the year in which the determination is made.

By using this criterion, the Secretary of the Treasury determined on June 30, 1975, that the currencies of seven countries were in excess. These were Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. Poland, however, will lose its excess designation on December 31, 1976.

The final proviso of section 104 requires a report on currency uses. Sales of these foreign currencies to regular and special foreign currency appropriations in the seven countries for fiscal year 1975 are shown below.

The types of activities financed by these appropriations have been described in this annual report. Details of agency funding levels have been presented in the appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, fiscal year 1977.

Sales for Dollars of Excess Foreign Currencies Under Regular and Special Foreign Currency Appropriations

Country	Fiscal Year 1975		
	Regular	Special	Total
Burma	0.5	0.5	1.0
Egypt	6.3	10.5	16.8
Guinea	0.4	0.2	0.6
India	36.1	19.1	55.2
Pakistan	12.0	5.0	17.0
Poland	15.3	9.9	25.2
Tunisia	4.8	3.3	8.1
TOTAL	75.4	48.5	123.9

TITLE II — FOREIGN DONATIONS

FOREIGN DONATIONS ACTIVITY

For more than twenty years the U.S. has donated food to friendly countries and needy peoples around the world under the authority of title II of Public Law 480. These food donations have supported mother and child feeding activities, school feeding projects, food-for-work, and emergency efforts to alleviate the sufferings of victims of natural and man-made disasters.

Regular title II programs reflect increasing concern about child nutrition and developmental self-help activities. Priority recipients are malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women, in countries which have developed a national nutrition program or a national policy of self-help, using both local materials and human resources together with foreign aid. The role of foreign aid, including title II foods, in these national programs is significant, but of gradually diminishing importance.

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continue to share responsibility for administration of the title II program. The USDA determines the types, quantities, and values of commodities available, while A.I.D. manages the program design, and monitors implementation of the projects.

Title II program activities are carried out by a variety of "cooperating sponsors." These sponsors propose programs for A.I.D. consideration and have responsibility for their implementation. There are three types of cooperating sponsor: (1) nonprofit voluntary agencies which include both private agencies such as Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), or Church World Service (CWS), intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (2) friendly governments operating under bilateral agreements with the United States; and (3) the World Food Program (WFP), a multilateral organization responsible to the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Official United States overseas personnel play a vital role in all phases of title II program development and operations. Their responsibilities include:

- advisory assistance to cooperating sponsors and host country officials in developing program proposals, based upon identified food needs in the recipient countries;
- cooperation and coordination with the representatives of United Nations agencies regarding proposals for multilateral food assistance;
- analysis of all proposals for food assistance as they relate to the host country's development objectives and implementation strategy; and
- monitoring the management of all voluntary agency and government-to-government programs.

The responsibility for approval of title II program proposals is a function of the Interagency Staff Committee on Public Law 480 (ISC) in Washington. The title II subcommittee of the ISC reviews program proposals prepared by cooperating sponsors, and A.I.D. recommends approval of these programs. The full committee then reviews recommendations of the subcommittee and makes final approval.

The World Food Program, a joint activity of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome, continues to expand. The Program's organization and duties have been

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broadened in response to recommendations of the World Food Conference of November 1974. The United States contributes commodities and ocean freight to the WFP under title II of Public Law 480, and cash from the A.I.D. appropriation. For the 1975–1976 biennium, the United States pledged a contribution of $140 million—$97 million for commodities, $40 million for ocean transportation, and $3 million in cash for administrative expenses.

TITLE II SHIPMENTS — FY 1975

During fiscal year 1975, 1.1 million metric tons of title II commodities were shipped to some 51 million recipients in 85 countries and territories. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) value of these commodities, including transportation costs, amounted to $461.0 million: $334.4 million in commodities and $126.6 million in freight costs. This represents an increase of $51.5 million in expenditures for commodities over the previous year and a corresponding $25.1 million increase in the amount of funds required to pay shipping costs (ocean freight plus inland freight for land-locked countries).

Of the $334.4 million expended on commodities, about $75.5 million was used for emergency programs. Of that amount $17.6 million was for special emergency relief support in the Sahel region of West Africa. The largest category of recipients were children in maternal-child health, school, and other child feeding programs, which utilized 50 percent of funds expended for regular programs. Thirty-two percent of the funds were expended in food-for-work programs which provided food as partial payment to workers engaged in self-help projects.

Food distributed through the American Voluntary Agency programs accounted for 59.1 percent of regular title II programs, followed by the World Food Program with 31.5 percent, and government-to-government programs with 9.4 percent.

A comparison of shipments for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 by major geographic areas follows:

	Value in Million Dollars		Value in Million Pounds	
	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975
Africa (including Malta)	$ 83.9	$ 72.8	1,225.9	643.2
Asia	103.3	147.4	986.6	1,052.3
Near East	57.0	54.7	504.3	406.1
Latin America	38.7	59.5	285.4	347.1
TOTAL	$282.9	$334.4	3,002.2	2,448.7

Half of the commodities shipped in fiscal 1975 went to seven countries: India, Mali, Morocco, Tanzania, Egypt, Indonesia and Niger.

Blended high protein foods and nonfat dry milk comprised a significant quantity of processed American agricultural products shipped abroad for use in title II programs, particularly pre-school and school feeding projects. In maternal child feeding programs for example, 42 percent of the commodities programed were corn soy blend, instant corn soy milk, wheat soy blend, whey soy drink mix and nonfat dry milk.

Commodity shipments in metric ton grain equivalent for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 are listed below. It will be noted that wheat and wheat products continued to be the major commodities provided under the donation program, accounting for more than half of the entire program.

	FY 1974	FY 1975
	MTGE	
Wheat	755	687
Feed Grains	711	450
Vegetable Oil	54	42
Rice	—	6
Nonfat Dry Milk	—	44
TOTAL	1,520	1,229

From the inception of Public Law 480 in 1954 through fiscal year 1975, 82.3 billion pounds of commodities had been exported under foreign donation programs at a CCC cost of $6.9 billion.

Program Highlights

For fiscal year 1975, the U.S. overseas missions, title II cooperating sponsors, and their host country counterparts were instructed to develop jointly a field budget submission for title II program plans for the year. The purpose of this exercise was to involve the cooperating sponsors fully in identifying budget and commodity needs for the title II program. Further, it provided a forum for the voluntary agencies to express their concerns for and support of supplemental feeding programs. It gave the U.S. missions an opportunity to discuss U.S. objectives and strategy for the respective developing countries and to integrate title II resources in each country's development assistance strategy. It was through this approach that common objectives were clarified, common strategy developed, and the title II budgeting process integrated into the overall A.I.D. budgeting process. The field budget submissions were submitted to A.I.D. for preliminary review and analysis, taking into account the historical levels of assistance, program trends, and relationship to U.S. foreign policy.

The cooperating sponsors were invited to participate in the formal review of the field budget submissions. Following the formal review, supplemental guidelines were prepared for each country setting forth the issues identified, substance of discussions held, and outlines for the fiscal year 1975 title II programs. A further result of the review was the preparation of the title II portion of the A.I.D. budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget.

Upon receipt of the supplemental guidelines, the overseas missions and cooperating sponsors proceeded to design projects within the outlines furnished. Project designs were resubmitted to the U.S. missions and to A.I.D., and the cooperating sponsors jointly reviewed and participated in the approval process resulting in the programs described below.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

In fiscal year 1975, 51.3 million recipients were included in approved title II overseas food donation programs. The approximate number of recipients by type of program sponsor were as follows:

	Recipients (millions)		% of Total Recipients	
	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974
U.S. voluntary agencies/Int'l organizations	33.4	35.8	65	65
Gov't-to-gov't	6.7	11.6	13	21
World Food Program	11.2	8.0	22	14
Totals	51.3	55.4	100	100

Comparing program categories of recipients over time does not reveal clear trends for any particular type of cooperating sponsor. Strong efforts have been made to implement the title II policy of giving highest priority to maternal-child health feeding programs, followed by food-for-work activities and then by school feeding programs. During fiscal year 1975, there was a concerted effort to de-emphasize government-to-government arrangements and to program more title II resources through the U.S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

It can be seen from the following table that most recipients in the voluntary agency and international organization programs are in child feeding categories, including maternal-child health and school feeding. Under these programs nutritional supplements are provided to children and pregnant and lactating women. In government-to-government and

World Food Program Projects many of the recipients are in the food-for-work or emergency disaster categories.

MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS

	Voluntary Agencies		Government-to-Government		World Food Program		Total	
	FY 75	FY 74	FY 75	FY 74	FY 75	FY 74	FY 75	FY 74
Maternal-Child Health	7.4	8.6	.2	1.3	2.4	2.3	10.0	12.2
School Feeding	15.6	19.8	1.3	6.2	2.0	1.1	18.9	27.0
Other Child Feeding	1.1	.9	—	(neg)	—	(neg)	1.1	1.0
Food-for-Work	2.1	4.2	.2	1.0	6.2	3.5	8.5	8.7
Welfare	—	.2	—		—		—	.2
Regular Program Total	26.2	33.7	1.7	8.5	10.6	6.9	38.5	49.1
Emergency	7.2	2.1	5.0	3.1	.6	1.1	12.8	6.3
Total	33.4	35.8	6.7	11.6	11.2	8.0	51.3	55.4

In fiscal year 1975, 26 percent of all regular program recipients (excluding emergency recipients) were in the first priority maternal-child health category. Similarly, the second priority food-for-work recipients moved up from 18 percent of 1974 regular program recipients to 22 percent of all regular programs in fiscal year 1975. School feeding recipients dropped from 55 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1974 to 49 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1975.

Emergency recipients totaled 12.8 million in fiscal year 1975, compared to 6.3 million in fiscal 1974. The recipients of major disaster relief efforts in 1975 were in India, Bangladesh, Haiti, and Pakistan. In 1974 the major disaster relief programs were the Sahel region of West Africa, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia in East Africa. The total cost of title II commodities supplied to meet the requirements of emergency programs in fiscal year 1975 was approximately $75.5 million, compared to $86.4 million in fiscal year 1974.

Shipments of wheat and wheat products (flour, bulgur, and wheat-soy-blend (WSB)) totaled 1,451.0 million pounds in fiscal year 1975. Corn, sorghum, and feed grain-based processed commodities totaled 788.0 million pounds, vegetable oil, 91.2 million pounds.

The value of the commodities made available, including those for emergency relief, by type of program sponsor, were as follows:

	Dollars (millions)		Percent	
	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974
U.S. voluntary agencies/Int'l organizations	194.1	164.9	58	58
Government-to-government	39.9	62.9	12	22
World Food Program	100.4	55.1	30	20
Totals	334.4	282.9	100	100

The value of commodities made available for voluntary agency and international organization programs was 58 percent of the value of all commodities shipped for 1975 programs, which was equal to the 1974 proportion. In 1975 commodities supplied to the World Food Program were valued at $100.4 million. The value of commodities supplied for programs under bilateral government-to-government arrangements in 1975 reflects continued emergency title II aid to the Sahel region of Africa.

PROGRAM EXAMPLES

Following are some examples of the types of activities carried out under title II programs in different countries in fiscal year 1975.

CHILD FEEDING

INDONESIA

The CARE, CRS, and CWS child feeding programs in Indonesia cover a total of 110,400 maternal-child health (MCH) and other child feeding recipients. The CWS and CRS operate in a number of provinces while the CARE program operates exclusively in West Java Province. There, 28,000 mothers, infants, and pre-school age children are assisted under an extensive "Integrated Nutrition Project" to develop, with West Java officials, viable and comprehensive projects of education in addition to distribution of title II foods. The main thrust of the program, now in its second year, involves increasing family awareness of nutrition facts, showing families how to deal with nutrition problems, and advising farmers how to produce foods of maximum nutritional value. The Integrated Nutrition Project is intended to serve as a model throughout Indonesia.

A second CARE MCH activity involves maternal child health activities with the National Plantations (rubber, tea, and quinine estates), also in West Java, where 12,000 children of ages one to five and 2,000 pregnant and lactating women and infants, all with very specific nutritional deficiencies, are assisted. The program includes title II food but also teaches parents how to provide a better diet for their children using indigenous foods. The National Plantations provide food inputs to this program and, along with the title II imports, they have carried out special nutrition education activities.

TANZANIA

Through a nationwide system of health clinics in Tanzania, Catholic Relief Services has conducted a child feeding program reaching approximately 160,000 recipients. Pregnant and lactating women visit a village health clinic each month where they receive pre- and post-natal care and their children are given a physical examination. Both women and children are then given a month's ration of title II supplementary food. Medicines may also be provided for their use. Each small child is issued a weight chart which is updated on each visit to the clinic. After an evaluation of the information on the charts, additional title II commodities may be issued to a recipient, or the recipient may be directed to competent medical authorities for more sophisticated care. The program is receiving considerable support from the national level of the Tanzanian Government and is valued highly by the recipients. Commodities used in the program are: corn soya blend, vegetable oil, bulgur, and nonfat dry milk.

KENYA

The Kenya title II child feeding program has been reaching approximately 50,000 recipients a year. The program is implemented through both static clinics and mobile teams, which reach into many parts of the country which would otherwise be inaccessible to this type of program. Here, also, children are given weight charts which are updated with each monthly visit. A title II food supplement is given each recipient during these monthly visits. A unique feature of this program is that it started at the lowest governmental entities and filtered upward until the Kenyan Government, seeing the value of child feeding, began development of a national strategy for upgrading the health of children and development of locally produced supplemental foods. Title II commodities used in this program are instant CSM, vegetable oil, corn soya blend and nonfat dry milk.

INDIA

Nutritional surveys conducted in India indicate a high incidence of calorie malnutrition, sometimes estimated at rates as high as 40 percent of the overall population. Young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers are the most severely affected groups. Accordingly, title II child feeding activities in 1975 reflect the continued efforts of the Government of India, A.I.D., and two U.S. voluntary agencies to: (1) focus more indigenous resources on reducing levels of malnutrition in these vulnerable groups, and (2) develop more effective and efficient ways to deliver food and nutrition assistance to the more seriously affected.

During 1975, CARE and CRS provided title II food assistance to approximately 14 million recipients, of whom 79 percent (11,018,000) were young children, pregnant women or lactating mothers. Commodities valued at approximately $38,012,000 (126,943 metric tons) were distributed to recipients in these groups.

While the 1975 title II program levels (not including refugee assistance) reflect a reduction of approximately 20 percent from 1974 equivalent program levels, increased allocations of Indian Government resources for nutrition-related programs partially offset these reductions. Concurrent with this reduction, the government of India and the cooperating U.S. voluntary agencies collaborated in nutrition projects emphasizing food processing technology, nutrition data banks, mass nutrition education, etc., to maximize long-range benefits accruing from the distribution of title II commodities. Many of the commodities will be distributed through projects specifically geared to integrated approaches for improving nutritional benefits of the recipients, i.e., incorporating supplementary feeding programs with health care, immunizations, family planning, formulated food processing, etc.

For several years, the Government of India has shown an increasing awareness of the need to commit additional resources to ensure more adequate nutrition for vulnerable groups. For example, in the fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) an outlay of Indian rupees equivalent to U.S. $60 million was planned for nutrition activities, and in the fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) an outlay of Indian rupees equivalent to U.S. $666 million is planned for nutrition in the public sector. Accordingly, the reduction in title II programing for 1975 begins a phasedown of title II programs scheduled concurrently with increased inputs of local commodities.

BOLIVIA

In Bolivia CRS provides food for 10,000 abandoned children housed in orphanages, asylums, and other institutions. Most of these children are pre-schoolers and they represent 67 percent of the total institutionalized children in Bolivia. Much of the Bolivian population subsists on staples grown in small gardens. The institutionalized children do not have gardens as a source of food, and consequently their health and proper nutrition is totally dependent upon the Bolivian Government and title II food grants. CRS is the only donor agency feeding in child institutions. The Bolivian Government, as evidence of the priority it places on such programs, has increased its budgetary support to the institutions from 15 cents (1973) to 50 cents (1975) per child per day. This is strong support for a country considered most seriously affected economically. The CRS program in Bolivia, therefore, is an example of a successful, humanitarian program which has the strong support of the host country government.

Food for Work

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

There are two voluntary agencies involved in food-for-work projects in the Dominican Republic; Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service. The voluntary agencies work closely with the Dominican Republic Government's counterpart agency, Caritas Dominicana.

Catholic Relief Services has the larger of the two food-for-work programs. During the first half of 1975 they reached 75,000 people (15,000 workers and 60,000 dependents), mainly through agriculture projects. These projects were aimed at small farmers. An attempt was made to increase the personal family income through cultivation of beans and other high protein crops locally marketable. Repair of irrigation and water control systems, construction of local storage facilities for crops, and other small agriculture related projects were undertaken. Recently CRS negotiated a contract with the Ministry of Health for sanitation projects such as construction of latrines. The Government of the Dominican Republic provided the money for the material and title II commodities were distributed to workers and dependents engaged in these sanitation projects.

Church World Service has expanded the scope of its food-for-work projects. During the first half of 1975, CWS was primarily involved in community development projects such as construction of schools, clinics, etc. Beginning July 1 they expanded into rural development activities, concentrating on agricultural production. By working with farmers' associations, they were successful in opening new lands of cultivation, particularly in the southwest. The projects included irrigation works and the development of water supplies. Also, projects such as rabbit raising and quality hog distribution, successful in other parts of the country, were introduced into the arid southwest.

The Government of the Dominican Republic has assigned a high priority to development of the southwestern part of the country. The rabbit raising and quality hog distribution are undertaken in collaboration with the Government which provides loans to farmers through a grant. Title II food is distributed while farmers are developing the land and livestock.

The CWS program shows a modest increase over the first half of 1975 and is now reaching 7,000 people (1,400 workers and 5,600 dependents).

PHILIPPINES

Title II food commodities are made available to local institutions, schools, and civic and government groups which are capable of and willing to develop and supervise self-help work projects that are oriented towards increased agricultural productivity.

First priority is placed on gardening, farm to market roads, bridge construction, and the development of more reliable sources and distribution systems for irrigation. Also included are the construction of schools, public markets, and social centers. Participating local entities are encouraged to stimulate and take advantage of as much assistance from local government and civic organizations as possible in order to provide a wider base of local support and technical expertise that eventually will lead a community to self sufficiency.

Concentrating on small scale, barrio level, self-help type activities, the food-for-work program has achieved recognition by the Philippine Government as an extremely useful tool for furthering development projects. "Food-for-work" has become part of the Philippine vocabulary and has enabled the Government to stretch development funds by utilizing food-for-work payments to unskilled workers on labor intensive projects.

RWANDA

Agricultural techniques in Rwanda are considerably behind those in most of the other developing countries in the area. As a means of bringing new techniques in agriculture to the countryside, a vocational training school program has been set up to train approximately 3,500 of the nation's more promising youth each year. During a one year training session, students are introduced to improved tools for farming, seed varieties, how to prepare the land using fertilizers and pesticides, and marketing practices. Title II commodities are given out regularly, as an inducement to attend the training school. These commodities were initially meant to be a supplement to the regular meals served. However, at times, the title II supplement has been the only available food and for that reason school operation has depended on title II availabilities. Commodities used in this program were corn-soya-blend, cornmeal, vegetable oil, and wheat flour.

EMERGENCY AND REFUGEE FEEDING

HAITI

In May 1975 a prolonged drought had adversely affected Haiti's food production in the northern and northwestern part of the country. The Government of Haiti declared a disaster and requested assistance from international and voluntary agency donors. The United States responded by sending an assessment team to evaluate the drought. At that time the seasonal rains were two months overdue. It was estimated that 20 percent of the population (about 120,000) in that area had no food. The A.I.D. mission recommended an emergency food supplement for a three month period. CARE/HACHO, already active and experienced in the area, was designated the coordinator for all international relief from donor countries. Emergency U.S. feeding programs were approved for CARE and CWS. Voluntary agencies' stocks already in the country were used to assist the stricken area. A total of 7,658,000 pounds of commodities were distributed through CARE emergency feeding program to 120,000 people over a three month period, while CWS undertook a small food-for-work project affecting 1,200 workers and 2,400 dependents. A total of 691,000 pounds of commodities were distributed under that program.

