astounding increases in our U.S. foreign investments; Chart "B" the area distribution of U.S. direct private foreign investments; Chart "C" the industry distribution of U.S. direct private foreign investments. (The sources of information for Charts A, B and C were the 1958 Hearings by the Subcommittee on Private Foreign Investment, and the Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business, September, 1967.)

CHART A.—U.S. INVESTMENTS ABROAD
[In millions of dollars]

	1950	1957	1966
Total U.S. investments abroad	\$32,844	\$54, 215	\$111,874
Private investments	19, 004	36, 812	86, 235
 Long term	17, 488	33, 588	75, 565
Direct Portfolio	11, 788 5, 700	25, 252 8, 336	54, 562 21, 003
Short term	1, 516	3, 224	10, 670
U.S. Government credits and claims	13, 840	17, 403	25, 639
Long term Short term	13, 518 322	15, 548 1, 855	21, 182 4, 457

In Chart "A" we find that total U.S. investment abroad in 1966 has increased by practically four times the 1950 figure of \$32.8 billion. The large share of the 1966 total figure is made up of private investments, \$86.2 billion of the \$111.8 billion total for 1966.

The divisions of private investment are long-term meaning a period in excess of one year, and short-term. The book value of our various short-term private

investments at the end of 1966 totaled \$10.6 billion.

Long-term private investments can be placed in two categories, portfolio and direct. Portfolio investment largely entails private ownership of foreign government bonds and business securities, with no implication in management decisions. Portfolio investment abroad in 1966 totaled \$21 billion.

Direct foreign investment is ownership of 25 percent or more of a business and usually important management participation. Private direct foreign investments

abroad in 1966 totaled \$54.5 billion.

In all divisions of private foreign investment, comparing 1950–1957–1966, there have been tremendous increases in the holdings of U.S. companies and private investors abroad.

CHART "B"



