



of the importing country or, for other reasons, the use of existing disposal authority is inappropriate, the Department should support individual plans to use government-owned surpluses as outright gifts. Such gifts, if the commodity is sold to the consumer by the recipient government, should provide for the establishment of counterpart funds to be used with the approval of the United States for economic development or other appropriate purposes.

Although this program has still to receive wide Departmental approval, it may be advisable that it follow this program in order to see in what manner these surplus commodities may be fitted into the 1951 program for Japan, and possibly Korea.