HONDURAS

Honduras has recently undergone two natural disasters. Hurricane Fifi struck in mid-September 1974, causing extensive damage to the country's banana crop, which is the chief export commodity. In early 1975 a drought affected the country, complicating an already shaky economic situation. In mid-1975 the government of Honduras requested emergency title II assistance to help in small food-for-work projects in the hardest hit sections of the country. The U.S. Government responded to this request with a government-to-government program approved in November for 280 metric tons of foodstuffs. This contribution greatly eased the suffering of some 20,000 people located in the countryside. An additional 7.5 million pounds of foodstuffs were approved through CARE and CRS for food-for-work projects affecting 213,000 recipients.

AFRICA (SAHEL)

The devasting effects of the last several years of drought continued in the Sahel region of Africa throughout most of the year. During the year much effort was spent directing title II food support into food-for-work activities which resulted in construction of much needed projects such as wells and roads. In those countries where food-for-work has not yet been actively implemented, planning was taking place at the highest levels of government. Approximately 100,000 metric tons of food aid was

made available to the Sahel during the year, in support of nearly 3.3 million people. The U.S. Government was one of nearly 15 countries that made commodities available. The title II food donations consisted of grain sorghum, corn, and fortified foods such as soy fortified sorghum grits and corn-soya-blend. UNICEF conducted an extensive maternal-child-health program in the Sahel countries using title II instant-corn-soya milk, to which sweeteners and flavoring had been added. In order to assist the various countries in moving the grain to drought areas, the U.S. Government allowed the sale of part of the grain. The local currency generated from grain sales was then used for current transportation costs. By the end of the year it appeared that Senegal and The Gambia would no longer need assistance, while Niger still suffered from serious food shortages. Mauritania, Mali and Guinea were borderline cases in the sense that they could become capable of feeding their populations if rain patterns are not seriously changed.

SUDAN

During the year approximately 60,000 refugees from Zaire and Burundi arrived in the southern areas of the Sudan. As local supplies of food became depleted, voluntary agency stocks of title II commodities were diverted to refugee feeding. In areas where the refugees could be gathered into camp facilities, UNICEF implemented an emergency maternal-child-health feeding program directed towards the large numbers of very small children in the facilities. During the latter part of the emergency, feeding programs tended towards support of food-for-work projects to discourage refugees from the dole feeding concept. In addition to instant sweetened corn-soy-milk used by UNICEF, vegetable oil, cornmeal, and corn-soya-blend were also used.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

Section 204 of title II authorizes the annual purchase of up to $7.5 million of U.S. owned foreign currency generated by commodity sales under title I, to promote the effective use of commodities supplied for approved title II programs, or to promote community and other self help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for title II food assistance.

PAKISTAN

Under cooperative arrangements with voluntary agencies and the Government of Pakistan, the local currency equivalent of about U.S. $375,000 was obligated in 1975. Examples of the types of activities conducted with these currencies in 1975 include:

- $50,000 in an agreement with the Economic Affairs Division of the Pakistan Government to carry out a national nutrition survey to develop and recommend remedial measures for the control and prevention of malnutrition.
- $132,683 in an agreement with the Economic Affairs Division to carry out a water management research project to develop cost benefit data related to land leveling, to develop guidelines and training systems, to teach farmers water management techniques including the use of marginal quality water, and the improvement of sub-marginal quality water. The project is implemented by the Water and Power Development Authority of Pakistan (WAPDA) and operates in concert with Colorado State University.
- $143,500 in an agreement with the Pakistan Economic Affairs Division, but carried out by WAPDA, to develop and evaluate methods of improving drainage ditches and irrigation canals, including the cost of various types of water courses and methods for maintenance and rehabilitation of water courses with an eye

to decreasing water losses. The project is located in the Indus Basin of Pakistan where agricultural output is now very low because of poor water management practices.

- $44,083 to assist CARE to establish a special office in Pakistan responsible for researching, developing, and implementing section 204 programs it undertakes in Pakistan.
- $5,000 as an amendment to an earlier agreement with CARE to provide equipment to increase agricultural production by demonstrating and evaluating modern dry-land farming technology in the non-irrigated Rawalpindi, Punjab, and North West Provinces of Pakistan.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP) was established in 1963 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization with strong U.S. encouragement. During its 13 years of operation, WFP has acquired broad experience in the field of food aid and gained international respect for its substantial achievements.

Beginning with an annual target of $33 million for its first 3-year trial period (CY 1963-65), pledge targets increased to $220 million annually for the 1975-76 biennium. This goal has been raised to $375 million annually for the 1977-78 pledge. The pledging conference for this period was held at the United Nations in New York in February 1976. The United States supported the 70 percent increase in WFP's target for pledges in expectation of considerable increases in contributions in response to recommendations of the World Food Conference.

The WFP provides food to developing countries for economic and social development projects and for emergency purposes. Special emphasis is given to projects related to maternal health, preschool child feeding, and to labor intensive and rural development projects, preferably in least developed countries (LDC's) and most severely affected countries (MSA's). Programs are initiated by host governments and submitted to headquarters in Rome for review and subsequent approval by members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs (CFA), a governing body of 30 member nations including the United States. If a project is approved by the CFA, WFP requests one or more of its member nations to ship the required food as directed by WFP's secretariat in Rome, which consists of almost 400 international civil servants. The WFP has project officers stationed in recipient countries to assist in the development of projects and to oversee their implementation.

A total of 84 countries pledged $622 million against the organization's 1975-76 biennial target of $440 million. Increased resources have been forthcoming as a result of the worldwide attention focused by the World Food Conference on multilateral food assistance. The U.S. participation is funded under title II of Public Law 480 except for administrative expenses. Those expenses, currently amount to about $1.5 million per year and are provided from A.I.D.'s budget for voluntary contributions to international organizations.

For the 1975-76 biennium, the United States pledged a maximum contribution of $140 million ($97 million in commodities, $40 million for shipping the title II commodities, and $3 million in cash (for administrative expenses)) towards the WFP goal.

Resources from all donors made available to the program since its inception total $2,318 million. Of this amount, $1,690 million is for commodities and $628 million is in the form of cash and services. The major portion of the latter amount is for ocean transportation provided by the United States. In addition to these donations, $120 million worth of food grains were made available since 1967 by the signatories of the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Agreement.

From the beginning of the program through fiscal year 1975, a total of

700 economic and social development projects have been approved in 98 countries at a cost of $1,961 million. Most projects cover a period of 3 to 5 years. Therefore, the costs of projects approved through fiscal year 1975 temporarily exceed WFP resources to the extent that most projects continue beyond that time.

Regionally, WFP projects are distributed as follows:

—Latin America and Caribbean——101 projects in 24 countries.
—Near East and North Africa——134 projects in 11 countries.
—West Africa——141 projects in 25 countries.
—East Africa and Mediterranean——116 projects in 18 countries
—Asia and Far East——208 projects in 20 countries

In addition, 233 emergency programs have been undertaken worldwide in 79 countries at a total cost of $163 million.

The Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement

The Food Aid Convention obligates signatories to provide minimum annual amounts of food aid in wheat or coarse grain for human consumption. The Convention entered into force July 1, 1968, for a three year period. It was renewed in 1971 for another three year period, and was extended for one year in 1974 and again in 1975.

The minimum annual contributions of the present donor members are:

	Metric tons
Argentina	23,000
Australia	225,000
Canada	495,000
European Economic Community	1,287,000
Finland	14,000
Japan	225,000
Sweden	35,000
Switzerland	32,000
United States of America	1,890,000
Total	4,226,000

In fiscal year 1975, of the total U.S. grains food aid of 4.7 million tons, 1.9 million tons were counted against the Food Aid Convention obligation. Actual shipments in fiscal year 1975, including amounts credited against prior year obligations were about 2.2 million tons. Sixty-one percent of U.S. shipments were made under title I and 39 percent under title II. Tables 24 and 25 in the appendix indicate total amounts of commodity shipments.

Since the inception of the Food Aid Convention in 1968, about 28 million tons of food aid, in terms of wheat equivalent, have been supplied under its provisions to some ninety developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Part of the aid is channeled through multilateral organizations such as the World Food Program.

APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

Table 1. Value by fiscal year of Public Law 480 and total agricultural exports.

Table 2. Cumulative total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside Public Law 480, fiscal years 1955-1975.

Table 3. Total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1975.

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Table 7. Cumulative quantities of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

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Table 10. Title I: Cumulative value of commodities programed, by country and commodity group, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

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Table 15. Title II: Commodity value of shipments, by type of program, fiscal year 1975.

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Table 19. Cumulative quantities exported under title II barter contracts, by commodity, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

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Table 20. Cumulative value of commodity exports under title III barter contracts, by country, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

Table 21. Cumulative value of title III barter contracts, by purpose of procurement, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

Table 22. Types of materials procured under title III barter contracts, by country, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

Table 23. Cumulative value of goods and services received under title III barter contracts, by country, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1975.

Table 24. Food Aid Convention, summary of shipments by type of program and commodity, fiscal year 1975.

Table 25. Food Aid Convention, metric ton equivalent of commodities shipped, by region and country, fiscal year 1975.

Table 1.--Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, fiscal years 1955-75[1]

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Public Law 480							Total agricultural exports			
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480	Mutual security (AID)[3]	Total Government programs	Commercial sales[4]	Total agricultural exports	Public Law 480 as percent of total
1955	73	.....	52	135	125	385	450	835	2,309	3,144	12
1956	439	.....	63	184	298	984	355	1,339	2,157	3,496	28
1957	908	.....	51	165	401	1,525	394	1,919	2,809	4,728	33
1958	657	.....	51	173	100	981	227	1,208	2,795	4,003	24
1959	724	.....	30	131	132	1,017	210	1,227	2,492	3,719	27
1960	824	.....	38	105	149	1,116	167	1,283	3,236	4,519	24
1961	951	.....	75	146	144	1,316	186	1,502	3,444	4,946	26
1962	1,030	19	88	160	198	1,495	74	1,569	3,573	5,142	29
1963	1,088	57	89	174	48	1,456	14	1,470	3,608	5,078	29
1964	1,056	48	81	189	43	1,417	24	1,441	4,627	6,068	23
1965	1,142	158	55	183	32	1,570	26	1,596	4,501	6,097	26
1966	866	181	87	180	32	1,346	42	1,388	5,359	6,747	20
1967	803	178	110	157	23	1,271	37	1,308	5,513	6,821	19
1968	723	300	100	150	6	1,279	18	1,297	5,086	6,383	20
1969	346	427	111	154	1	1,039	11	1,050	4,776	5,826	18
1970	309	506	113	128	.....	1,056	12	1,068	5,650	6,718	16
1971	204	539	138	142	.....	1,023	56	1,079	6,674	7,753	13
1972	143	535	228	152	.....	1,058	66	1,124	6,922	8,046	13
1973	6	661	159	128	.....	954	84	1,038	11,864	12,902	7
1974	(5)	575	147	145	.....	867	76	943	20,350	21,293	4
1975 Preliminary	.....	762	147	184	.....	1,093	123	1,216	20,368	21,584	5
1955 through 1975	12,292	4,946	2,013	3,265	1,732	24,248	2,652	26,900	128,113	155,013	16

[1]Export market value.

[2]Annual exports have been adjusted for 1963 and subsequent years by deducting exports under barter contracts which improve the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480. These exports are included in the column headed "Commercial sales".

[3]Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans.

[4]Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of short-and medium-term credit, export payments, sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and, for 1963 and subsequent years, exports under barter contracts which benefit the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

[5]Less than $500,000.

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1974-75[1]

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
World[3]	12,291.1	4,948.1	2,013.5	3,266.3	1,732.1	24,251.1	2,651.8	26,903.0	127,842.0	154,745.0
Greenland					(4)	(4)		(4)	.1	.1
Canada					3.3	3.3		3.3	13,001.7	13,005.0
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands					.1	.1		.1	.9	1.0
Mexico	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	3,142.8	3,221.0
Central America		6.7	11.5	88.6	7.7	114.5	10.4	124.9	1,312.5	1,437.4
Guatemala		1.0	2.0	25.7	4.4	33.1	8.8	41.9	256.4	298.3
Belize			.2	2.3	.1	2.6		2.6	44.3	46.9
El Salvador		.6	2.0	18.5	.8	21.9	.7	22.6	190.6	213.2
Honduras		5.1	1.4	12.4	.3	19.2	.4	19.6	126.8	146.4
Nicaragua			2.9	10.7	.7	14.3	.1	14.4	125.7	140.1
Costa Rica			3.0	7.4	1.0	11.4	.4	11.8	178.6	190.4
Panama				11.6	.2	11.8		11.8	360.8	372.6
Canal Zone					.2	.2		.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean		62.9	16.0	112.5	15.5	206.9	39.1	246.0	3,196.6	3,442.6
Bermuda					.1	.1		.1	148.2	148.3
Bahamas				.2	(4)	.2		.2	360.6	360.8
Cuba				5.1	5.5	10.6		10.6	839.0	849.6
Jamaica		1.3	7.9	13.5	2.0	24.7	.1	24.8	509.4	534.2
Haiti		2.4	3.2	20.8	6.4	32.8	.1	32.9	183.8	216.7
Dominican Republic		59.2	4.5	66.3	1.3	131.3	33.0	164.3	435.9	600.2
Leeward-Windward Islands			(4)	4.5	.1	4.6		4.6	68.3	72.9
Barbados			.3		(4)	.3		.3	59.4	59.7
Trinidad-Tobago			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	296.8	303.9
Netherlands Antilles					(4)	(4)		(4)	264.8	264.8
French West Indies				1.1		1.1		1.1	30.4	31.5
South America	778.6	390.3	169.5	471.3	127.7	1,937.4	52.3	1,989.7	5,856.2	7,845.9
Colombia	60.2	49.9	19.0	115.9	15.4	260.4	7.3	267.7	609.9	877.6
Venuezuela			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	2,200.4	2,222.1
Guyana		.8	1.6	1.2	(4)	3.6	(4)	3.6	99.3	102.9
Surinam			.4	.7	(4)	1.1		1.1	79.3	80.4
French Guiana				.1		.1		.1	2.6	2.7
Ecuador	10.8	19.8	1.7	28.1	.4	60.8	.1	60.9	236.0	296.9
Peru	38.3	1.8	31.4	39.4	33.0	143.9	.1	144.0	796.8	940.8
Bolivia	34.0	39.0	14.5	24.0	7.9	119.4	28.3	147.7	73.9	221.6

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1974-75[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Chile	81.8	105.3	11.0	90.0	4.4	292.5	11.8	304.3	462.4	766.7
Brazil	474.2	132.4	86.5	137.1	63.4	893.6	2.6	896.2	1,038.5	1,934.7
Paraguay	14.8	10.5	1.1	10.3	(4)	36.7	.1	36.8	3.9	40.7
Uruguay	34.6	30.8	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7		73.7	58.5	132.2
Argentina	29.9				(4)	29.9	2.0	31.9	194.7	226.6
Other South America									(4)	(4)
Europe	1,984.0	368.0	131.1	693.7	1,067.9	4,244.7	1,056.4	5,301.1	58,444.5	63,745.6
Iceland[5]	15.9	9.4			(4)	25.3	1.5	26.8	38.8	65.6
Sweden					14.5	14.5		14.5	1,073.4	1,087.9
Norway					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	933.9	964.7
Finland[5]	41.2			1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	289.0	341.2
Denmark				.1	10.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	1,533.9	1,548.2
United Kingdom[5]	48.1			.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	8,944.3	9,475.2
Ireland					43.3	43.3		43.3	480.3	523.6
Netherlands[5]	.2				143.3	143.5	11.6	155.1	10,849.2	11,004.3
Belgium-Luxembourg[5]				.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	3,148.8	3,271.0
France[5]	35.6			5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	3,179.5	3,527.9
West Germany[5]	1.2		2.4	63.7	147.6	214.9	136.0	350.9	10,760.7	11,111.6
East Germany			.5			.5		.5	222.8	223.3
Austria	39.5		12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	216.5	357.4
Czechoslovakia			1.3			1.3		1.3	291.9	293.2
Hungary			8.5			8.5		8.5	205.0	213.5
Switzerland[5] [6]					3.3	3.3		3.3	1,597.9	1,601.2
Estonia										
Latvia									15.5	15.5
Lithuania										
Poland	498.2			60.3	9.1	567.6		567.6	1,277.3	1,845.0
USSR									2,217.7	2,217.7
Azores					.3	.3		.3	8.4	8.7
Spain[6]	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	3,465.3	4,277.0
Portugal	6.3	50.4		39.2	9.2	105.1	2.4	107.5	784.0	891.5
Gibraltar									1.4	1.4
Malta-Gozo[7]			.8	2.6		3.4		3.4	14.4	17.8
Malta-Gozo-Cyprus[7]			5.2	2.5	2.4	10.1		10.1	7.7	17.8
Italy[5]	140.0		59.0	173.1	34.2	406.3	109.1	515.4	5,147.5	5,662.9
Trieste[8]				4.6	1.4	6.0		6.0	13.9	19.9
Yugoslavia[5]	572.0	275.9	28.3	124.7	19.6	1,020.5	79.5	1,100.0	678.7	1,778.7
Albania									1.4	1.4
Greece	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	555.0	882.3
Romania			7.9			7.9		7.9	430.0	437.9
Bulgaria									60.3	60.3

Table 2 .--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1974/75[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In million of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Asia	8,418.8	3,715.3	890.3	1,372.9	413.8	14,811.1	1,377.0	16,188.1	36,633.6	52,821.7
Turkey	465.4	84.7	27.1	78.4	17.6	673.2	52.3	725.5	244.3	969.8
Cyprus[7]	1.9		4.7	.4		7.0		7.0	46.9	53.9
Syrian Arab Republic	32.6	7.3	14.9	2.4	7.3	64.5		64.5	78.6	143.1
Lebanon[5]		12.5	15.6	2.1	4.5	34.7		34.7	330.5	365.2
Iraq		12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6		21.6	232.0	253.6
Iran	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.7	146.6	2.2	148.8	1,254.4	1,403.2
Israel	313.4	291.8	.5	21.2	47.1	674.0	174.9	848.9	1,069.9	1,918.8
Jordan	5.9	23.2	38.0	18.2	1.7	87.0		87.0	108.7	195.7
Gaza Strip				14.1		14.1		14.1	[9]-13.8	.3
Kuwait					.1	.1		.1	101.3	101.4
Saudi Arabia					.8	.8		.8	527.6	528.4
Qatar[10]									2.7	2.7
Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.			6.2	.2	(4)	6.4		6.4	15.1	21.5
United Arab Emirates[10]									15.1	15.1
Yemen Arab Republic[10]			1.2	5.2		6.4		6.4	7.6	14.0
Yemen (Aden)			.1	.5	.1	.7		.7	26.7	27.4
Oman[10]									2.2	2.2
Bahrain					(4)	(4)		(4)	27.2	27.2
Afghanistan	1.0	22.8	53.7	1.7		79.2	.5	79.7	[9]-16.1	63.6
India	3,870.5	511.6	135.7	628.0	74.6	5,220.4	122.2	5,342.6	1,224.7	6,567.3
Pakistan[5]	1,237.3	359.2	86.7	41.3	.1	1,724.6	54.4	1,779.0	403.9	2,182.9
Nepal			6.8	(4)		6.8		6.8	[9]-3.7	3.1
Bangladesh[11]		223.0	50.2			273.2	47.0	320.2	236.1	556.3
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	29.6	92.7	10.4	44.4	1.3	178.4	2.3	180.7	38.3	219.0
Burma[5]	46.0			6.2		52.2		52.2	[9]-14.5	37.7
Thailand	4.1	12.6	(4)	5.3	4.5	26.5	.4	26.9	558.5	585.4
North Vietnam										
South Vietnam[5] [12]	889.4	419.4	116.8	38.9	(4)	1,464.5	100.9	1,565.4	112.8	1,678.2
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia[5] [12]			2.6	25.6		28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0	84.1
Laos[12]			8.9	3.8	.1	12.8	6.5	19.3	[9]-1.1	18.2
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)[12]	9.0	286.0	2.5	.5	(4)	298.0	10.8	308.8	[9]-82.8	226.0
Federal of Malaya[13]			1.8	9.5	1.1	12.4		12.4	201.6	214.0
Malaysia[13]				1.5	.1	1.6		1.6	16.6	18.2
Singapore[5] [13]			.1	1.9	.1	2.1		2.1	236.7	238.8
Indonesia[5]	274.3	628.9	43.2	35.4	1.7	983.5	26.1	1,009.6	196.0	1,205.6
Philippines	50.5	84.2	14.1	102.7	15.8	267.3	106.2	373.5	1,283.2	1,656.7
Macao				3.9		3.9		3.9	(4)	3.9
Southern-SE. Asia, n.e.c.				.2		.2		.2	.6	.8
Portuguese Asia				.4	.1	.5		.5	.7	1.2
Peoples Republic of China									1,366.1	1,366.1
Mongolia										
North Korea										
Korea, Republic of	750.3	528.4	181.5	127.9	6.2	1,594.3	339.9	1,934.2	2,485.8	4,420.0
Hong Kong[5]			1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0		46.0	1,193.5	1,239.5
Republic of China[5]	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.4	16.1	394.9	267.4	662.3	2,050.2	2,712.5

