

Mr. ROTH. Of course; since they have not been supplying food aid.

Senator MILLER. There has been no food aid from France or West Germany or the other Common Market countries to any developing country anywhere, Africa, the former French colonies, or any other country in the world?

Mr. ROTH. Practically none in the grains area. The most recent attempt by the United States was not quite a year ago when we tried to put together an Indian consortium. The Japanese agreed to make a contribution, but as far as I know to date we have not been successful in Europe. So this is a new step.

Senator MILLER. Now, are there any strings to this 1 million tons as to what countries will be the recipient of it? For example, is it open to France to ship its food aid to some developing country of its own choosing? How does that work out?

Mr. ROTH. Part of it still has to be worked out, by the way. The International Wheat Agreement group is starting a meeting this week in Rome to work out all the details of this.

Senator MILLER. I am sorry. I didn't hear that last sentence.

Mr. ROTH. I said that the agreement is not entirely worked out in all these phases. We still have perhaps another 3 to 4 weeks of negotiations. The negotiators meet later this week in Rome under the auspices of the International Wheat Agreement.

Mr. IOANES. There will be agreement that the aid will have to go to developing countries. And there will certainly be a procedure whereby, to the extent that the programs are operated bilaterally, as we operate our programs, reports will have to be made to the Wheat Council and a subsidiary body of that Council showing the country of destination and the terms. There will be provisions in the agreement about terms that are acceptable to make them true aid conditions rather than commercial conditions.

Senator MILLER. Do you know whether or not that will include some kind of an understanding by which countries will be the recipient? To come back to my question, will France, for example, be free to determine what country or countries its share of this food aid will go to?

Mr. IOANES. I think that each donor country will have the right—within a definition of developing countries, so that we don't get into the countries that are not developing countries—to determine the country to which its commodities will go. And for our part, this is a condition we would almost have to insist on to make sure that our commodities go to the countries that we could consider eligible under our statutes.

Senator MILLER. And then is it your thinking that because the Common Market will be putting up 1 million tons of food aid which they have not heretofore been doing that this will open up 1 million tons for our access?

Mr. IOANES. Well, certainly to the extent that areas of the world, such as the EEC, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the other exporting countries, contribute grain or cash to buy grain to go to developing countries on concessional terms, this should open up in part, I would say, commercial markets for the rest of the world. I say in part because I cannot cleanly tell you that there might not be some production increases somewhere in the world specifically designed to meet this