

Present programs of economic and technical assistance are complex. Aid is supplied in a variety of forms and the programs are administered by a number of agencies. Broadly speaking, aid is given either as outright grants or as Government loans. The latter, amounting to \$354 million (net) in 1959 and to \$996 million (net) in 1960 were discussed in the chapter on capital movements. Such loans are granted through the Export-Import Bank, the Development Loan Fund, out of U.S.-owned or controlled foreign currency holdings generated under Public Law 480, and through a number of international organizations, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations itself.

Nonmilitary aid in the form of grants amounted to \$1.6 billion in 1958, 1959, and 1960. The bulk of the grants are to Asiatic and African countries. Table 20 shows how the geographical destination of grant aid has changed, from Western Europe to Asia and Africa since 1948.

TABLE 20.—*Economic grants of the U.S. Government, by regions, 1948-60*

[In millions]

Year	Total	Western Europe	Latin America	Other (mostly Asia and Africa)	International institutions
1948.....	\$3,894	\$2,866	\$18	\$894	\$116
1949.....	4,997	3,951	30	912	104
1950.....	3,484	2,775	19	601	89
1951.....	3,035	2,317	17	657	44
1952.....	1,960	1,453	22	425	60
1953.....	1,837	1,138	28	578	93
1954.....	1,647	1,018	42	525	62
1955.....	1,901	807	68	945	81
1956.....	1,733	491	83	1,067	92
1957.....	1,616	317	112	1,103	84
1958.....	1,611	316	118	1,117	60
1959.....	1,623	310	105	1,123	85
1960 ¹	1,595	240	101	1,160	94

¹ Annual based on official figures for 1st 9 months.

Source: Survey of Current Business.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, economic assistance finances, either directly or indirectly, about one-eighth of all U.S. exports of goods and services. According to a recent release, the Department states that—

much of this assistance is in direct financing of U.S. exports, particularly farm products. About 37 percent of the gross outflow was devoted to financing agricultural exports. These Government programs thus financed about one-third of the fiscal year's \$4 billion of agricultural exports.¹

It is difficult to ascertain how much of the \$1.6 billion of nonmilitary Government grants actually involve the foreign transfer of dollars. Direct cash transfers by the International Cooperation Administration amounted to \$49, \$60, \$100, and \$116 million in fiscal years 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960 respectively. Furthermore, in fiscal 1960, offshore expenditures by the International Cooperation Administration totaled approximately \$500 million. These are aid dollars that are spent for the purchase of many different kinds of commodities from countries other than the United States.

¹ Press release of the Office of Business Economics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, OBE 59-90, Nov. 30, 1959.