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1974-75[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Japan[5]	135.0		22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	20,840.0	21,232.8
Nansei Islands, n.e.c.[14]		8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8		35.8	210.5	246.3
Australia and Oceania			.4	1.4	8.7	10.5		10.5	1,133.5	1,144.0
Australia					8.4	8.4		8.4	823.2	831.6
Papua New Guinea									4.8	4.8
New Zealand					.3	.3		.3	194.7	195.0
Western Samoa									1.2	1.2
British Pacific Islands			.2	1.4		1.6		1.6	9.7	11.3
French Pacific Islands									47.7	47.7
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands									49.6	49.6
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.c.			.2			.2		.2	2.6	2.8
Africa	1,085.4	404.3	520.9	493.8	67.7	2,572.1	114.5	2,686.6	4,080.1	6,766.7
Morocco	66.5	88.6	89.0	125.2	4.0	373.3	72.3	445.6	350.0	795.6
Algeria		11.3	44.7	59.0	1.8	116.8	(4)	116.8	573.1	689.9
Tunisia	88.8	77.3	111.4	26.0	1.4	304.9	9.3	314.2	115.8	430.0
Libya			13.2	5.3	(4)	18.5	.3	18.8	77.9	96.7
Egypt	757.7	88.8	14.1	127.6	12.3	1,000.5	10.3	1,010.8	1,002.8	2,013.6
Sudan	24.0	4.9	9.2	3.0	.2	41.3	(4)	41.3	70.1	111.4
Canary Islands		1.3		(4)	14.0	15.3		15.3	122.0	137.3
Spanish Africa									6.7	6.7
Equatorial Guinea[15]									(4)	(4)
Mauritania[16]			10.9	.3		11.2		11.2	[9]-6.0	5.2
Federal Republic of Cameroon			.8	1.0	.1	1.9	(4)	1.9	21.4	23.3
French Equatorial Africa			(4)	.1		.1		.1	.6	.7
Senegal			11.9	11.0		22.9	(4)	22.9	45.0	67.9
Mali[17]			20.8	.2		21.0		21.0	[9]-.3	20.7
Guinea[16]	13.3	32.7	3.6	.1		49.7	.9	50.6	3.9	54.5
Sierra Leone[18]		2.5	.5	11.1		14.1		14.1	32.4	46.5
Ivory Coast[16]	1.6	5.1	3.8	.2		10.7	(4)	10.7	15.4	26.1
Ghana	34.2	29.8	3.6	15.2	4.7	87.5	3.6	91.1	148.1	239.2
The Gambia[18]			2.6	1.2		3.8		3.8	.1	3.9
Niger[17]			22.2			22.2		22.2	8.9	31.1
Togo[16]			2.2	3.4		5.6	(4)	5.6	4.8	10.4
Nigeria			26.3	13.7	3.0	43.0	.2	43.2	357.4	400.6
Central African Republic[20]			1.0	.1		1.1		1.1	[9]-.2	.9
Gabon[20]			.4	(4)		.4		.4	1.5	1.9
Chad[21]			5.2			5.2		5.2	[9]-1.4	3.8
Western Africa, n.e.c.[17]	20.0		12.0	8.3	2.4	42.7	7.0	49.7	12.8	62.5
British West Africa				1.6	.1	1.7		1.7	5.1	6.8
Madiera Islands					.2	.2		.2	9.5	9.7
Upper Volta[17]			9.7	3.8		13.5		13.5	[9]-.6	12.9

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1974-75[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Dahomey[17]			.8	.2		1.0		1.0	9.6	10.6
Angola					(4)	(4)		(4)	46.5	46.5
Congo (Brazzaville)[21]			2.3			2.3		2.3	.6	2.9
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.			.1		.1	.2		.2	11.6	11.8
Liberia		4.3	1.3	4.1	.3	10.0	(4)	10.0	145.8	155.8
Zaire	78.5	31.2	10.0	19.6	3.2	142.5	2.2	144.7	95.3	240.0
Burundi[22]			1.0	.5		1.5		1.5	.3	1.8
Burundi and Rwanda[22]			1.9	2.6		4.5		4.5	[9]-.5	4.0
Rwanda[22]			.6	2.0		2.6		2.6	[9]-.3	2.3
Somali Republic		.5	6.1	.7		7.3		7.3	8.9	16.2
Ethiopia	.8	6.0	20.4	3.1	.4	30.7	2.4	33.1	16.9	50.0
Afars-Issas				.4	.2	.6		.6	5.5	6.1
Uganda[23]			1.1	.2		1.3	.2	1.5	3.6	5.1
Kenya[23]		11.8	2.7	7.0		21.5		21.5	27.6	49.1
Seychelles-Dependencies				.6		.6		.6	(4)	.6
Tanzania		5.9	11.5	18.4		35.8		35.8	59.6	95.4
Mauritius-Dependencies			8.2	.4	(4)	8.6		8.6	12.2	20.8
British East Africa[23]			9.2	2.6		11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique					4.6	4.6		4.6	16.4	21.0
Malagasy Republic			.5	4.4		4.9		4.9	16.2	21.1
French Indian Ocean Areas[24]									6.2	6.2
Republic of South Africa			3.9	.7	13.3	17.9		17.9	582.5	600.4
Southwest Africa (Nambia)									(4)	(4)
Botswana[25]			4.8			4.8		4.8	[9]-1.2	3.6
Zambia[26]			.5	.1		.6		.6	15.0	15.6
Swaziland[25]			1.3			1.3		1.3	[9]-.7	.6
Rhodesia[26]									1.9	1.9
Malawi[26]			.7	.5		1.2		1.2	.7	1.9
Southern Africa, n.e.c.[25]			7.1	3.1		10.2		10.2	[9]-2.6	7.6
Lesotho[25]			4.9	4.4		9.3		9.3	[9]-.8	8.5
Rhodesia-Nyasaland				(4)	.5	.5		.5	6.3	6.8
Unidentified Africa		2.3				2.3	2.1	4.4	[9]-4.4	
French West Africa[17]			.9	.8	.9	2.6	(4)	2.6	16.6	19.2
Destination Unknown			266.7			266.7	1.8	268.5	1,848.7	2,117.2

[1]Estimated export market value and all data have been revised.
[2]Exports after Dec. 31, 1962 under barter contracts which result in balance of payments benefits, and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480, are shown in column headed "Outside specified Government programs."
[3]Nonagricultural commodities added not distributed by country.
[4]Less than $50,000.
[5]Under local currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangular arrangements are included in exports to the agreement country and excluded from exports to the processing country.
[6]Wheat valued at $4,444,000 was sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain. The above value is shown under local currency exports to Switzerland and is not included in the value shown for Spain.
[7]Malta, Gozo, Cyprus through 1955-62.
[8]Included in Italy 1966-74.
[9]The excess of the Government programs over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.
[10]Included in Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c., 1955-72.
[11]Included in Pakistan, 1955-72.

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1974-75[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All

[12]Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1955-58, separately classified 1959-74.
[13]British Malaya 1955-58, Federal of Malaya 1964-66.
[14]Included in Japan beginning 1973.
[15]Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 1955-71.
[16]French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-64.
[17]French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-71.
[18]British West Africa 1955-64.
[19]British West Africa 1955-66.
[20]Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64.
[21]Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1965-71.
[22]Zaire 1955-64, Burundi and Rwanda 1965-71.
[23]British East Africa 1955-64.
[24]Included in Malagasy Republic 1955-71.
[25]Republic of South Africa 1955-67, Southern Africa, n.e.c. 1968-71.
[26]Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1955-63.

Table 3 .--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1975

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[4]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term dollar credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[5]	All
World[6]	762,316	146,978	183,559	1,092,853	122,501	1,215,354	20,369,085	21,584,439
Greenland								
Canada							1,312,319	1,312,319
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands							24	24
Mexico							851,455	851,455
Central America	5,113	1,623	9,887	16,623	13	16,636	188,283	204,919
Guatemala		27	3,346	3,373	13	3,386	40,111	43,497
Belize			138	138		138	4,682	4,820
El Salvador		549	866	1,415		1,415	30,212	31,627
Honduras	5,113	679	2,879	8,671		8,671	17,194	25,865
Nicaragua		103	1,178	1,281		1,281	15,814	17,095
Costa Rica		265	611	876		876	26,367	27,243
Panama			869	869		869	53,903	54,772
Canal Zone								
Caribbean	2,372	623	8,166	11,161	260	11,421	354,058	365,479
Bermuda							17,224	17,224
Bahamas							44,977	44,977
Cuba							7	7
Jamaica		98	101	199		199	75,357	75,556
Haiti	2,372	490	2,678	5,540		5,540	26,335	31,875
Dominican Republic			5,387	5,387	260	5,647	84,642	90,289
Leeward-Windward Islands							9,722	9,722
Barbados		35		35		35	7,755	7,790
Trinidad-Tobago							51,494	51,494
Netherlands Antilles							32,330	32,330
French West Indies							4,215	4,215

Table 3 .--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1975--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[4]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term dollar credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[5]	All
South America	47,599	8,978	28,773	85,350	[7]-16	85,334	896,393	981,727
Colombia		1,612	9,581	11,193		11,193	94,955	106,148
Venezuela							295,803	295,803
Guyana		165		165		165	15,859	16,024
Surinam							11,036	11,036
French Guiana							223	223
Ecuador		179	3,240	3,419		3,419	50,236	53,655
Peru		2,533	3,160	5,693		5,693	194,595	200,288
Bolivia		945	3,896	4,841		4,841	12,817	17,658
Chile	47,599		4,632	52,231	[7]-35	52,196	66,731	118,927
Brazil		3,143	4,264	7,407		7,407	130,125	137,532
Paraguay		401		401	19	420	653	1,073
Uruguay							11,033	11,033
Argentina							12,327	12,327
Other South America								
Europe			65	65		65	7,928,440	7,928,505
Iceland							6,165	6,165
Sweden							88,455	88,455
Norway							108,877	108,877
Finland							46,193	46,193
Denmark			65	65		65	87,939	88,004
United Kingdom							583,345	583,345
Ireland							30,380	30,380
Netherlands							1,631,054	1,631,054
Belgium-Luxembourg							282,948	282,948
France							454,129	454,129
West Germany							1,447,825	1,447,825
East Germany							7,748	7,748
Austria							14,674	14,674
Czechoslovakia							33,248	33,248
Hungary							45,932	45,932
Switzerland							163,787	163,787
Estonia								
Latvia								
Lithuania								

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1975--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[4]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term dollar credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[5]	All
Poland							249,733	249,733
USSR							396,453	396,453
Azores							1,989	1,989
Spain							790,174	790,174
Portugal							277,991	277,991
Gibraltar							76	76
Malta-Gozo							2,944	2,944
Italy							804,171	804,171
Yugoslavia							61,142	61,142
Albania							727	727
Greece							122,038	122,038
Romania							156,650	156,650
Bulgaria							31,653	31,653
Asia	615,204	63,723	97,686	776,613	118,623	895,236	7,342,397	8,237,633
Turkey			3,606	3,606		3,606	134,425	138,031
Cyprus		602		602		602	3,424	4,026
Syrian Arab Republic	6,914	187		7,101		7,101	32,100	39,201
Lebanon		2,014		2,014		2,014	62,041	64,055
Iraq							124,118	124,118
Iran							757,230	757,230
Israel	8,683		1,117	9,800	86,067	95,867	172,812	268,679
Jordan	6,544	1,107	610	8,261		8,261	10,770	19,031
Gaza Strip			708	708		708	[8]-650	58
Kuwait							22,058	22,058
Saudi Arabia							123,562	123,562
Qatar							878	878
Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.								
United Arab Emirates							8,163	8,163
Yemen Arab Republic		173	2,709	2,882		2,882	1,693	4,575
Yemen (Aden)							5,856	5,856
Oman							715	715
Bahrain							2,941	2,941
Afghanistan		3,424		3,424		3,424	43	3,467
India	103,148	32,019	68,435	203,602	7,050	210,652	547,896	758,548
Pakistan	78,646	3,972	89	82,707	16,951	99,658	69,135	168,793
Nepal		526		526		526	[8]-192	334

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1975--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[4]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term dollar credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[5]	All
Bangladesh	204,094	3,857		207,951	4,537	212,488	62,298	274,786
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	18,501	1,542	3,274	23,317		23,317	[8]-243	23,074
Burma							60	60
Thailand							81,468	81,468
North Vietnam								
South Vietnam	22,625	117	3,788	26,530	3,437	29,967	29,699	59,666
Laos		773	193	966	2	968	[8]-180	788
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	88,698	2,513	355	91,566	579	92,145	[8]-21,431	70,714
Malaysia		37		37		37	26,605	26,642
Singapore		49		49		49	36,976	37,025
Indonesia	3,482	6,272	2,745	12,499		12,499	59,274	71,773
Philippines		237	10,057	10,294		10,294	120,005	130,299
Macao								
Southern-Southeastern Asia, n.e.c.							214	214
Peoples Republic of China							328,205	328,205
Mongolia								
North Korea								
Korea, Republic of	73,869	4,302		78,171		78,171	806,824	884,995
Hong Kong							138,427	138,427
Republic of China							410,474	410,474
Japan							3,184,704	3,184,704
Australia and Oceania		160		160		160	125,152	125,312
Australia							82,319	82,319
Papua New Guinea							352	352
New Zealand							24,900	24,900
Western Samoa							663	663
British Pacific Islands		160		160		160	20	180
French Pacific Islands							7,228	7,228
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands							8,193	8,193
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.c.							1,477	1,477
Africa	92,028	66,198	38,982	197,208	3,621	200,829	928,274	1,129,103
Morocco		439	12,175	12,614	3,594	16,208	91,518	107,726

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1975--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[4]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term dollar credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[5]	All
Algeria		3,391		3,391		3,391	161,888	165,279
Tunisia		7,767	939	8,706	27	8,733	43,379	52,112
Libya							22,419	22,419
Egypt	76,106	1,436	11,219	88,761		88,761	299,025	387,786
Sudan	809	6,913	319	8,041		8,041	13,456	21,497
Canary Islands							17,796	17,796
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.							2	2
Equatorial Guinea								
Mauritania		1,493		1,493		1,493	901	2,394
Federal Republic of Cameroon		353	129	482		482	3,091	3,573
Senegal		748	883	1,631		1,631	8,454	10,085
Mali		6,192		6,192		6,192	833	7,025
Guinea	9,229	1,623		10,852		10,852	2,486	13,338
Sierra Leone		190	1,828	2,018		2,018	3,843	5,861
Ivory Coast		850		850		850	3,498	4,348
Ghana		339	2,473	2,812		2,812	21,594	24,406
Gambia		571	126	697		697	61	758
Niger		4,941		4,941		4,941	5,352	10,293
Togo		955	531	1,486		1,486	898	2,384
Nigeria		1,406		1,406		1,406	77,195	78,601
Central African Republic		226		226		226	45	271
Gabon		129		129		129	72	201
Chad		160		160		160	316	476
British West Africa								
Madeira Islands								
Upper Volta		1,313	1,700	3,013		3,013	2,020	5,033
Dahomey		294	121	415		415	2,965	3,380
Angola							3,268	3,268
Congo (Brazzaville)		666		666		666	272	938
Western Africa, n.e.c.		111		111		111	620	731
Liberia		514	302	816		816	14,415	15,231
Zaire			171	171		171	13,155	13,326
Burundi		380	169	549		549	[8]-59	490
Rwanda		642	910	1,552		1,552	[8]-363	1,189
Somalia		3,586		3,586		3,586	31	3,617
Ethiopia		3,212		3,212		3,212	1,707	4,919
Afars-Issas							256	256
Uganda		252		252		252	198	450
Kenya			950	950		950	3,840	4,790
Seychelles-Dependencies			152	152		152	[8]-67	85

Table 3 .--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1975--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[4]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term dollar credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[5]	All
Tanzania	5,884	9,072	2,437	17,393		17,393	33,667	51,060
Mauritius-Dependencies		1,278		1,278		1,278	4,967	6,245
Mozambique							4,765	4,765
Malagasy Republic			152	152		152	1,767	1,919
French Indian Ocean Areas							6	6
Republic of South Africa							62,640	62,640
Southwest Africa (Namibia)							5	5
Botswana		1,978		1,978		1,978	[8]-795	1,183
Zambia		113		113		113	1,249	1,362
Swaziland		674		674		674	[8]-487	187
Rhodesia							4	4
Malawi		365		365		365	143	508
Lesotho		1,626	1,296	2,922		2,922	[8]-37	2,885
Destination Unknown		[9]5,673		5,673		5,673	442,293	[10]447,966

[1]Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

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

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

[4]Expenditures under commodity (nonproject) programs, project programs and economic development loans, authorized by Public Law 87-195.

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

[6]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[7]Negative values due to adjustments from prior periods.

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

[9]Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees, United Nations Relief Organization of Dacca (UNROD) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

[10]Transshipments through Canada where final destination was not known at the time of export.

Table 4 .--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1975

(Thousand units)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)[5]	Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter for strategic materials[4]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Cattle, live	Number						(7)	(7)	207	207
Baby chicks, breeder	do						216	216	10,144	10,360
Milk, nonfat dry	Pound			77,477	20,263			97,740	19,517	117,257
Eggs, dried	do						9	9	3,504	3,513
Wheat	Bushel		97,318	2,911	2,474			102,703	896,533	999,236
Rice	Pound		1,625,500	11,277	1,119		179	1,638,075	3,421,106	5,059,181
Corn	Bushel		570	1,398	69			2,037	1,120,100	1,122,137
Grain sorghums	do			4,164				4,164	186,730	190,894
Wheat flour	Hundredweight		2,066	1,678	2,329			6,073	7,148	13,221
Cornmeal	do			262	350			612	1,466	2,078
Sorghum grits	Pound			40,244	50,488			90,732	13,300	104,032
Bulgar wheat	do			140,448	457,789			598,237	[8]-54,049	544,188
Oats, rolled	do			1,335	54,378			55,713	29,123	84,836
Barley malt	do						55	55	72,952	73,007
Infants' dietary supplements	do						2,469	2,469	20,887	23,356
Corn-soya-milk	do			77,973	177,587			255,560	[8]-51,114	204,446
Wheat-flour-soya	do			9,447	103,516			112,963	13,868	126,831
Almonds, shelled	do						123	123	93,086	93,209
Beans, dried	do						268	268	556,288	556,556
Sugar products							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Dextrose excluding pharm.	Pound						300	300	56,437	56,737
Oil cake and meal, soybean	Short ton						4	4	4,499	4,503
Soya flour defatted	do				(7)			(7)		(7)
Poultry feeds, prep.	do						1	1	131	132
Alfalfa meal	do						1	1	411	412
Animal feeds, n.e.c.	do						(7)	(7)	194	194
Lard	Pound						374	374	116,064	116,438
Yeast	do						360	360	7,721	8,081
Whey soya beverage powder	Gallon				728			728	1	729
Tobacco	Pound		12,593				155	12,748	625,782	638,530
Hides and skins							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Soybeans	Bushel						13,406	13,406	391,108	404,514
Soybean flour, meal	Pound			658				658	213,118	213,776
Cotton, excluding linters	Running bale		43					43	3,773	3,816
Seeds	Pound						(7)	(7)	242,781	242,781
Alfalfa seed	do						21	21	18,088	18,109
Lard oil stearin	do						6,661	6,661	33,587	40,248
Tallow, inedible	do						179,156	179,156	2,072,230	2,251,386
Fats, unrendered	do						81	81	[8]-72	9
Oil, soybean	do		64,717	30,458	60,344			155,519	1,204,918	1,360,437
Essential oils							(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Cornstarch	Pound						137	137	82,132	82,269

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

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

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

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

[5]Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195.

