

Mr. REUSS. I take it the Treasury concurs in Mr. Black's——

Mr. BARR. Most heartily.

Mr. REUSS (continuing). Enthusiastic endorsement of this legislation.

Mr. BARR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Black, I notice that in your report reference is made to the fact that the U.S. bilateral AID is now providing financing through the Asian Development Bank for the transport survey of Southeast Asia; is that correct, sir?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. REUSS. That indicates that AID and the Asian Development Bank encounter no particular difficulties in working out an arrangement whereby the Asia Development Bank accepts AID funds and administers them, does it not?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, in supplying the funds for these surveys, or working out plans for a program, AID and other countries have contributed money for the use by the Bank in setting up these programs. It is not just AID money.

Mr. REUSS. One of the hopes entertained by the Congress in helping set up institutions like the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank was that, to the maximum possible extent, we would move away from a bilateral aid approach and instead channel American aid through these international institutions. This desire, of course, is thought preferable because the international institutions can more readily impose conditions on the prudent use of resources than can a bilateral institution; in addition, international institutions have the advantage of attracting capital from other donor countries and thus either diminishing our burden or helping the free world generally to do a more adequate job.

Mr. Barr, I notice in the Treasury report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies which has been placed in this hearing record, there is a table which indicates the extent of our bilateral aid program to the developing members of the Asian Development Bank. This indicates that, for the year 1966, despite the setting of the Asian Development Bank we continue to seem to have AID missions and bilateral and programs in almost every developing country, including Ceylon, Malaysia, the Philippines, to mention just a few, which is a member of the Bank. Will you supply for the record a similar table for each of the years 1956-67? In addition to this material I would like to have for these same years data indicating the number of personnel of the U.S. AID mission in these various countries and the budgetary cost of maintaining these AID missions.

Also, will you provide for these countries the plans the U.S. Government has for phasing those AID missions down or out, and where you do not have plans for phasing down or out, an explanation of why you do not?

Mr. BARR. We will be delighted to supply that for the record, Mr. Chairman.