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U.S. Occupation Assistance: Iraq, Germany and Japan Compared

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Summary

This report provides aggregate data on U.S. assistance to Iraq and compares it with U.S. assistance to Germany and Japan during the seven years following World War II. U.S. aid allocations (all grant assistance) for Iraq appropriated from 2003 to 2006 total \$28.9 billion. About \$17.6 billion (62%) went for economic and political reconstruction assistance. The remaining \$10.9 billion (38%) was targeted at bolstering Iraqi security. A higher proportion of Iraqi aid has been provided for economic reconstruction of critical infrastructure than was the case for Germany and Japan. Total U.S. assistance to Iraq thus far is roughly equivalent to total assistance (adjusted for inflation) provided to Germany — and almost double that provided to Japan — from 1946-1952.

For Germany, in constant 2005 dollars the United States provided a total of \$29.3 billion in assistance from 1946-1952 with 60% in economic grants and nearly 30% in economic loans, and the remainder in military aid. Beginning in 1949, the Marshall Plan provided \$1.4 billion with the specific objective of promoting economic recovery. Prior to that, U.S. aid was categorized as Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA). Adjusting for inflation, the constant 2005 dollar total for Marshall Plan aid was \$9.3 billion, of which 84% billion was grants and 16% was loans. (West Germany eventually repaid one-third of total U.S. assistance it received.)

Total U.S. assistance to Japan for 1946-1952 was roughly \$15.2 billion in 2005 dollars, of which 77% was grants and 23% was loans. Most of these funds were provided through GARIOA grants. Japan repaid \$490 million of the total postwar assistance. Of the \$2.2 billion in total aid, an estimated \$655 million, or almost a third, went to categories that would mostly contribute directly to economic recovery (industrial materials, including machinery and raw goods; petroleum and products; and transportation, vehicles, and equipment). Most of the rest went for agricultural equipment, foodstuffs, and food supplies with smaller amounts spent on medical and sanitary supplies, education, and clothing.

U.S. assistance to Germany and Japan largely consisted of food-related aid because of severe war-induced shortages and the need to provide minimum subsistence levels of nutrition. In Iraq, humanitarian aid has been a minor part of the assistance. Expectations also have changed. Countries today have much higher expectations of what the United States should contribute to reconstruction in Iraq relative to what was expected following World War II. Germany and Japan also are larger than Iraq — both population and size of their respective economies — and the extent of war damage to each country's industrial capacity was different. Iraq also faces an insurgency that deliberately sabotages the economy and reconstruction efforts, whereas there were no resistance movements in either Germany or Japan.

This report will not be updated.

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U.S. Occupation Assistance: Iraq, Germany and Japan Compared¹

Some Members of Congress have questioned whether U.S. assistance to Iraq in the wake of the military action of 2003 has been adequate, others whether it might be excessive. Some have wondered whether one point of comparison is the assistance that the United States provided to Germany and Japan during military occupations of those countries after World War II. The following information and attached tables provide information relevant to such comparisons.

In brief, although the context of the military occupation of Iraq is markedly different from that of the post-World War II occupations, the total amount of U.S. assistance allocated for Iraq in the three years since 2003 appears to be comparable to the amount provided to Germany and double that provided to Japan for the seven years after World War II. (This represented the overlapping periods of direct military government and the Marshall plan assistance in Germany and the entire period of the military occupation of Japan.)

Breakdowns for specific purposes are difficult, as the costs were covered under different categories and in different ways. One area in which a rough approximation is possible, however, is funding for the reconstruction and improvement of critical economic infrastructure. This figure is particularly important to some Members as they consider the tradeoffs between funding spent on Iraq and funding available for similar purposes in the United States. Comparisons of funding for other purposes, such as government, education, and humanitarian relief are difficult, as the needs were different in each case and/or the assistance was provided in different ways that do not facilitate comparison. This report does not attempt to compare indirect forms of assistance, such as debt relief, and funding provided by other donors.