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

[7]Less than 500.

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

[9]Reported in value only.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal year 1975

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)[5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter for strategic materials[4]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Cattle, live						(7)	(7)	94.8	94.8
Baby chicks, breeder						.2	.2	14.8	15.0
Milk, nonfat dry			44.6	11.6			56.2	8.7	64.9
Eggs, dried						(7)	(7)	5.7	5.7
Wheat (60 lb.)		400.4	13.8	11.2			425.4	4,371.6	4,797.0
Rice		287.0	2.3	.3		(7)	289.6	712.6	1,002.2
Corn (56 lb.)		2.0	5.1	.2			7.3	3,980.9	3,988.2
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)			13.6				13.6	602.7	616.3
Wheat flour		20.1	18.0	27.5			65.6	82.1	147.7
Cornmeal			2.4	3.1			5.5	12.6	18.1
Sorghum grits			4.4	5.8			10.2	1.9	12.0
Bulgur wheat			13.8	45.7			59.5	[8]-5.8	53.7
Oats, rolled			(7)	6.9			6.9	3.8	10.7
Barley malt						(7)	(7)	9.4	9.4
Infants' dietary supplements						2.1	2.1	18.3	20.5
Corn-soya-milk			13.2	26.0			39.2	[8]-6.9	32.3
Wheat-flour-soya			1.3	14.2			15.5	2.3	17.7
Almonds, shelled						.1	.1	96.8	96.9
Beans, dried						.1	.1	139.7	139.8
Sugar products						.3	.3	96.8	97.1
Dextrose excluding pharm.						.1	.1	11.2	11.2
Oil cake and meal, soybean						.8	.8	692.0	692.8
Soya flour defatted				.1			.1		.1
Poultry feeds, prep.						.2	.2	31.9	32.1
Alfalfa meal						.2	.2	30.7	30.8
Animal feeds, n.e.c.						(7)	(7)	26.5	26.5
Lard						.1	.1	30.7	30.8
Yeast						.2	.2	3.3	3.6
Whey soya beverage powder				2.7			2.7		2.7
Tobacco		16.5				.2	16.7	893.6	910.3
Hides and skins						(7)	(7)	411.4	411.4
Soybeans						85.5	85.5	2,865.7	2,951.2
Soybean flour, meal			.2				.2	21.3	21.5
Cotton, excluding linters		11.3					11.3	1,005.7	1,017.0
Seeds						.1	.1	100.7	100.8
Alfalfa seed						(7)	(7)	15.4	15.5
Lard oil stearin						1.0	1.0	9.6	10.6
Tallow, inedible						31.1	31.1	361.1	392.2
Fats, unrendered						(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Oil, soybean		21.9	14.3	28.3			64.5	425.6	490.1
Essential oils						.1	.1	59.8	59.9
Cornstarch						.1	.1	16.0	16.1
Other								3,117.4	3,117.4
Total		759.2	147.0	183.6		122.5	1,212.3	20,372.3	21,584.6

[1]Authorized by title I, Public Law 480. [2]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [3]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89.808. [4]Authorized by sec. 303, title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Shipments made only under supply-type barter contracts during period. [5]Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195. [6]"Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) exports payments in cash. [7]Less than $50,000. [8]The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification or valuation procedures.

Table 6 - Gross cost of financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 480, 83d Cong., as amended, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975
(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad		Title III	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-Term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material for supplemental stockpile	
1955	129.5	-	86.9	214.5	-	430.9
1956	624.2	-	93.6	271.2	-	989.0
1957	1,396.4	-	124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7
1958	1,144.7	-	121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3
1959	1,113.3	-	97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6
1960	1,308.0	-	95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7
1961	1,557.3	-	198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7
1962	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8
1965	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0
1967	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6	-	25.9	1,505.3
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2	-	1.7	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	-	.2	1,246.5
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	-	.1	1,246.9
1972	155.0	614.9	524.4	-	-	1,294.3
1973	8.2	736.3	396.1	-	-	1,140.6
1974	.3	577.8	384.8	-	-	962.9
1975	-.6	767.9	460.4	-	-	1,227.7
Total	1/17,997.7	2/5,609.9	3/5,431.3	4/2,582.1	5/ 1,466.3	33,087.3

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.--Public Law 480, exports--quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975

(In thousands of units)

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[1]	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:							
Wheat	Bushel	3,798,560	993,295	317,081	52,323	368,471	5,529,730
Wheat flour	Hundredweight	120,745	49,038	77,421	133,371		380,575
Bulgur wheat	Pound	13,020	554,922	1,615,378	4,171,461		6,354,781
Rolled wheat	do.			126,554	488,495		615,049
Corn	Bushel	258,481	138,969	74,797	9,672	239,451	721,370
Barley	do.	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,012	270,893
Grain sorghums	do.	235,652	118,789	49,474	3,169	126,092	533,176
Oats	do.	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats	Pound			155,117	312,770		467,887
Rye	Bushel	4,737				14,266	19,003
Mixed feed grains	Pound		3,940				3,940
Rye flour	Hundredweight			11			11
Cornmeal	do.	26		8,779	44,941		53,746
Rice	do.	158,737	117,100	11,073	7,729	4,444	299,083
Sorghum grits	Pound			47,963	57,373		105,336
Fats and oils:							
Lard	do.	213,161	2,526				215,687
Tallow	do.	1,826,615	335,549				2,162,164
Shortening	do.			7,707	254,309		262,016
Soybean oil	do.	6,845,669	2,423,480	903,900	1,117,280		11,290,329
Cottonseed oil	do.	1,603,707	39,349	87,921	45,872	34,731	1,811,580
Peanut oil	do.				10,061		10,061
Linseed oil	do.	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oils, other	do.				599,005		599,005
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts	do.					9,169	9,169
Soybeans	Bushel		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour	Pound			11,315	1,060		12,375
Flaxseed	Bushel					897	897
Oilseed meal	Short ton		27		1		28
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	Pound	570,721	4,700				575,421
Milk (nonfat dry)	do.	358,465	14,147	1,169,156	6,715,106	129,341	8,386,215
Milk (whole dry)	do.	22,857	48				22,905
Cheese	do.	20,679		66,688	616,725	9,836	713,928
Butter	do.	34,023		36,620	393,824	23,181	487,648
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	do.	16,951	3,862	11,270	188,392		220,475
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	do.	118,638					118,638
Pork products	do.	19,991					19,991
Poultry	do.	35,416	198				35,614
Dried eggs	do.	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits	do.	44,896					44,896
Fresh canned fruits and juices	do.	100,905					100,095
Dry edible beans	Hundredweight	654	292	1,017	2,965	566	5,494
Dry peas	do.	149					149
Dry lentils	do.	24					24
Potatoes	Pound	50,822	25,886				76,708
Other:							
Corn-soya-milk	do.		3,943	741,099	2,203,981		2,949,023
Wheat-flour-soya	do.			185,310	399,087		584,397
Cotton (including linters)	Bale	12,522	3,483	97		2,516	18,618
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	Pound	18,069	61,676	411			80,156
Wool	do.					11,976	11,976
Tobacco	do.	552,068	137,733			196,677	886,478
Seeds	Hundredweight	10					10
Cattle hides	Number	9	9				18
Whey soya beverage powder	Gallon				824		824
Total, thousand metric tons		140,582	43,729	19,060	18,301	23,462	245,134

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

Table 8.--Public Law 480, exports--Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[1]	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:						
Wheat	6,362,374	1,967,879	597,354	114,519	632,960	9,675,086
Wheat flour	433,518	202,743	340,214	628,232		1,604,707
Bulgur wheat	435	23,118	88,095	225,526		337,174
Rolled wheat			5,680	22,628		28,308
Corn	354,282	211,517	122,355	14,720	313,503	1,016,377
Barley	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums	287,447	164,617	102,522	5,042	138,825	698,453
Oats	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats			10,455	23,633		34,088
Rye	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains		212				212
Rye flour			93			93
Cornmeal	99		37,573	179,990		217,662
Rice	1,018,689	1,289,543	88,213	54,541	15,155	2,466,141
Sorghum grits			5,134	6,553		11,687
Fats and oils:						
Lard	29,970	294				30,264
Tallow	138,736	25,924				164,660
Shortening			1,563	46,616		48,179
Soybean oil	839,114	327,587	153,197	215,533		1,535,431
Cottonseed oil	229,511	4,997	17,617	10,000	3,966	266,091
Peanut oil				1,809		1,809
Linseed oil	1,112				910	2,022
Vegetable oils, other				99,925		99,925
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts					898	898
Soybeans		8,661			12,974	21,635
Soya flour			1,280	178		1,458
Flaxseed					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal		2,056		168	50	2,274
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	130,331	883				131,214
Milk (nonfat dry)	39,860	2,275	253,110	923,863	9,087	1,228,195
Milk (whole)	10,909	27				10,936
Cheese	5,718		19,601	159,989	2,813	188,121
Butter	13,575		16,278	163,331	8,233	201,417
Butter oil, anhydrous fat, and ghee	8,668	1,578	5,556	96,489		112,291
Meat and poultry:						
Beef	38,730					38,730
Pork products	9,953					9,953
Poultry	10,219	58				10,277
Dried eggs	5					5
Fruits and vegetables:						
Dried fruits	6,920					6,920
Fresh, canned fruits and juices	9,694					9,694
Dry edible beans	5,617	2,136	7,040	19,349	2,526	36,668
Dry peas	776					776
Dry lentils	209					209
Potatoes	1,392	631				2,023
Other:						
Corn-soya-milk		518	82,720	206,854		290,092
Wheat-flour-soya			17,966	44,098		62,064
Cotton (including linters)	1,695,331	506,331	15,269		321,980	2,538,911
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	14,885	55,361	487			70,733
Wool					7,029	7,029
Tobacco	414,672	142,707			126,220	683,599
Seeds	394					394
Cattle hides	79	65				144
Whey soya beverage powder				2,737		2,737
Total	12,291,120	4,948,091	2,013,480	3,266,323	1,732,200	24,251,214

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

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through Fiscal Year 1975 1/
(By Country of Destination, in thousands)

Area and country	Wheat and Wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundred weight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total)	532,354	152,474	498	3,628.3	177,818	3,493,666	46,297	380,813
Austria	4,057	11,605	-	63.6	5,952	20,944	-	1,367
Finland	5,879	1,458	-	72.4	26,235	-	-	18,739
France	-	-	-	163.1	19,621	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630
Iceland	3,295	3,940	33	5.5	6,519	5,732	-	13,007
Italy	897	3,705	-	508.8	26,015	253,532	-	29
Netherlands	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Poland	151,601	59,984	465	890.2	8,378	428,579	40,785	-
Portugal	16,454	14,395	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	10,784	57,387	-	776.2	32,408	1,827,852	-	130,294
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	52,690	-	-	89,067
Yugoslavia	339,387	-	-	1,146.7	-	957,027	5,512	123,680
Africa (total)	157,986	23,900	11,505	458.6	33,559	1,210,305	41,529	49,604
Algeria	6,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSO	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	356	-	-	50.1	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,564	346	825	160.7	5,824	97,499	865	21,871
Guinea	8,064	441	4,045	33.5	-	76,398	7,351	220
Ivory Coast	-	-	1,316	-	-	5,291	-	-
Kenya	-	8,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	27	67	526	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	62,839	-	-	83.4	441	325,800	-	-
Senegal	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	546	12	161	1.7	376	154	-	-
Somali Republic	-	-	-	-	-	4,883	-	-
Sudan	15,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	37,612	11,846	-	32.2	1,205	700,280	-	1,058
Zaire (Congo)	18,019	2,834	3,669	97.0	25,713	-	33,313	26,455
Near East-South Asia (total)	3,485,064	596,436	68,040	3,520.0	138,306	6,947,406	329,187	99,459
Afghanistan	9,841	-	-	-	-	24,645	-	-
Bangladesh	25,793	-	8,378	-	-	37,981	-	-
Cyprus	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	338,826	41,317	904	-	90,663	726,423	8,818	28,382
Greece	22,586	58,546	-	-	-	179,897	36,817	-
India	2,010,885	222,638	40,427	3,206.9	15,442	1,516,428	83,069	882
Iran	53,344	1,866	-	-	-	156,159	1,543	-
Iraq	6,397	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	220
Israel	105,440	226,996	785	33.0	4,752	532,714	128,309	48,502
Jordan	11,199	1,977	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	4,929	3,459	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	602,075	18,810	14,194	280.1	25,024	2,617,276	62,033	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	51,435	380	1,985	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	18,747	4,180	807	-	661	-	-	-
Turkey	222,482	16,267	560	-	-	1,155,883	8,598	21,385
Far East-Pacific (total)	522,109	117,286	194,088	8,565.6	303,306	638,326	580,400	254,654
Burma	-	-	-	288.8	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia	71,655	-	61,976	2,254.8	32,317	-	-	31,763
Japan	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	3,528	197	12,067	37.6	6,856	7,316	-	7,720
Korea	271,140	74,907	39,731	2,946.5	10,362	283,048	1,102	14,991
Philippines	-	10,189	5,329	482.7	24,485	4,630	15,433	220
Ryukyu Islands	794	260	1,016	4.9	816	1,102	-	8,818
Taiwan (China)	66,341	2,621	-	1,009.2	29,011	264,261	4,491	190,260
Thailand	86	-	-	120.8	16,447	-	838	-
Vietnam	77,586	19,046	71,826	1,100.9	170,572	77,859	547,513	-
Latin America (total)	541,872	47,662	4,006	275.2	34,382	916,353	37,104	59,240
Argentina	-	-	60	-	-	208,778	-	-
Bolivia	31,143	-	60	32.4	95	6,217	8,841	-
Brazil	346,377	370	-	-	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile	53,246	12,738	64	112.8	7,579	193,392	14,992	882
Colombia	39,143	2,166	-	71.5	7,256	134,702	2,425	-
Dominican Republic	16,218	1,358	1,907	-	3,739	110,893	-	-
Ecuador	6,224	-	-	7.1	6,060	87,545	-	-
El Salvador	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	19,621	-	-
Guyana	189	-	-	-	263	1,102	-	-
Haiti	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	367	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	551	-	-	-	-	-	15,432
Mexico	-	18,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	14,312	6	-	-	-	3,527	882	-
Peru	14,587	-	1,695	-	-	44,975	966	-
Uruguay	19,148	11,478	-	51.4	9,141	18,739	3,266	25,950
GRAND TOTAL	5,239,385	2/ 937,758	278,137	16,447.7	687,371	3/ 13,206,056	4/ 1,034,517	5/ 843,770

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through Fiscal Year 1975 1/
(By Country of Destination, in Thousands)

1/ Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

2/ See table below:

	Thousands Bushels
Corn	412,957
Barley	158,611
Grain Sorghums	354,573
Oats	6,814
Rye	4,736
Mixed Livestock Feeds	67
TOTAL	937,758

3/ See table below:

	Thousands Pounds
Soybean Oil	8,859,369
Cottonseed Oil	1,953,051
Tallow	2,169,380
Lard	216,761
Linseed Oil	7,495
TOTAL	13,206,056

4/ See table below:

	Thousands Pounds
Nonfat Dry Milk	369,105
Condensed Milk	480,374
Evaporated Milk	79,895
Dry Whole Milk	24,934
Anhy Milk Fat/Butter Fat	5,220
Butter	33,421
Butter Oil	3,527
Cheese	22,334
Ghee	13,668
Dry Modified Milk	55
Whey	1,984
TOTAL	1,034,517

5/ See table below:

	Thousands Pounds
Poultry	34,010
Pork	20,062
Beef	120,593
Dried Peas and Beans, Lentil	117,302
Dried Fruit	44,157
Fresh Fruit	65,816
Canned Fruit	33,327
Potatoes	68,500
Hayseeds	882
Cattle hides	838
Cotton textiles (grey cloth)	17,055
Cotton Yarn	52,044
Soybeans	199,077
Soybean meal	54,675
Blended food products	15,432
TOTAL	843,770

Table 10 - Title I Public Law 480 Cumulative Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through Fiscal Year 1975 *

(By Country of Destination In Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	TOTAL Market Value	TOTAL Estimated CCC Cost 1/ including ocean transportation	Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
EUROPE (total)	2,208.3	3,101.9	890.9	171.2	3.2	525.0	127.7	444.3	3.7	42.3
Austria	39.5	60.1	6.9	15.7	-	9.5	3.8	3.4	-	.2
Finland	41.2	56.5	10.5	2.3	-	11.4	14.4	-	-	2.6
France	35.6	47.3	-	-	-	23.0	12.6	-	-	-
Germany	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Iceland	24.7	29.0	8.0	6.4	.3	.8	7.0	.8		1.4
Italy	140.1	184.3	1.5	4.9	-	76.9	20.4	36.4		2/
Netherlands	.2	.3	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-
Poland	498.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	2.9	123.5	6.7	44.4	3.2	-
Portugal	55.3	74.9	27.8	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	3/ 475.3	560.2	18.3	47.4	-	118.8	24.8	246.8	-	19.2
United Kingdom	48.1	48.5	-	-	-	-	38.0	-	-	10.1
Yugoslavia	848.9	1,290.5	567.4	-	-	160.9	-	112.5	.5	7.6
AFRICA (total)	638.7	772.1	273.0	32.7	81.7	73.8	25.6	134.1	13.6	4.2
Algeria	11.2	15.2	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSO	2.5	3.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6.4	7.9	.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-
Ghana	66.2	69.7	11.6	.5	6.4	36.9	4.1	6.6	.1	-
Guinea	65.7	84.2	15.9	1.7	29.8	4.7	-	11.7	1.9	2/
Ivory Coast	8.1	12.3	-	-	7.7	-	-	.4	-	-
Kenya	11.8	13.9	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	4.2	5.3	.1	.1	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	.6	.8	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	151.9	178.3	108.3	-	-	9.4	.2	34.0	-	-
Senegal	3.1	5.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2.5	3.2	1.1	-	.9	.2	.3	-	-	-
Somali Republic	.5	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-
Sudan	24.0	36.8	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	8.0	8.4	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	162.5	188.9	62.6	14.3	-	3.9	.7	80.9	-	.1
Zaire (Congo)	109.5	138.3	34.5	4.3	21.8	12.9	20.3	-	11.6	4.1
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	8,819.1	12,267.7	6,016.4	771.1	493.7	479.9	109.7	866.6	49.7	32.0
Afghanistan	20.0	20.9	15.9	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-
Bangladesh	287.5	295.2	125.4	-	140.8	-	-	21.3	-	-
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	874.0	1,243.2	661.4	55.0	5.3	-	61.6	78.4	2.6	9.7
Greece	144.0	195.6	37.2	73.8	-	-	-	28.5	4.5	-
India	4,385.7	6,329.0	3,275.2	274.5	234.6	419.3	16.9	157.0	8.1	.1
Iran	125.3	181.3	92.8	2.8	-	-	-	28.9	.8	-
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	.1
Israel	597.7	762.2	183.9	297.7	4.4	5.5	4.4	65.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	33.1	36.0	28.9	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	11.9	13.8	7.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,599.8	2,147.6	1,061.7	31.0	83.0	55.1	25.1	332.9	11.0	2/
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	128.2	162.2	115.9	.6	11.7	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	55.5	78.4	39.9	4.6	10.4	-	.6	-	-	-
Turkey	542.0	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5	-	-	149.7	2.2	6.6
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	4,590.9	5,552.7	948.3	168.8	1,791.5	1,208.3	259.0	66.9	140.0	8.1
Burma	46.2	64.3	-	-	-	41.4	2.7	-	2.0	.1
Indonesia	977.2	1,271.8	162.4	-	435.2	359.0	20.6	-	-	-
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	315.0	326.0	9.6	.6	280.8	16.0	6.5	1.5	-	-
Korea	1,279.5	1,570.5	453.2	98.2	336.9	354.3	8.7	19.9	.3	8.0
Philippines	135.4	168.8	-	14.4	33.0	65.1	20.8	.4	1.7	2/
Ryukyu Islands	8.5	12.2	1.2	.3	5.8	.5	.2	.5	-	-
Taiwan (China)	288.9	382.4	112.2	3.6	-	116.0	26.1	29.4	1.6	-
Thailand	34.1	35.4	1.8	-	-	16.0	16.1	-	.2	-
Vietnam	1,371.1	1,519.8	160.1	38.3	686.0	187.6	149.7	15.2	134.2	-
LATIN AMERICA (total)	1,281.2	1,801.5	979.1	62.5	26.1	42.3	41.5	118.2	7.2	4.3
Argentina	29.9	35.8	-	-	.3	-	-	29.6	-	-
Bolivia	70.5	96.0	63.4	-	.3	5.1	.1	.7	.9	-
Brazil	603.5	912.5	587.4	.6	-	-	.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile	195.8	250.4	124.5	15.8	.4	17.0	9.7	25.2	2.8	.4
Colombia	117.4	148.7	73.5	2.6	-	11.9	10.8	18.3	.3	-
Dominican Republic	63.9	76.6	31.7	3.5	11.2	-	5.3	12.2	-	-
Ecuador	32.2	37.2	13.2	-	-	1.1	5.8	12.1	-	-
El Salvador	.6	1.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Guyana	.8	.8	.4	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	-
Haiti	2.4	2.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	5.6	5.7	1.6	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	3.0	3.1	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Mexico	24.6	41.2	-	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	24.8	37.4	23.9	-	-	-	-	.5	.4	-
Peru	40.2	64.2	25.4	-	9.9	-	-	4.7	.2	-
Uruguay	65.0	87.3	31.1	14.7	-	7.2	8.9	2.1	.4	.6
GRAND TOTAL	17,538.2	23,495.9	9,107.7	4/ 1,206.3	2,396.2	5/2,329.3	563.5	6/1,630.1	7/ 214.2	8/ 90.9

TABLE 10 - Title I Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through Fiscal Year 1975*

(By Country of Destination in Millions of Dollars)

1/ Estimated CCC Cost includes commodity market value and ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.

2/ $50,000 or less.

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

4/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Corn	583.9
Barley	174.0
Grain Sorghums	436.8
Oats	5.4
Rye	6.0
Mixed feed	.2
Total	1,206.3

5/ Includes $8,576,000 for Cambodia for yarn and $14,461,000 for grey cloth and $3,015,000 for yarn to Ghana and $42,467,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

6/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
CSO/SBO	1,413.9
Tallow	165.2
Lard	39.0
Linseed Oil	1.1
Soybeans	8.8
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	1,630.1

7/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Canned milk	1.4
Anhydrous Milk Fat	2.5
Condensed Milk	117.8
Dry Whole Milk	11.2
Nonfat Dry Milk	42.9
Evaporated Milk	11.0
Butter oil/ghee	21.6
Cheese	5.7
Whey	.1
Total	214.2

8/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia	16.3
Seeds:	
Chile	.4
Potatoes:	
Spain	1.4
Uruguay	.6
Poultry:	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Zaire (Congo), Iraq	12.2
Beef:	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR)	38.7
Pork:	
Korea, Spain	9.7
Beans and peas, lentils:	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire (Congo), Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR), Brazil	8.7
Eggs:	
Pakistan	.5
Cattle hides	.1
Blended foods	2.3
Total	90.9

* Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

Table 11 - Title I Public Law 480 - Quantities of Commodities programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1975 (In Thousands, by Country Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundredweight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Africa (total)	367	-	772	-	-	3,307	-
Guinea	367	-	331	-	-	3,307	-
Tanzania	-	-	441	-	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	101,535	-	8,047	-	-	15,653	-
Bangladesh	20,209	-	7,496	-	-	15,653	-
Egypt	23,883	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	29,395	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	17,086	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	4,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2,756	-	551	-	-	-	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	2,756	-	9,652	254.0	15,697	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	195.0	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	-	-	4,608	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	5,044	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,756	-	-	59.0	15,697	-	-
Latin America (total)	13,778	-	220	-	-	-	11,464
Chile	12,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	367	-	220	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,464
GRAND TOTAL	118,436	-	18,691	254.0	15,697	18,960 1/	11,464 2/

1/ All Soybean oil

2/ Blended Foods

Table 12 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1975 (By Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Total: Market value	Total: Estimated CCC cost including Ocean transportation 2/	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Other
Africa (total)	17.1	18.1	1.9	-	14.0	-	-	1.2	-
Guinea	9.1	9.7	1.9	-	6.0	-	-	1.2	-
Tanzania	8.0	8.4	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	623.7	648.1	460.1	-	149.8	-	-	13.8	-
Bangladesh	239.3	245.9	93.0	-	140.8	-	-	5.5	-
Egypt	110.0	115.2	110.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	128.0	136.0	128.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	9.0	9.2	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6.8	7.2	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	83.6	85.8	75.3	-	-	-	-	8.3	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	24.5	25.4	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	22.5	23.4	13.5	-	9.0	-	-	-	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	264.1 1/	267.2	12.0	-	174.5	53.9	20.7	-	-
Indonesia	40.9	40.9	-	-	-	40.9	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	91.5 1/	92.6	-	-	88.5	-	-	-	-
Korea	86.0	87.3	-	-	86.0	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	45.7	46.4	12.0	-	-	13.0	20.7	-	-
Latin America (total)	67.3	70.6	61.8	-	4.0	-	-	-	1.5
Chile	57.8	60.8	57.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2.4	2.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	5.6	5.7	1.6	-	4.0	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
GRAND TOTAL	972.2 1/	1,004.0	535.8	-	342.3	53.9	20.7	15.0 3/	1.5 4/

1/ Includes $3,000,000 made available to finance transportation of commodities on U.S. flag vessels.

2/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and estimated value of ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.

3/ All Soybean oil.

4/ Blended Foods.

TABLE 13 -- Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Country

As of June 30, 1975

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections 1/ Sales Proceeds	Collections 1/ Other Proceeds 2/	Disbursements by Agencies 3/ 4/	Balances
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	2.3	3.3	---
Algeria	---	---	---	.3	---
Argentina	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	---
Australia	---	---	---	1.0	---
Austria	40.9	40.1	---	42.4	---
Bangladesh	---	---	.2	.3	---
Belgium	---	---	---	11.3	---
Bolivia	42.6	36.9	12.2	49.4	---
Brazil	573.9	503.5	20.7	326.1	---
Burma	50.2	47.8	10.3	50.0	5.9
Canada	---	---	---	1.4	---
Chile	91.6	85.2	13.7	76.0	---
China (Taiwan)	270.5	257.1	30.0	281.9	.1
Colombia	93.7	66.2	20.8	70.6	---
Costa Rica	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cyprus	2.2	2.1	.3	2.9	---
Denmark	---	---	---	1.5	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	.8	.8	---
Ecuador	13.2	11.5	2.9	14.1	---
Egypt	865.8	798.7	190.5	602.1	300.0
El Salvador	---	---	---	.1	---
Ethiopia	.9	.8	.1	1.5	---
Finland	47.1	43.0	9.0	45.2	---
France	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	---
Germany	1.2	1.2	---	30.3	(*)
Ghana	38.8	36.5	7.5	41.0	.1
Greece	132.0	127.8	46.9	173.2	---
Guatemala	---	---	---	.4	---
Guinea	35.3	30.7	2.1	27.8	7.0
Guyana	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Honduras	---	---	---	(*)	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	4.4	---
Iceland	17.6	16.3	4.7	20.5	---
India	4,354.8	4,077.4	5/2,436.2	6/6,006.7	27.7
Indonesia	329.4	291.9	18.3	86.4	---
Iran	68.7	61.1	18.6	80.0	---
Ireland	---	---	---	.2	---
Israel	345.8	334.2	174.0	460.2	---
Italy	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	---
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1	.4	3.5	---
Jamaica	---	---	---	.1	---
Japan	150.8	146.3	---	168.2	.4
Jordan	5.9	5.9	2.2	8.2	---
Kenya	---	---	---	.3	---
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	9.2	9.0	79.3	85.6	.1
Korea	811.9	778.0	81.2	840.2	(*)
Lebanon	---	---	1.2	4.0	---
Liberia	---	---	---	(*)	---
Luxembourg	---	---	---	(*)	---
Malaysia	---	---	---	1.8	---
Mali	.6	.6	(*)	.3	---
Mexico	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	---
Morocco	75.9	65.4	20.8	81.1	5.8
Nepal	---	---	1.4	2.3	8.5
Netherlands	.3	.3	---	10.0	---
Nicaragua	---	---	---	(*)	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	1.1	---
Norway	---	---	---	1.0	---
Pakistan	1,450.5	1,302.6	153.2	1,297.9	74.5
Panama	---	---	---	.2	---
Paraguay	17.9	16.0	3.4	18.8	(*)
Peru	46.0	39.9	7.9	45.0	---
Philippines	60.1	53.2	21.8	73.1	(*)
Poland	538.2	519.5	---	181.6	3.2
Portugal	7.1	7.1	---	7.9	---
Rwanda	---	---	---	(*)	---

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

TABLE 13-- Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Country - continued

As of June 30, 1974

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections 1/ Sales Proceeds	Collections 1/ Other Proceeds	Disbursements by Agencies 3/ 4/	Balances
Senegal	4.0	3.3	.2	3.1	.5
Sierra Leone	---	---	(*)	.3	---
Singapore	---	---	---	(*)	---
Somali	---	---	.1	.1	---
South Africa	---	---	---	.7	---
Spain	507.8	488.0	56.9	462.4	(*)
Sri Lanka	35.3	31.5	5.6	34.3	---
Sudan	39.4	26.5	2.0	23.8	4.0
Sweden	---	---	---	3.2	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	23.9	---
Syrian Arab Republic	37.2	34.9	1.2	26.9	5.8
Thailand	4.6	4.3	1.5	7.0	---
Tunisia	95.7	90.1	29.3	95.1	22.7
Turkey	569.8	501.4	146.4	578.6	---
United Kingdom	48.4	48.5	---	68.2	(*)
Uruguay	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.2	---
Venezuela	---	---	---	1.3	---
Viet-Nam	938.4	894.9	386.7	1,433.5	---
Yugoslavia	639.2	619.8	105.4	555.3	4.0
Zaire	91.4	85.0	5.1	67.2	---
Total	13,936.0	12,917.9	4,155.1	15,003.0	470.3

(*) Less than $50,000.

1/ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

2/ Includes section 104 (e) and (f) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of commodities under section 104 (g) and currency use payments.

3/ Prior to July 1, 1961 disbursements under sections 104 (c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; section 104 (a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; section 104 (f) loans at loan agreement rates; section 104 (b)(1), (e) loans, (b)(2), through (b)(5) at the weighted average rates at the end of the month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under sections 104 (a) through (k) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.

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

5/ Includes $1,849.2 million prepayments by the Government of India of Public Law 480 loans pursuant to the U.S.-Indian rupee agreement of February 18, 1974.

6/ Includes $2,035.4 million granted to the Government of India pursuant to the U.S.-Indian rupee agreement of February 18, 1974.

NOTE:

Figures in this table may not cross - foot due to exchange rate adjustments and varying rates used for transferring the funds among the various agency accounts.

TABLE 14 - Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Specified Use,

As of June 30, 1973

(In million dollar equivalents)

Uses as specified in Section 104	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
104 (c) Common defense	2,270.1	2,187.0	---
104 (e) Loans to private enterprise	505.4	410.3	6.4
104 (f) Grants for economic development	1,916.4	1,753.8	47.1
104 (f) Loans to foreign governments	5,742.4	5,154.4	1.6
104 (h) Finance programs related to population growth problems	65.1	60.9	4.1
104 (k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests	1.8	1.8	...
Loans and grants for economic assistance (Special Account)	2,202.3	2,198.1	4.4
U.S. uses (Total)	4,192.8	3,236.7	406.7
Total	16,896.3	15,003.0	470.3
U.S. uses:			
Agency for International Development:			
104 (b) (4) Acquisitions of sites and buildings and grounds	2.7	2.6	...
104 (d) Emergency relief grants	12.7	11.3	1.4
104 (g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries	181.3	155.0	10.4
Agriculture:			
104 (a) Trade fairs; 104 (b) (1) Agricultural market development; and 104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	525.3	234.7	191.8
Commerce:			
104 (a) Trade fairs; 104 (b) (1) Agricultural market development; and 104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	18.6	16.9	.9
Defense:			
104 (a) Military family housing	98.0	92.3	...
104 (a) Other programs	33.0	23.9	9.5
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	15.9	10.9	5.3
Health, Education, and Welfare:			
104 (b) (2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	199.8	137.2	52.5
Interior:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	3.4	2.9	.4
Labor:			
104 (a) International labor meetings	.1	.1	(*)
Library of Congress:			
104 (b) (5) Evaluating foreign publications	23.4	22.3	.9
National Science Foundation:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	43.3	25.3	17.1
Smithsonian Institution:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	28.1	24.0	3.6
State:			
104 (a) American - sponsored schools and studies; 104 (b) (2) International educational and exchange activities; 104 (b) (3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104 (d) Emergency relief grants	247.4	216.5	2.7
104 (b) (4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad	77.6	64.9	6.6
Treasury:			
104 (a) Payment of U.S. obligations	2,486.8	2,017.0	96.2
104 (j) Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations	26.9	26.9	...
Transportation:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities	.6	.2	.4
U.S. Information Agency:			
104 (a) Translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials	167.9	151.8	7.0
Total U.S. use	4,192.8	3,236.7	406.7

(*) Less than $50,000.

TABLE 15 - PUBLIC LAW 480, Title II, Value of Commodities Shipped by Type of Program--
Fiscal Year 1975

(Million Dollars)

Type of Program	Total	Voluntary agencies UNICEF/UNRWA UNROD	World Food Program	Government to Government	Percent of Total
I. Regular Programs					
Food for Development:					
Maternal and Child Feeding	75.0	54.2	16.4	4.4	23.7
School Feeding	66.3	54.8	7.0	4.5	20.9
Other Child Feeding	15.5	15.5	.....	.....	4.9
Food for Work	102.1	25.6	74.1	2.4	32.2
Subtotal	258.9	150.1	97.5	11.3	81.7
Emergency:					
Refugee	7.1	5.2	1.9	.....	2.3
Disaster	50.8	32.0	.4	18.4	16.0
Subtotal	57.9	37.2	2.3	18.4	18.3
Total Regular Programs	316.8	187.3	99.8	29.7	100.0
Percent by type of sponsor for Regular Programs	100.0	59.1	31.5	9.4	.....
II. Special Emergency Program in Sahel	17.6	6.8	.6	10.2	.....
III. Total All Programs	334.4	194.1	100.4	39.9	.....

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1975

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugee	Disaster
Asia (total)	24,574,050	4,675,350	9,787,700	238,000	4,815,600	224,800	4,832,600
Bangladesh - Total	583,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583,000
UNICEF	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
WFP	83,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,000
British Solomon Islands - WFP	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....
India - Total	14,418,050	3,318,250	7,641,000	80,000	1,419,200	.....	1,959,600
CARE	12,591,600	2,996,000	7,314,000	.....	322,000	.....	1,959,600
CRS	1,328,000	321,000	307,000	80,000	620,000	.....	.....
UNICEF	1,250	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	497,200	.....	20,000	.....	477,200	.....	.....
Indonesia - Total	2,184,500	331,200	159,100	24,000	1,670,200	.....	.....
CARE	183,000	4,000	155,000	24,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	115,000	65,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....
CWS	61,500	17,400	4,100	.....	40,000	.....	.....
WFP	1,825,000	244,800	.....	.....	1,580,200	.....	.....
Khmer Republic - Total	704,000	.....	.....	64,000	.....	.....	640,000
CRS	60,000	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....
UNICEF	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Government to Government	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640,000
Korea - WFP	392,400	20,000	.....	.....	372,400	.....	.....
Laos - Total	219,700	5,900	.....	.....	.....	213,800	.....
CRS	33,700	5,900	.....	.....	.....	27,800	.....
Government to Government	186,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,000	.....
Malaysia - WFP	151,500	.....	.....	.....	151,500	.....	.....
Nepal - WFP	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan - Total	846,000	110,000	20,000	.....	716,000	.....	.....
CARE	110,000	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	736,000	.....	20,000	.....	716,000	.....	.....
Philippines - Total	1,731,800	500,000	900,000	.....	329,800	.....	2,000
CARE	725,000	.....	725,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	662,000	480,000	175,000	.....	5,000	.....	2,000
CWS	38,000	20,000	.....	.....	18,000	.....	.....
WFP	306,800	.....	.....	.....	306,800	.....	.....
Singapore - WFP	47,600	.....	47,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sri Lanka - Total	1,462,500	310,000	1,000,000	.....	152,500	.....	.....
CARE	1,310,000	310,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	152,500	.....	.....	.....	152,500	.....	.....

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1975 - continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster
ietnam - Total	1,762,000	20,000	20,000	70,000	4,000	.....	1,648,000
CARE	80,000	10,000	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	1,678,000	10,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	1,648,000
WVRO	a/						
WFP	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Near East (total)	7,001,800	815,200	3,367,500	463,300	935,800	920,000	500,000
Afghanistan - WFP	84,300	53,600	19,000	.....	11,700	.....	.....
Algeria - WFP	842,000	.....	842,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyprus - WFP	10,000	.....	1,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....
Egypt - Total	1,860,400	200,000	780,400	375,000	5,000		500,000
CRS	1,695,000	200,000	620,000	375,000	.....	.....	500,000
WFP	165,400	.....	160,400	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Gaza - CARE	49,000	5,000	2,000	12,000	30,000	.....	.....
Jordan, East Bank - Total	146,500	30,000	9,600	18,000	88,900	.....	.....
CARE	35,500	14,000	2,000	18,000	1,500	.....	.....
CRS	7,700	.....	7,500	.....	200	.....	.....
LWR	10,100	.....	100	.....	10,000	.....	.....
UNICEF	16,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	77,200	.....	.....	.....	77,200	.....	.....
Jordan, West Bank - Total	50,400	6,500	4,000	22,500	17,400	.....	.....
CARE	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
CRS	18,400	3,500	2,000	12,500	400	.....	.....
LWR	17,000	3,000	2,000	10,000	2,000	.....	.....
Lebanon - WFP	24,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....
Morocco - Total	720,800	200,200	185,600	35,000	300,000	.....	.....
AJJDC	2,500	200	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	695,000	200,000	160,000	35,000	300,000	.....	.....
WFP	23,300	.....	23,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria - WFP	30,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....
Tunisia - Total	1,093,000	205,900	523,900	800	362,400	.....	.....
CARE	338,300	12,900	325,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	206,300	7,000	198,500	800	.....	.....	.....
WFP	362,400	.....	.....	.....	362,400	.....	.....
Government to Government	186,000	186,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey - CARE	1,066,000	66,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yemen - Total	121,400	44,000	.....	.....	57,400	20,000	.....
CRS	86,000	10,000	.....	.....	56,000	20,000	.....
UNICEF	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	35,400	34,000	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....
Regional - Palestine Refugee - UNRWA	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	900,000	.....

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1975 - continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster
Africa (total)	10,767,375	1,684,800	1,260,500	119,300	1,797,175	413,000	5,492,600
Benin - Total	30,800	10,000	9,000	2,300	9,500	.....	.....
CRS	14,800	10,000	2,500	2,300	.....	.....	.....
WFP	16,000	.....	6,500	.....	9,500	.....	.....
Botswana - WFP	285,300	110,500	93,000	.....	81,800	.....	.....
Burundi - Total	52,400	15,000	13,200	.....	24,200	.....	.....
CRS	20,000	15,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
WFP	32,400	.....	13,200	.....	19,200	.....	.....
Cameroon - Total	35,800	10,000	.....	.....	24,000	.....	1,800
CRS	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	24,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....
Government to Government	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Cape Verde - WFP	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Central African Republic - WFP	38,300	6,000	13,000	.....	19,300	.....	.....
Chad - Total	55,700	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....	42,700
UNICEF	42,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,700
WFP	13,000	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....
Congo (Brazzaville) - WFP	57,600	4,000	3,800	.....	49,800	.....	.....
Ethiopia - Total	234,800	.....	.....	.....	134,700	.....	100,100
UNICEF	100,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,100
WFP	24,700	.....	.....	.....	24,700	.....	.....
Government to Government	110,000	.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....	.....
Gabon - WFP	13,000	4,600	3,400	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Gambia - Total	104,400	.....	16,100	16,000	2,000	.....	70,300
CRS	18,000	.....	.....	16,000	2,000	.....	.....
UNICEF	12,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,200
WFP	16,100	.....	16,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government to Government	58,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,100
Ghana - Total	253,600	75,000	62,000	10,500	105,100	.....	1,000
CRS	151,000	75,000	62,000	10,500	2,500	.....	1,000
WFP	102,600	.....	.....	.....	102,600	.....	.....
Guinea - Total	273,100	.....	28,300	.....	20,000	.....	224,800
WFP	48,300	.....	28,300	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Government to Government	224,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,800

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1975 - continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster
Ivory Coast - WFP	53,000	3,000	16,000	.....	34,000	.....	.....
Kenya - CRS	74,100	49,000	10,000	11,000	.....	.....	4,100
Lesotho - Total	343,375	282,000	.....	.....	61,375	.....	.....
CRS	149,500	115,000	.....	.....	34,500	.....	.....
WFP	193,875	167,000	.....	.....	26,875	.....	.....
Liberia - Total	102,000	10,000	61,700	.....	30,300	.....	.....
CARE	63,000	10,000	50,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....
WFP	39,000	.....	11,700	.....	27,300	.....	.....
Malagasy - CRS	37,800	21,800	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malawi - WFP	577,700	430,000	.....	.....	147,700	.....	.....
Mali - Total	1,636,600	.....	.....	.....	138,000	.....	1,498,600
UNICEF	489,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489,900
WFP	138,000	.....	.....	.....	138,000	.....	.....
Government to Government	1,008,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008,700
Mauritania - Total	150,000	200	7,200	.....	7,200	.....	135,400
UNICEF	36,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,600
WFP	14,600	200	7,200	.....	7,200	.....	.....
Government to Government	98,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,800
Mauritius - Total	208,900	70,000	124,000	.....	14,900	.....	.....
WFP	201,900	70,000	124,000	.....	7,900	.....	.....
Government to Government	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....
Niger - Total	954,600	600	14,500	.....	58,800	80,000	800,700
UNICEF	263,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263,600
WFP	153,900	600	14,500	.....	58,800	80,000	.....
Government to Government	537,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537,100
Nigeria - WFP	517,200	.....	.....	.....	517,200	.....	.....
Rwanda - Total	798,300	27,000	12,000	5,800	3,500	.....	750,000
CRS	48,300	27,000	12,000	5,800	3,500	.....	.....
Government to Government	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000
Senegal - Total	258,700	1,000	18,400	30,500	102,000	.....	106,800
CRS	50,500	1,000	4,000	30,500	15,000	.....	.....
WFP	101,400	.....	14,400	.....	87,000	.....	.....
Government to Government	106,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,800
Seychelles - CRS	9,400	4,100	4,100	1,200	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponser, fiscal year 1975 - continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Economic Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster
Sierra Leone - Total	230,800	34,000	153,000	20,000	23,800	.....	.....
CARE	125,000	12,000	105,000	3,000	5,000	.....	.....
CRS	99,500	22,000	48,000	17,000	12,500	.....	.....
WFP	6,300	.....	.....	.....	6,300	.....	.....
Somali Republic - Total	705,400	.....	1,400	.....	4,000	.....	700,000
WFP	5,400	.....	1,400	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Government to Government	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,000
Sudan - Total	291,000	35,000	250,000	5,000	1,000	.....	.....
CRS	66,000	10,000	50,000	5,000	1,000	.....	.....
UNICEF	25,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	200,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swaziland - WFP	148,000	67,000	72,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....
Tanzania - Total	1,187,000	160,000	100,000	15,000	53,000	123,000	736,000
CRS	281,000	160,000	100,000	15,000	5,000	.....	1,000
WFP	171,000	.....	.....	.....	48,000	123,000	.....
Government to Government	735,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735,000
Togo - Total	95,800	25,000	50,000	2,000	18,800	.....	.....
CRS	82,000	25,000	40,000	2,000	15,000	.....	.....
WFP	13,800	.....	10,000	.....	3,800	.....	.....
Uganda - WFP	28,000	.....	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....
Upper Volta - Total	680,900	60,000	108,400	.....	42,200	150,000	320,300
CRS	172,500	60,000	100,000	.....	12,500	.....	.....
UNICEF	244,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244,900
WFP	188,100	.....	8,400	.....	29,700	150,000	.....
Government to Government	75,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,400
Zaire - CRS	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zambia - WFP	84,000	70,000	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....
Latin America (total)	8,962,450	2,821,000	4,524,600	309,800	931,650	10,000	365,400
Barbados - WFP	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belize - CARE	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200
Bolivia - Total	281,200	70,000	166,000	10,000	35,000	.....	200
CRS	246,200	70,000	166,000	10,000	.....	.....	200
WFP	25,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Government to Government	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Brazil - Total	1,261,400	103,000	983,500	25,400	149,500	.....	.....
CRS	152,400	100,000	.....	22,400	30,000	.....	.....
CWS	30,000	1,500	.....	1,500	27,000	.....	.....
LWR	30,000	1,500	.....	1,500	27,000	.....	.....
WFP	204,000	.....	204,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government to Government	845,000	.....	779,500	.....	65,500	.....	.....

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1975 - continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster
Chile - Total	1,265,000	14,000	1,160,100	75,900	15,000	.....	.....
CARE	1,037,500	.....	1,000,000	37,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	190,100	4,000	146,000	25,100	15,000	.....	.....
SAWS	37,400	10,000	14,100	13,300	.....	.....	.....
Colombia - Total	2,009,200	1,559,200	280,000	130,000	40,000	.....	.....
CARE	596,000	381,000	130,000	85,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	432,000	237,000	150,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	981,200	941,200	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....
Costa Rica - Total	116,600	22,300	75,000	18,600	700	.....	.....
CARE	107,900	14,300	75,000	18,600	.....	.....	.....
WFP	8,700	8,000	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Dominican Republic - Total	674,800	307,800	280,000	7,000	80,000	.....	.....
CARE	434,000	150,000	280,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	228,000	150,000	.....	3,000	75,000	.....	.....
CWS	12,800	7,800	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Ecuador - Total	399,700	105,000	180,000	18,000	96,700	.....	.....
CARE	193,000	65,000	120,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	122,000	40,000	60,000	10,000	12,000	.....	.....
WFP	84,700	.....	.....	.....	84,700	.....	.....
El Salvador - Total	135,000	55,000	55,000	4,000	21,000	.....	.....
CRS	114,000	55,000	55,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	21,000	.....	.....	.....	21,000	.....	.....
Guatemala - Total	417,700	175,000	230,000	700	12,000	.....	.....
CARE	335,800	105,000	230,000	.....	800	.....	.....
CRS	80,700	70,000	.....	700	10,000	.....	.....
WFP	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Guyana - WFP	5,900	.....	.....	.....	5,900	.....	.....
Haiti - Total	626,200	53,600	168,000	4,100	40,500	.....	360,000
CARE	238,400	2,800	98,700	3,400	13,500	.....	120,000
CRS	172,100	8,800	37,300	.....	6,000	.....	120,000
CWS	168,700	10,000	32,000	700	6,000	.....	120,000
WFP	47,000	32,000	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Honduras - Total	287,800	48,500	180,000	3,000	43,300	10,000	3,000
CARE	206,000	20,000	180,000	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
CRS	58,500	28,500	.....	.....	20,000	10,000	.....
WFP	23,300	.....	.....	.....	23,300	.....	.....
Jamaica - Total	51,550	22,000	2,000	.....	27,550	.....	.....
CRS	27,750	22,000	2,000	.....	3,750	.....	.....
WFP	23,800	.....	.....	.....	23,800	.....	.....

TABLE 16 - Title II, Public Law 480-Number of Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1975 - continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance	
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster
Nicaragua - Total	238,000	65,000	40,000	.....	133,000	.....	.....
CRS	175,000	65,000	40,000	.....	70,000	.....	.....
WFP	63,000	.....	.....	.....	63,000	.....	.....
Panama - Total	155,000	38,200	100,000	6,800	10,000	.....	.....
CARE	138,800	32,000	100,000	6,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	16,200	6,200	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Paraguay - WFP	96,400	88,900	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....
Peru - Total	913,800	93,500	600,000	6,300	214,000	.....	.....
CRS	274,300	49,000	69,000	6,300	150,000	.....	.....
CWS	15,500	4,500	6,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....
SAWS	69,900	15,000	25,000	.....	29,900	.....	.....
WFP	54,100	25,000	.....	.....	29,100	.....	.....
Government to Government	500,000	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summary Totals:							
Grand total	51,305,675	9,996,350	18,940,300	1,130,400	8,480,225	1,567,800	11,190,600
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/ International Organizations	33,373,400	7,369,950	15,641,600	1,130,400	2,102,550	957,800	6,171,100
AJJDC	2,500	200	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARE	19,981,000	4,320,000	12,892,100	293,300	390,800	.....	2,084,800
CRS	10,258,750	2,912,800	2,663,900	806,100	1,541,850	57,800	2,276,300
CWS	326,500	61,200	42,100	2,200	101,000	.....	120,000
LWR	57,100	4,500	2,100	11,500	39,000	.....	.....
SAWS	107,300	25,000	39,100	13,300	29,900	.....	.....
UNICEF	1,740,250	46,250	.....	4,000	.....	.....	1,690,000
UNRWA	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	900,000	.....
World Food Program	11,151,775	2,440,400	2,019,200	.....	6,185,175	424,000	83,000
Government to Government	6,780,500	186,000	1,279,500	.....	192,500	186,000	4,936,500

a/ Number of Recipients not available. Commodities purchased for WVRO were frustrated in Singapore and used for emergency feeding of Vietnamese refugees.

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP, (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Cornmeal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 9/	NFDM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Asia (total)	147,441	1,052,255	167,897	109,446	463,246	1,300	9,502	31,243	102,813	256	66,904	39,659	17,210	42,779
Bangladesh	3,857	12,477	6,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,458	.....	438	.....
UNICEF	3,317	5,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,458	.....	.....	.....
WFP	540	7,019	6,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	.....
Br. Solomon Is.-WFP	163	868	.....	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	159	110	.....
India	101,805	716,997	143,767	10,877	376,706	.....	3,263	30,293	68,074	.....	53,327	14,113	14,189	2,388
CARE	52,895	507,193	104,125	7,377	315,359	.....	.....	18,401	50,849	.....	3,347	2,130	3,875	1,730 4/6/
CRS	16,017	121,973	6,987	3,500	61,347	.....	.....	11,892	17,225	.....	1,478	11,983	7,561	.....
UNICEF	146	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658 6/
WFP	32,747	87,173	32,655	.....	.....	.....	3,263	.....	.....	.....	48,502	.....	2,753	.....
Indonesia	9,267	85,205	.....	1,221	71,538	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	966	8,709	.....	1,821
CARE	772	5,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745	.....	.....	.....	4,741	.....	512 5/
CRS	1,556	14,544	.....	.....	11,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,017	.....	751 5/
CWS	511	4,416	.....	160	3,300	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	103	90	.....	558 5/
WFP	6,428	60,247	.....	1,061	56,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863	1,861	.....	.....
Khmer Republic	2,924	15,258	.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795	.....	.....	.....	261	11,296
CRS	281	1,907	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,501	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
UNICEF	80	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	61	19 8/
Govt. to Govt	2,563	12,977	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,277 7/
Korea - WFP	4,387	36,939	.....	35,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	.....	.....	.....	406	.....
Laos	992	9,284	.....	6,074	2,665	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	134	66	105
CRS	196	1,604	.....	564	495	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	134	66	105 5/
Govt. to Govt	796	7,680	.....	5,510	2,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia - WFP	38	357	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepal - WFP	544	2,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,555	.....	494	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	3,667	34,396	17,549	.....	.....	.....	5,291	.....	.....	.....	3,035	400	85	8,036
CARE	122	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	85	99 8/
WFP	3,545	33,812	17,549	.....	.....	.....	5,291	.....	.....	.....	3,035	.....	.....	7,937 4/
Philippines	10,850	73,523	.....	23,392	1,430	1,300	948	.....	25,122	.....	2,202	.....	.....	19,129
CARE	2,690	20,801	.....	20,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	7,669	47,906	.....	2,259	670	1,300	.....	.....	24,208	.....	2,171	.....	.....	17,298 5/
CWS	255	1,961	.....	.....	738	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	31	.....	.....	716 5/
WFP	236	2,855	.....	332	22	.....	948	.....	438	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,115 4/5/
Singapore - WFP	50	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....
Sri Lanka	4,897	38,988	.....	26,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,095	943	.....
CARE	3,325	22,489	.....	10,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,095	943	.....
WFP	1,572	16,499	.....	16,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Cornmeal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 9/	NFDM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Vietnam	4,000	25,554	.....	2,917	10,907	.....	.....	.....	4,647	256	1,422	4,689	712	4
CARE	1,717	7,420	.....	.....	2,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,422	3,031	356	.....
CRS	2,159	17,307	.....	2,917	7,596	.....	.....	.....	4,647	239	.....	1,658	250	.....
WVRO	5	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	4 8/
WFP	119	806	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
Near East (total)	54,714	406,128	138,820	187,749	12,534	.....	.....	474	5,462	3,058	7,276	17,145	29,151	4,459
Afghanistan - WFP	3,508	10,404	4,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	.....	3,487	.....	1,900	.....
Algeria - WFP	3,453	27,624	.....	26,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,124	.....
Cyprus - WFP	594	5,140	.....	2,298	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	2,205 4/
Egypt	12,586	67,208	11,042	21,394	9,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.049	12,853	10,007	.....
CRS	11,085	64,539	11,042	21,394	9,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703	12,853	8,684	.....
WFP	1,501	2,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346	.....	1,323	.....
Gaza - CARE	721	5,499	.....	3,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	1,389	245	.....
Jordan-East Bank	2,350	25,061	11,297	10,051	1,957	.....	.....	.....	945	.....	340	185	286	.....
CARE	336	1,509	.....	727	141	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	335	87	.....	.....
CRS	207	1,660	.....	1,078	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	49	.....
LWR	51	386	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
UNICEF	71	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	1,685	21,029	11,297	7,877	1,288	.....	.....	.....	249	.....	.....	98	220	.....
Jordan-West Bank	1,146	7,640	.....	5,129	324	.....	.....	.....	541	66	37	875	480	188
CARE	509	3,685	.....	2,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	735	201	.....
CRS	314	1,689	.....	842	263	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	37	85	144	141 8/
LWR	323	2,266	.....	1,728	61	.....	.....	.....	174	66	.....	55	135	47 8/
Lebanon - WFP	1,520	27,459	25,959	1,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	165	.....
Morocco	12,904	91,090	220	78,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,117	.....	956	.....	5,849	2,066
AJJDC	12	97	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
CRS	12,449	86,915	.....	74,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,117	.....	956	.....	5,843	2,066 5/
WFP	443	4,078	220	3,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria - WFP	191	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	.....
Tunisia	8,230	66,820	37,698	20,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,992	.....	.....	5,576	.....
CARE	463	3,011	.....	2,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	.....
CRS	490	3,922	.....	3,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....
WFP	4,404	41,115	37,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,417	.....
Govt. to Govt	2,873	18,772	.....	14,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,992	.....	.....	1,501	.....
Turkey - CARE	3,667	20,354	.....	17,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	.....

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	10/ Wheat flour	10/ Bulgur	10/ Corn-meal	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	9/ CSM	NFDM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Yemen	2,101	29,402	26,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	49	.....	334	1,843	436	.....
CRS	1,914	29,054	26,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	.....	.....	35	1,843	436	.....
UNICEF	6	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	181	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	.....
NESA REGIONAL Palestine Refugee program-UNRWA	1,743	21,951	21,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa (total)	72,824	643,241	27,200	24,177	76,349	61,010	212,724	55,243	41,578	38,960	14,067	8,898	18,786	64,249
Benin	410	3,259	.....	33	327	1,022	661	.....	330	.....	36	133	198	519
CRS	125	674	.....	.....	327	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	133	.....	106 8/
WFP	285	2,585	.....	33	.....	950	661	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	198	413 4/
Botswana - WFP	2,017	11,115	.....	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	4,776	4,857	88	.....	595	.....
Burundi	557	3,750	.....	1,685	1,071	92	.....	.....	76	80	48	325	373	.....
CRS	173	1,133	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	48	325	120	.....
WFP	384	2,617	.....	1,685	471	92	.....	.....	36	80	.....	.....	253	.....
Cameroon	510	3,950	.....	.....	281	2,689	.....	.....	310	.....	36	343	282	9
CRS	135	814	.....	.....	281	198	.....	.....	175	.....	36	51	73	.....
WFP	229	1,306	.....	.....	.....	661	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	292	209	9 5/
Govt. to Govt	146	1,830	.....	.....	.....	1,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde - WFP	112	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cen. African Rep.-WFP	234	1,217	.....	527	.....	285	33	.....	145	.....	132	.....	95	.....
Chad - WFP	166	1,810	.....	.....	.....	739	1,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
Congo (Brazzaville)WFP	667	4,602	.....	1,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	350	143	1,763 4/
Ethiopia	2,335	28,037	21,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,591	.....	.....	253	.....
UNICEF	1,212	6,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,591	.....	.....	220	.....
WFP	587	10,806	10,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Govt. to Govt	536	10,420	10,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon - WFP	121	1,211	496	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	66	.....
Gambia	719	7,690	.....	197	1,430	.....	5,229	17	345	115	62	90	205	.....
CRS	129	764	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	17	345	115	62	90	15	.....
WFP	254	1,697	.....	197	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....
Govt. to Govt	336	5,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghana	2,869	17,279	.....	400	1,346	.....	.....	8,295	3,041	.....	279	2,474	1,444	.....
CRS	2,523	15,228	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	8,295	3,041	.....	279	2,034	1,179	.....
WFP	346	2,051	.....	.....	1,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	265	.....

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)											
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 9/	NFDM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Guinea	1,502	20,122	.....	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,196	.....	.....	.....	187	15,819
WFP	255	2,107	.....	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....
Govt. to Govt	1,247	18,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,819 4/
Ivory Coast - WFP	743	7,900	5,511	956	.....	.....	374	.....	88	.....	22	376	573	.....
Kenya - CRS	968	4,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,005	945	183	.....	463	.....
Lesotho	3,046	21,775	.....	300	1,845	14,555	.....	.....	699	1,140	.....	643	2,593	.....
CRS	1,391	8,745	.....	300	1,845	4,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,711	.....
WFP	1,655	13,030	.....	.....	.....	9,666	.....	.....	699	1,140	.....	643	882	.....
Liberia	948	5,929	.....	1,095	.....	2,309	.....	198	833	133	.....	496	648	217
CARE	308	1,681	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	198	377	133	.....	301	185	217 5/
WFP	640	4,248	.....	1,095	.....	2,039	.....	.....	456	.....	.....	195	463	.....
Malagasy Rep. - CRS	162	851	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	506	.....	80	.....	15	.....
Malawi - WFP	384	902	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413	.....	154	.....
Mali	6,668	97,994	.....	65	.....	.....	87,129	6,296	4,340	34	108	.....	22	.....
WFP	354	4,638	.....	65	.....	.....	4,409	.....	.....	34	108	.....	22	.....
Govt. to Govt	6,314	93,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,720	6,296	4,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritania	1,743	14,815	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	10,232	4,400	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
WFP	30	183	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Govt. to Govt	1,713	14,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,232	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	1,258	10,158	.....	7,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	219	.....	264	2,533
WFP	600	5,535	.....	2,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	219	.....	44	2,533 4/
Govt. to Govt	658	4,623	.....	4,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....
Niger	5,174	72,646	.....	287	.....	139	66,008	5,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....
WFP	1,002	13,467	.....	287	.....	139	12,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....
Govt. to Govt	4,172	59,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,332	5,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nigeria - WFP	1,403	15,937	.....	.....	3,997	2,430	.....	.....	1,797	.....	.....	1,099	.....	6,614 4/
Rwanda	1,633	16,183	.....	970	.....	665	10,741	.....	588	465	99	1,660	430	565
CRS	926	5,442	.....	970	.....	665	.....	.....	588	465	99	1,660	430	565 5/
Govt. to Govt	707	10,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal	1,712	17,605	.....	.....	.....	2,250	11,367	1,792	718	963	405	.....	110	.....
CRS	907	5,936	.....	.....	.....	2,058	.....	1,792	718	963	405	.....	.....	.....
WFP	182	2,059	.....	.....	.....	192	1,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
Govt. to Govt	623	9,610	.....	.....	.....		9,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seychelles - CRS	156	832	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	461	.....	20	.....	75	.....

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	10/ Wheat flour	10/ Bulgur	10/ Cornmeal	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	9/ CSM	NFDM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Sierra Leone	2,167	14,475	.....	.....	2,141	4,048	.....	4,698	2,006	.....	177	66	1,339	.....
CARE	863	6,409	.....	.....	808	1,487	.....	3,161	653	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
CRS	1,100	6,723	.....	.....	450	2,343	.....	1,537	1,353	.....	177	.....	863	.....
WFP	204	1,343	.....	.....	883	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	176	.....
Somalia Rep	3,769	37,549	.....	.....	21,894	11,023	.....	.....	.....	4,381	251	.....	.....	.....
WFP	154	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	.....	.....
Govt. to Govt	3,615	37,298	.....	.....	21,894	11,023	.....	.....	.....	4,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan	7,593	17,626	.....	4,121	.....	560	.....	.....	1,115	.....	8,653	.....	3,177	.....
CRS	207	1,037	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	.....	300	.....	152	.....	25	.....
UNICEF	123	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	7,263	15,774	.....	4,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,501	.....	3,152	.....
Swaziland - WFP	712	2,133	.....	999	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	839	.....	110	.....
Tanzania	11,797	107,329	.....	.....	39,586	.....	10,741	17,320	7,146	.....	599	.....	3,148	28,789
CRS	2,484	11,436	.....	.....	2,101	.....	.....	.....	7,061	.....	599	.....	1,675	.....
WFP	2,599	30,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	1,473	28,789 4/
Govt. to Govt	6,714	65,546	.....	.....	37,485	.....	10,741	17,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Togo	1,456	12,973	.....	.....	928	4,984	.....	.....	1,053	.....	92	733	686	4,497
CRS	542	3,940	.....	.....	928	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	599	245	.....
WFP	914	9,033	.....	.....	.....	2,908	.....	.....	1,053	.....	.....	134	441	4,497 4/
Uganda - WFP	264	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	.....	.....
Upper Volta	3,207	35,005	.....	473	22	12,171	19,427	548	100	.....	300	.....	694	1,270
CRS	1,742	13,034	.....	.....	.....	11,728	.....	.....	100	.....	300	.....	551	355 8/
WFP	539	7,452	.....	473	22	443	5,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	915 4/
Govt. to Govt	926	14,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,971	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zaire - CRS	175	1,669	.....	.....	1,020	.....	.....	.....	649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zambia - WFP	97	1,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654 4/
Sahel Regional-UNICEF	3,370	19,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,256	115	.....	.....	.....
Latin America(total)	59,455	347,059	440	81,538	48,319	11,615	.....	3,772	39,125	29,952	9,493	47,633	26,020	49,152
Barbados - WFP	36	340	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belize - CARE	123	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 4/
Bolivia	4,969	22,515	.....	7,197	1,064	18	.....	595	3,091	95	906	2,539	1,928	5,082
CRS	3,988	18,057	.....	4,777	839	18	.....	595	2,761	95	259	2,319	1,642	4,752 5/ 8/
WFP	616	2,253	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	647	.....	66	110 5/
Govt.-to-Govt	365	2,205	.....	1,100	225	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	220	220	220 5/

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP (World Food Program); S. F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)											
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM	NFDM 9/	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Brazil	7,583	58,730	.....	17,333	11,680	.....	.....	.....	10,196	5,808	715	6,502	.....	6,496
CRS	2,291	16,353	.....	3,213	701	.....	.....	.....	2,941	1,868	96	3,587	.....	3,947 5/
CWS	1,059	7,489	.....	2,155	1,557	.....	.....	.....	2,113	24	309	.....	.....	1,331 5/
LWR	1,028	7,317	.....	1,544	2,122	.....	.....	.....	2,123	.....	310	.....	.....	1,218 5/
WFP	1,143	10,552	.....	7,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Govt. to Govt	2,062	17,019	.....	2,888	7,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,916	.....	2,915	.....	.....
Chile	4,544	23,131	.....	9,278	667	999	.....	489	493	.....	1,565	5,851	2,018	1,771
CARE	2,903	12,250	.....	3,690	.....	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,394	3,491	1,666	1,010 5&6/
CRS	1,074	7,182	.....	3,635	378	.....	.....	350	440	.....	71	1,611	266	431 5&8/
SAWS	567	3,699	.....	1,953	289	.....	.....	139	53	.....	100	749	86	330 5&8/
Colombia	11,487	60,669	.....	21,447	5,642	550	.....	.....	769	12,838	1,850	5,451	7,299	4,823
CARE	6,419	35,080	.....	12,140	2,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,568	438	1,526	3,298	4,823 5/
CRS	3,407	17,964	.....	5,015	3,355	.....	.....	.....	769	2,270	856	3,925	1,774	.....
WFP	1,661	7,625	.....	4,292	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	.....	2,227	.....
Costa Rica	896	3,502	.....	697	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	.....	109	961	581	500
CARE	625	2,393	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	961	427	500 8/
WFP	271	1,109	.....	392	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	.....	109	.....	154	.....
Dominican Rep	5,613	32,495	.....	1,174	5,489	1,058	.....	.....	7,250	74	581	6,621	3,168	7,080
CARE	2,281	13,206	.....	20	2,352	.....	.....	.....	3,025	.....	.....	3,038	1,313	3,458 5/
CRS	3,120	18,059	.....	980	2,872	1,058	.....	.....	4,092	.....	521	3,329	1,763	3,444 5/
CWS	212	1,230	.....	174	265	.....	.....	.....	133	74	60	254	92	178 5/
Ecuador	3,489	20,944	.....	6,644	2,485	.....	.....	.....	345	6,100	100	1,517	1,685	2,068
CARE	1,971	11,269	.....	3,119	1,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,357	.....	344	969	1,448 5/
CRS	1,336	8,478	.....	2,947	1,253	.....	.....	.....	145	1,743	100	1,108	595	587 5/
WFP	182	1,197	.....	578	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	65	121	33 5/
El Salvador	1,421	10,023	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	88	155	4,055	798	4,095
CRS	896	5,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	155	3,725	402	798 5/
WFP	525	4,855	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	330	396	3,297 4/
Guatemala	3,457	18,335	.....	3,698	2,251	.....	.....	1,923	3,102	.....	369	1,072	1,804	4,116
CARE	2,427	13,236	.....	2,727	2,206	.....	.....	1,923	1,766	.....	110	.....	1,062	3,442 4&8/
CRS	1,001	4,941	.....	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336	.....	259	1,072	720	674 5/
WFP	29	158	.....	91	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Guyana - WFP	167	1,017	.....	829	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	143	.....
Haiti	3,255	21,526	.....	1,097	10,056	2,294	.....	.....	2,744	156	263	3,401	1,405	110
CARE	1,640	11,087	.....	.....	7,312	.....	.....	.....	1,922	.....	125	975	684	69 8/
CRS	578	3,678	.....	558	730	333	.....	.....	20	.....	37	1,729	230	41 8/
CWS	538	3,308	.....	.....	1,474	.....	.....	.....	643	156	101	697	237	.....
WFP	499	3,453	.....	539	540	1,961	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	254	.....

TABLE 17 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1975

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), CSB (corn soya blend), WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat dry milk); Volag, American voluntary agencies; UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted; WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM	NFDM 9/	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Honduras	3,661	22,564	.....	1,604	3,115	3,745	.....	100	4,453	.....	924	2,730	1,263	4,630
CARE	1,346	6,029	.....	249	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836	2,730	190	1,869 4/7/
CRS	1,623	11,631	.....	350	1,550	3,745	.....	100	3,627	.....	88	.....	510	1,661 5/
WFP	692	4,904	.....	1,005	1,410	.....	.....	.....	826	.....	.....	.....	563	1,100 4/
Jamaica	203	1,463	.....	500	.....	165	.....	.....	199	.....	44	478	66	11
CRS	103	941	.....	132	.....	132	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	478	.....	.....
WFP	100	522	.....	368	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	66	11 5/
Nicaragua	1,308	6,626	.....	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,022	.....	250	.....	651	2,181
CRS	1,204	5,777	.....	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,022	.....	250	.....	651	1,512 5&8/
WFP	104	849	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	669 5/
Panama	886	5,038	.....	.....	205	198	.....	.....	1,715	384	37	370	462	1,667
CARE	643	3,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,653	150	.....	370	297	1,421 5/
CRS	243	1,147	.....	.....	205	198	.....	.....	62	234	37	.....	165	246 5/
Paraguay - WFP	404	894	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	628	.....	22	.....
Peru	5,953	35,997	440	8,344	5,665	2,588	.....	665	305	4,409	997	6,085	2,727	3,772
CRS	2,227	13,905	.....	1,752	2,447	1,485	.....	.....	.....	687	188	3,541	1,140	2,665 5/
CWS	234	1,169	.....	144	236	.....	.....	.....	120	100	100	236	78	155 5/
SAWS	908	5,681	.....	181	879	184	.....	665	.....	.....	158	2,308	354	952 5/
WFP	761	3,153	440	551	.....	919	.....	.....	185	.....	551	.....	507	.....
Govt. to Govt	1,823	12,089	.....	5,716	2,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,622	.....	.....	648	.....
GRAND TOTAL	334,434	2,448,683	334,357	402,910	600,448	73,925	222,226	90,732	188,978	72,226	97,740	113,335	91,167	160,639
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations	194,067	1,398,532	148,420	234,562	460,000	36,048	.....	50,489	157,875	51,204	25,722	103,622	60,931	69,659
AJJDC	12	97	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
CARE	88,766	716,324	104,125	88,378	334,263	2,756	.....	24,428	61,534	15,208	8,007	37,344	18,933	21,348
CRS	91,273	609,155	44,295	137,685	114,816	33,108	.....	25,052	88,871	9,712	10,870	61,889	40,712	42,145
CWS	2,809	19,573	.....	2,633	7,570	.....	.....	205	3,485	354	704	1,277	407	2,938
LWR	1,402	9,969	.....	3,641	2,183	.....	.....	.....	2,297	66	310	55	152	1,265
SAWS	1,475	9,380	.....	2,134	1,168	184	.....	804	53	.....	258	3,057	440	1,282
UNICEF	8,325	34,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,635	25,847	5,573	.....	281	677
WVRO	5	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	4
Government to Government	39,932	437,691	32,371	35,596	71,177	12,853	186,344	40,243	11,156	14,911	.....	3,135	2,589	27,316
World Food Program	100,435	612,460	153,566	132,752	69,271	25,024	35,882	.....	19,947	6,111	72,018	6,578	27,647	63,664

1/ CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation
2/ Veg. Oil - Vegetable Oil (Soybean)
3/ Includes 82,663 thousand pounds of corn, 57,295 thousand pounds of rolled oats, 1,868 thousand pounds of soy flour, 12,396 thousand pounds of rice, and 6,417 thousand pounds of whey soy beverage powder.
4/ Corn
5/ Rolled Oats
6/ Soy Flour
7/ Rice
8/ Whey Soy Beverage Powder
9/ Instant and regular.
10/ Includes soy-fortified and regular.

TABLE 18 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1975

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Programs	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	9,458,366	1,097,995	6,776,842	901,454	2,609,214	192,665	72,310	3,876
Austria	595,015	48,761	86,403	22,670	508,612	26,091	.....	.....
Belgium	586	194	586	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	44,072	1,995	.....	.....	44,072	1,995	.....	.....
England	293	123	293	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	3,200	2,160	3,200	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	25,921	10,876	25,921	10,876	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Federal Republic	432,993	100,699	405,989	97,334	27,004	3,365	.....	.....
Germany, Soviet Occupied	11,635	759	.....	.....	11,635	759	.....	.....
Hungary	148,583	13,575	.....	.....	135,237	12,649	13,346	926
Italy	3,355,600	340,241	2,592,569	250,331	763,031	89,910	.....	.....
Malta	72,648	7,768	39,176	6,650	.....	.....	33,472	1,118
Netherlands	4	.....	4	1/	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	649,874	76,816	649,874	76,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	475,217	52,277	475,217	52,277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romania	262,417	8,917	.....	.....	236,925	7,085	25,492	1,832
Spain	983,527	190,607	971,527	186,846	12,000	3,761	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	2,396,781	242,527	1,526,083	195,477	870,698	47,050	.....	.....
Asia (total)	31,378,095	2,503,200	17,570,032	1,676,021	11,524,181	668,353	2,283,882	158,826
Bangladesh	2,587,241	142,990	1,262,327	89,489	1,278,956	50,658	45,958	2,843
British Solomon Islands	10,158	957	8,847	735	.....	.....	1,311	222
Burma	35,431	7,760	35,431	7,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
China (Taiwan)	1,463,916	119,756	950,449	87,253	379,063	26,417	134,404	6,086
Fiji	2,767	252	506	91	2,257	161	4	1/
Goa	1,349	601	1,349	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,829	2,856	.....	.....
India	9,679,235	867,738	7,896,835	723,614	943,971	73,485	838,429	70,639
Indonesia	1,213,506	89,915	413,678	42,890	594,196	30,013	205,632	17,012
Japan	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956	.....	.....
Java	60	11	60	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	38,212	5,472	3,114	542	34,977	4,906	121	24
Korea	6,755,501	404,669	2,284,817	179,501	4,047,072	198,945	423,612	26,223
Laos	168,768	15,307	43,869	5,038	124,528	10,251	371	18
Macao	62,116	5,219	62,116	5,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaya	29,627	4,795	29,627	4,795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia	107,395	9,121	73,511	7,230	25,779	1,496	8,105	395
Nepal	167,463	8,974	63	11	134,960	6,616	32,440	2,347
New Guinea	1,544	267	1,544	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Borneo	3,111	478	3,111	478	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	2,250,910	173,196	399,882	57,961	1,418,865	93,227	432,163	22,008
Philippines	1,325,766	200,020	1,135,173	184,820	106,849	8,719	83,744	6,481
Ryukyu Islands	413,136	35,438	320,169	25,942	92,967	9,496	.....	.....
Sarawak	9,283	1,391	9,144	1,365	.....	.....	139	26
Singapore	20,623	2,622	19,933	2,525	.....	.....	690	97
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	860,303	70,773	677,635	57,413	107,381	9,113	75,287	4,247
Thailand	23,572	5,864	22,906	5,825	.....	.....	666	39
Tonga Islands	9,849	763	9,849	763	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vietnam	2,812,370	223,418	1,283,502	118,261	1,528,062	105,038	806	119
Near East (total)	24,886,741	1,733,546	11,692,586	958,712	11,503,398	680,629	1,690,757	94,205
Aden	997	169	997	169	.....	.....	.....	.....
Afghanistan	1,680,812	99,538	16,285	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	97,692	8,338
Algeria	2,276,719	158,004	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	92,224	6,903
Cyprus	293,600	18,451	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	89,394	4,486
Egypt	2,235,747	196,249	1,782,030	171,566	409,864	20,748	43,853	3,935
Gaza	189,872	17,426	189,872	17,426	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,380	3,277	1,540	74
Iran	675,643	48,356	227,078	22,337	443,989	25,380	4,576	639
Iraq	118,278	8,634	62,741	5,809	46,420	2,151	9,117	674
Israel	164,337	17,694	160,254	16,970	4,083	724	.....	.....
West Bank Jordan (Israel)	147,216	9,604	147,216	9,604	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Bank Jordan	1,373,272	86,522	275,078	23,898	888,042	50,154	210,152	12,470
Lebanon	370,909	25,620	14,122	3,250	233,508	15,513	123,279	6,857
Libya	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121	.....	.....
Morocco	4,845,092	290,729	2,022,015	149,182	2,669,573	132,485	153,504	9,062
Syria	483,548	27,325	20,595	3,214	438,715	22,691	24,238	1,420
Tunisia	3,438,441	221,277	348,852	28,826	2,655,295	171,426	434,294	21,025

TABLE 18 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1975

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Programs	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Turkey	1,317,645	130,061	652,329	89,466	283,043	23,527	382,273	17,068
UNICEF	175,229	17,380	175,229	17,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
UNRWA	3,137,110	174,976	3,115,159	173,233	21,951	1,743	.....	.....
Yemen (PDRY)	2,446	457	1,154	378	.....	.....	1,292	79
Yemen (YAR)	261,559	17,085	85,933	5,829	152,297	10,081	23,329	1,175
Africa (total)	6,284,397	458,250	2,028,523	193,645	2,824,273	158,168	1,431,601	106,437
Belgium Congo	890	165	890	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benin (Dahomey)	86,262	5,364	42,401	2,861	17,391	1,047	26,470	1,456
Botswana	158,205	12,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,205	12,451
Burundi	47,075	4,416	15,372	2,097	2,589	162	29,114	2,157
Cameroon	21,222	2,054	9,947	1,156	6,511	301	4,764	597
Canary Islands	480	18	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde	800	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	112
Central African Republic	15,449	1,220	432	65	2,403	155	12,614	1,000
Chad	118,711	6,904	1,261	219	71,252	4,231	46,198	2,454
Congo (Brazzaville)	25,661	2,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,661	2,518
Equatorial Guinea	3,261	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,261	252
Ethiopia	468,163	27,041	52,310	6,067	349,101	17,702	66,752	3,272
French Equatorial Africa	80	6	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Africa	1,180	239	1,180	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon	6,393	511	564	97	.....	.....	5,829	414
Gambia	60,540	4,235	15,142	1,769	11,843	591	33,555	1,875
Ghana	222,647	21,418	143,074	16,934	11,032	605	68,541	3,879
Guinea	62,920	5,029	226	47	40,485	3,085	22,209	1,897
Ivory Coast	49,259	4,080	1,415	259	.....	.....	47,844	3,821
Kenya	239,209	19,493	72,008	8,663	165,537	10,516	1,664	314
Lesotho	199,333	17,011	106,910	8,445	.....	.....	92,423	8,566
Liberia	56,134	6,099	44,050	4,764	.....	.....	12,084	1,335
Malagasy Republic	55,063	5,700	48,163	5,151	200	26	6,700	523
Malawi	7,505	1,316	3,132	542	.....	.....	4,373	774
Mali	583,026	27,865	1,605	261	491,167	23,381	90,254	4,223
Mauritania	221,145	12,513	8,024	969	125,023	8,367	88,098	3,177
Mauritius	87,918	9,173	3,329	556	34,280	4,016	50,309	4,601
Niger	467,194	25,166	26	5	393,205	21,021	73,963	4,140
Nigeria	461,228	42,541	306,821	30,390	.....	.....	154,407	12,151
Nyasaland	234	43	234	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rwanda-Urundi	42,865	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344	.....	.....
Rwanda	69,061	6,237	45,017	4,585	24,044	1,652	.....	.....
St. Helena	544	107	544	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal	556,242	25,307	251,823	12,971	243,281	9,300	61,138	3,036
Seychelles	4,900	656	4,900	656	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone	124,291	14,180	120,373	13,687	.....	.....	3,918	493
Somali Republic	144,040	9,205	8,633	693	127,123	7,920	8,284	592
Somaliland, French	6,167	586	6,167	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan	75,479	13,336	31,510	3,226	55	9	43,914	10,101
Swaziland	13,603	2,128	875	156	.....	.....	12,728	1,972
Tanzania	537,831	44,455	198,445	21,479	267,680	17,985	71,706	4,991
Togo	102,780	8,393	54,206	5,213	18,588	902	29,986	2,278
Uganda	25,439	2,408	6,029	954	6,048	304	13,362	1,150
Upper Volta	370,739	20,713	93,019	8,114	231,255	9,676	46,465	2,923
Zaire (Congo, Kinshasa)	435,720	35,465	265,544	21,149	164,340	13,870	5,836	446
Zambia	8,172	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,172	496
Zanzibar	156	26	156	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regional-Sahel	39,181	6,663	39,181	6,663	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latin America (total)	10,159,610	1,110,817	7,599,556	873,780	2,081,785	189,502	478,269	47,535
Antigua	4,138	820	4,138	820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahama Islands	921	294	921	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbados	2,556	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556	276
Belize (British Honduras)	26,757	3,141	24,755	2,866	2,002	275	.....	.....
Bolivia	457,860	51,383	200,008	30,764	229,281	18,402	28,571	2,217
Brazil	2,435,181	270,404	1,459,407	169,137	920,244	95,188	55,530	6,079
Chile	1,158,723	130,032	1,081,527	117,892	53,638	10,290	23,558	1,850
Colombia	1,345,156	162,668	1,130,670	141,937	68,607	2,320	145,879	18,411
Costa Rica	106,721	11,993	66,110	7,928	35,113	3,379	5,498	686
Cuba	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominica	11,056	1,482	10,995	1,473	.....	.....	61	9
Dominican Republic	722,874	77,516	643,371	72,684	60,125	3,916	19,378	916

TABLE 18 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1975

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Programs	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Ecuador	326,711	35,579	297,278	33,675	9,267	520	20,166	1,384
El Salvador	199,351	24,436	177,039	22,322	13,117	1,109	9,195	1,005
French Guiana	482	93	482	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	514	74	514	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada	7,583	957	7,583	957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadaloupe	5,817	592	5,817	592	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	300,803	32,497	228,535	29,193	71,680	3,238	588	66
Guyana (Br. Guiana)	27,140	3,379	13,312	1,735	10,008	1,176	3,820	468
Haiti	297,832	28,462	254,430	24,199	34,914	3,409	8,488	854
Honduras	112,046	15,769	97,353	14,207	3,638	272	11,055	1,290
Jamaica	215,898	26,403	147,276	17,736	57,550	7,584	11,072	1,083
Martinique	4,905	551	4,905	551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	693,016	52,527	646,748	50,235	46,268	2,292	.....	.....
Montserrat	1,336	261	1,336	261	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	145,079	15,708	107,717	12,754	12,256	667	25,106	2,287
Panama	83,958	15,090	83,958	15,090	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	121,207	13,974	112,877	12,816	.....	.....	8,330	1,158
Peru	952,171	88,310	445,516	48,820	442,487	34,895	64,168	4,595
St. Kitts	4,300	839	4,300	839	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lucia	3,704	619	3,200	598	504	21	.....	.....
St. Vincent	3,351	608	3,351	608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surinam	15,356	1,377	5,829	993	.....	.....	9,527	384
Trinidad & Tobago	8,280	1,345	5,505	1,163	.....	.....	2,775	182
Turks & Caicos Islands	579	93	579	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	92,892	8,433	63,022	6,985	11,086	549	18,784	899
Venezuela	220,427	26,031	216,263	24,595	.....	.....	4,164	1,436
Virgin Islands	255	48	255	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christmas Holiday	84,498	16,688	.....	.....	84,498	16,688	.....	.....
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations	59,064	9,554	59,064	9,554	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	82,310,771	6,930,050	45,726,603	4,613,166	30,627,349	1,906,005	5,956,819	410,879

1/ Less than $500.

Table 19 - Title III, Public Law 480 - Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods 1/

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1974	Fiscal Year 1975	Cumulative through June 30, 1975
			(Thousand Units)	
Wheat 2/	Bu	368,471	---	368,471
Corn	Bu	239,422	---	239,422
Grain Sorghums	Cwt	70,617	---	70,617
Barley	Bu	93,007	---	93,007
Oats	Bu	41,961	---	41,961
Tobacco	Lb	196,676	---	196,676
Cotton	Bale	2,513.1	---	2,513.1
Dry Milk	Lb	129,340	---	129,340
Butter	Lb	23,183	---	23,183
Other 3/	MT	808.36	---	808.36
Total quantity (thousand metric tons)		23,327.25	---	23,327.25
			(Million dollars)	
Total value		1,732.2	---	1,732.2

1/ Includes adjustments to previously reported exports. Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts relying on authority other than Public Law 480 have been excluded.
2/ Includes 17,573 million bushels of wheat acquired from CCC shipped as wheat flour during 1958-62.
3/ Includes rye, soybeans, rice, wool, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed oil and meal, and peanuts.

TABLE 20 -- Title III, Public Law 480 -- Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975, and for fiscal year 1975 1/

(By country of destination. In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975	July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1975
Europe (total)		1,053,386
Austria		59,000
Azores		261
Belgium		118,447
Denmark		10,620
Finland		7,834
France		63,453
Germany, West		147,635
Iceland		2
Ireland		43,275
Italy		34,204
Luxembourg		1,828
Malta		624
Netherlands		143,298
Norway		29,027
Poland		9,092
Portugal		9,197
Spain		31,567
Sweden		14,519
Switzerland		3,318
Trieste		1,371
United Kingdom		305,219
Yugoslavia		19,595
Africa (total)		55,163
Algeria		1,811
Angola		19
Burundi/Rwanda		91
Cameroon		58
Canary Islands		14,020
Cape Verde Islands		36
Congo, People's Rep. of		43
Ethiopia		427
Ghana		4,674
Liberia		291
Libya		8
Maderia		160
Mauritius		15
Morocco		3,940
Mozambique		4,627
Nigeria		2,963
Rhodesia		466
Sao Tome		46
Senegal		3,083
Sierra Leone		80
Somali Republic		183
South Africa, Republic of		13,315
Sudan		198
Togo		82
Tunisia		1,384
Zaire, Republic of		3,143
Near East-South Asia (total)		185,752
Bahrain		22
Cyprus		1,806
Egypt, Arab Rep. of		12,297
Goa		54
Greece		12,721
India		74,639
Iran		758
Iraq		2,838
Israel		47,094
Jordan		1,697
Kuwait		148
Lebanon		4,473
Pakistan		52
Qatar		10
Saudi Arabia		801
So. Yemen (Yemen, P. Dem. Rep. of)		128
Sri Lanka		1,315
Syrian Arab Republic		7,314
Turkey		17,585

Area and country	July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975	July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1975
Far East and Pacific (total)		263,808
Australia		8,418
Guam		56
Hong Kong		14,809
Indonesia		1,712
Japan		193,672
Khmer, Republic of		38
Korea		6,174
Laos		74
Malaysia		1,173
New Zealand		271
Philippines		15,760
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)		829
Singapore		219
Taiwan		16,042
Thailand		4,536
Vietnam		25
North America (total)		3,484
Canada		3,345
Greenland		36
St. Pierre/Miquelon		103
Latin America (total)		170,593
Antigua		28
Argentina		11
Bahamas		42
Bermuda		70
Bolivia		7,931
Brazil		63,446
British Honduras		64
British West Indies		21
Canal Zone		144
Chile		4,387
Colombia		15,401
Costa Rica		1,001
Cuba		5,526
Dominican Republic		1,330
Ecuador		345
El Salvador		831
Guatemala		4,354
Guyana		20
Haiti		6,377
Honduras		297
Jamaica		2,037
Mexico		19,659
Netherlands Antilles		37
Nicaragua		659
Panama		180
Paraguay		8
Peru		32,968
Surinam		13
Trinidad-Tobago		111
Uruguay		1,397
Venezuela		1,821
Virgin Islands		77
Others 2/		13
Grand Total		1,732,199

1/ Includes adjustments to previously reported exports. Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts relying on authority other than Public Law 480 have been excluded. Commodity values at export market prices.
2/ Includes small amounts to Barbados, British West Africa, Oman, Guinea Bissau, and Puerto Rico.

Table 21 -- Title III, Public Law 480--Value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through June 30, 1975, and for fiscal year 1975 1/

(In millions of dollars)

Type	July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1974		Fiscal Year 1975		Cumulative through June 30, 1975	
	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements
Strategic materials for stockpile: 2/						
Strategic stockpile	151.5	151.5	---	---	151.5	151.5
Supplemental stockpile	1,420.0	1,425.0	---	---	1,420.0	1,425.0
Total	1,571.5	1,576.5	---	---	1,571.5	1,576.5
Procurements for other Government agencies: 2/3/						
AID	33.5	33.3	---	---	33.5	33.3
AEC	4.5	3.2	---	---	4.5	3.2
DOD	68.5	67.5	---	---	68.5	67.5
Total	106.5	4/ 104.0	---	---	106.5	104.0
Grand Total 5/	1,678.0	1,680.5	---	---	1,678.0	1,680.5

1/ The table shows the value of strategic materials delivered to CCC by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for U.S. Government agencies.

2/ The figures have been adjusted to reflect transfers to the supplemental stockpile of materials valued at: $258.6 million acquired for the strategic stockpile, $8.8 million acquired for AEC; and $4.1 million acquired for Defense.

3/ Excludes contracting after Dec. 31, 1962, and reimbursements related to such contracting which relies primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

4/ Includes reimbursements of $15 million received subsequent to Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts entered into prior to that date.

5/ Contracting totals do not equal delivery and reimbursement totals because the value of the latter, and of the counterpart agricultural exports, varies from contracting figures because of tolerances, premiums, and discounts on materials delivered, and contract defaults, etc.

TABLE 22
Title III, Public Law 480--Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975

Country and Area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies 1/	Stockpile materials 2/
Europe:		
Austria		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), diamond (stones).
Belgium	Supplies and services	Cadmium, cobalt metal, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, lead, selenium, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Denmark	Supplies and services	
Finland		Copper billets.
France	French housing	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), chromium metal (exothermic), diamond dies, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West	Caribbean cable, fertilizer, supplies and services	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, fluorspar, lead, selenium, zinc.
Italy	Fertilizer	Cadmium, ferrochromium, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Netherlands		Chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway		Ferrochromium, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain		Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden		Ferrochromium, lead, selenium.
Trieste	Fertilizer	
United Kingdom	Fertilizer	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pig).
Yugoslavia	Supplies and services	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Unspecified European countries	Supplies and services	
Africa:		
Angola		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Botswana		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Ghana		Diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Malagasy Republic		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria		Columbite.
Rhodesia		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of		Antimony, asbestos (amosite), asbestos (chrysotile), asbestos (crocidolite), beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, rare earths, thorium nitrate.
Tanzania		Mica.
Uganda		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Zaire, Republic of		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin (pig), zinc.
Unspecified African countries		Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.
Near East and South Asia:		
Greece		Manganese ore (battery grade).
India		Beryl concentrates, beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, ferromanganese, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, thorium nitrate.
Israel		Diamond (stones).
Pakistan		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Sri Lanka		Graphite.
Turkey		Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic), chromite (metallurgical), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia		Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Japan	Cotton yarn, fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea	Ordance, raw silk	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia		Ferrochromium.
Philippines		Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Taiwan		Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand		Tin (pig).

TABLE 22
Title III, Public Law 480-- Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975

North America:		
Canada		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States	Fertilizer, soybeans	
Latin America:		
Argentina		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia		Platinum.
Cuba		Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Guyana		Bauxite.
Haiti		Bauxite.
Jamaica		Bauxite.
Mexico		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Peru		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam		Bauxite.
Venezuela		Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources		Beryllium metal billets

1/ Materials, goods, equipment, and services procured for U.S. Government agencies under contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1963.
2/ Materials acquired for the National and supplemental stockpiles.

TABLE 23--Title III, Public Law 480--Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1975, and for fiscal year 1975 1/
(By country - In thousands of dollars)

Area and Country	July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975	July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1975
Europe (total)		324,062
Austria		2,492
Belgium		24,012
Denmark		276
Finland		732
France		91,914
Germany, West		56,168
Italy		24,766
Netherlands		8,901
Norway		13,863
Spain		5,631
Sweden		5,260
Trieste		584
United Kingdom		67,073
Yugoslavia		17,190
Unspecified European Countries		5,200
Africa (total)		452,328
Angola		125
Botswana		884
Ghana		20,220
Malagasy Republic		3,404
Malawi		34
Morocco		14,502
Mozambique		21,783
Nigeria		552
Rhodesia		35,218
South Africa, Republic of		176,131
Tanzania		152
Uganda		44
Zaire, Republic of		51,939
Unspecified African Countries 2/		127,340
Near East and South Asia (total)		230,114
Greece		12,093
India		125,238
Israel		275
Pakistan		66
Sri Lanka		303
Turkey		92,139
Far East and Pacific		169,696
Australia		34,365
Japan		94,151
Korea		5,983
New Caledonia		3,418
Philippines		27,252
Taiwan		121
Thailand		4,406
North America (total)		154,288
Canada		141,797
United States 3/		12,491
Latin America (total)		348,342
Argentina		8,824
Bolivia		1,923
Brazil		84,239
Chile		10,038
Colombia		1,347
Cuba		952
Guyana		19,245
Haiti		6,351
Jamaica		94,773
Mexico		70,778
Peru		18,448
Surinam		30,931
Venezuela		493
Unspecified source 4/		1,698
Grand Total		1,680,528

1/ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation through June 30, 1975, and reimbursements to CCC under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963, covering procurements for U. S. Government agencies.
2/ Materials (mainly diamonds) from unspecified African countries.
3/ Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.
4/ Includes shipments from friendly foreign countries under arrangements which permit more than one source of supply.

TABLE 24. Food Aid Convention - Summary of shipments by type of program, and by type of commodity - fiscal year 1975.

Projected Shipments:		Metric Tons (Grain Equivalent)
Gov't-to-Gov't		178,491
Volag		678,583
Title I		1,323,800
	Total	2,180,874
Minus Quantity Charged to FY 1974 Pledge		-331,766
Plus FY 1975 Quantity to be Shipped during first six months of FY 1976		+61,746
FY 1974 Estimated Shipments		1,910,854
Commodity Mix		
ICSM		33,510
CSB		104,806
Corn		11,044
Cornmeal		14,254
S.F. Cornmeal		17,700
Sorghum		81,620
S.F. Sorghum Grits		47,654
Rld. Oats		30,177
S.F. Rld. Oats		16,962
Whey Soy Bev. Mix		586
Wheat		1,109,716
Flour		110,238
S.F. Flour		46,458
Bulgur		58,522
S.F. Bulgur		196,067
WSB		31,540
	TOTAL	1,910,854

TABLE 25. Food Aid Convention - Metric ton grain equivalent of commodities shipped, by region and country - fiscal year 1975.

Region/Country	Title II Government-to-Government				Title II Voluntary Agencies			TITLE I	
	Gross Estimated Shipments	Charged to FY 1974 (Minus)	Drawdown from FY 1975 (plus)	Net Estimated Shipments	Gross Estimated Shipments	Charged to FY 1974 (Minus)	Net Estimated Shipments		Total
LATIN AMERICA									
Bolivia	1,026			1,026	6,668		6,668		7,694
Brazil	7,906			7,906	19,409		19,409		27,315
Br. Honduras					646		646		646
Chile					9,844	-5,000	4,844		4,844
Colombia					24,501		24,501		24,501
Costa Rica					643		643		643
Dom. Rep.					15,564		15,564		15,564
Ecuador					9,522		9,522		9,522
El Salvador					1,453		1,453		1,453
Guatemala					12,416		12,416		12,416
Haiti					8,212		8,212		8,212
Honduras					8,365		8,365		8,365
Nicaragua					5,641		5,641		5,641
Panama					5,478		5,478		5,478
Peru	5,796			5,796	12,179		12,179		17,975
Total LA	14,728			14,728	140,541	-5,000	135,541		150,269
AFRICA									
Burundi					515		515		515
Cameroon					387		387		387
Chad					335		335		335
Dahomey					283		283		283
Ethiopia	8,140			8,140					8,140
Gambia	2,372			2,372	472		472		2,844
Ghana					5,094		5,094		5,094
Guinea	9,436			9,436					9,436
Kenya					3,038		3,038		3,038
Lesotho					5,604		5,604		5,604
Liberia					899		899		899
Malagasy					741		741		741
Mali	41,263	-35,000		6,263	3,842		3,842		10,105
Mauritania	4,249	-20,000	+15,751		287		287		287
Mauritius	2,660			2,660					2,660
Morocco					47,161	-20,000	27,161		27,161
Niger	21,567	-35,000	+13,433		2,067		2,067		2,067
Rwanda	5,000			5,000	2,699		2,699		7,699
Senegal	4,359	-20,000	+15,641		2,882		2,882		2,882
Seychelles					407		407		407
Sierra Leone					7,010		7,010		7,010
Sudan					3,615		3,615		3,615
Somalia	16,660			16,660					16,660
Tanzania	27,781			27,781	7,542		7,542		35,323
Togo					3,519		3,519		3,519
Tunisia	10,809	-5,000		5,809	3,665		3,665		9,474
Upper Volta	3,079	-20,000	+16,921		11,316		11,316		11,316
Zaire					4,572		4,572		4,572
Total Africa	157,375	-135,000	+61,746	84,121	117,952	-20,000	97,952		182,073
SUPPORTING ASST.									
Cambodia					1,056		1,056		1,056
Egypt					33,619		33,619		33,619
Gaza					2,700		2,700		2,700
Israel					4,205		4,205		4,205
Jordan					2,294		2,294		2,294
Laos	6,388			6,388	1,125		1,125		7,513
Vietnam					12,662		12,662		12,662
Total S.A.	6.388			6.388	57,661		57,661		64,049
ASIA									
Bangladesh								508,500	508,500
India					278,452	-156,266	122,186	694,200	816,386
Indonesia		-5,500 a/		-5,500	10,620		10,620		5,120
Pakistan					170		170		170
Philippines					41,291	-10,000	31,291		31,291
Sri Lanka					8,377		8,377	121,100	129,477
Turkey					10,861		10,861		10,861
Yemen					12,658		12,658		12,658
Total Asia		-5,500		-5,500	362,429	-166,266	196,163	1,323,800	1,514,463
GRAND TOTAL	178,491	-140,500	+61,746	99,737	678,583	-191,266	487,317	1,323,800	1,910,854

a/ FY 1974 adjustment