Aid allocations for Iraq appropriated from 2003 to 2006, all of which is grant assistance, totaled \$28.9 billion. Of this, about \$11.5 billion (40%) was for the repair and improvement of critical economic infrastructure.² The total figure is roughly equivalent to total assistance provided to Germany from FY1946-1952 (\$29.3 billion in 2005 dollars) and almost double that provided to Japan (\$15.2 billion in 2005 dollars). U.S. funding provided specifically for economic infrastructure in Iraq

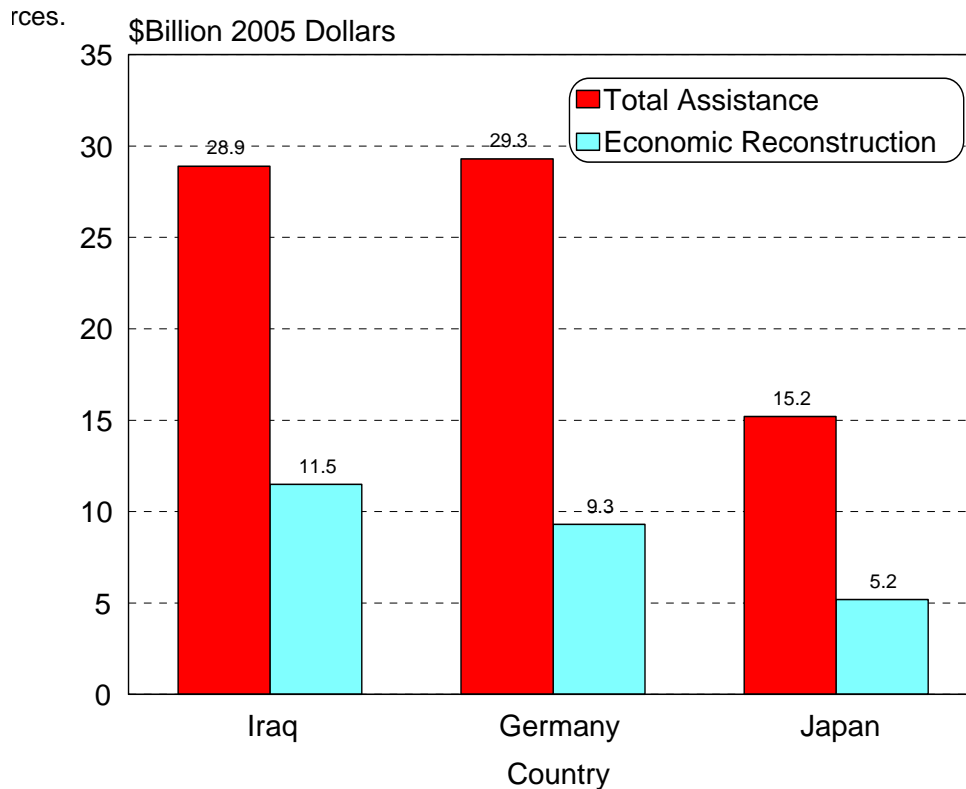
¹ Research assistance for this report was provided by L.J. Cunningham and J. Michael Donnelly, KSG-FDT, CRS.

² As discussed below, funding of economic infrastructure in Iraq is perhaps more comparable to the type of assistance provided Japan and Germany than is total assistance that would encompass funds for enhancing public security and/or for governance and public welfare.

appears to be greater than the proportion provided for economic reconstruction in both Germany and Japan.

This report will not be updated.

Figure 1. U.S. Assistance to Iraq (FY2003-06), Germany, and Japan (1945-52), Total and for Economic Reconstruction



Source: Congressional Research Service. Data from U.S. Department of State, appropriations bills, and other sources.

Context, Caveats, and Methodology

The circumstances in which the U.S. occupations of Germany and Japan began were quite different from those under which the U.S. entered Iraq in 2003. Germany and Japan had both declared war on the United States and during at least the first year after World War II, U.S. policymakers were inclined to provide only a survival level of food and other assistance to its defeated enemies in order to avert starvation and prevent massive outbreaks of disease. U.S. objectives in the post-World War II occupations were characterized as the four “Ds”.

The United States’ primary objective in both Germany and Japan was *demilitarization*. In Japan, the next two were *disarmament* and *decentralization* of the economy through the dismantling of powerful economic groups. In Germany, the next two were *denazification* and *deindustrialization*, the later in the expectation that Germany could become an agricultural country. The fourth “D” in both cases

was *democratization*, although many U.S. policymakers and occupation planners were skeptical that the Germans and Japanese had the necessary cultural background and psychological disposition for flourishing democracies. Both countries were expected to be responsible for their own economic recovery. Within a few years, however, the United States had recognized the need to provide assistance for economic recovery and reconstruction in Germany and Japan and programs with that objective commenced in 1948.

In Iraq, in contrast, U.S. policymakers have made economic and political reconstruction and development priorities from the outset. Democracy-building became the primary objective of U.S. assistance to Iraq very early in the occupation, as no caches of biological and chemical weapons were found. Unlike the cases of Germany and Japan, there was no massive humanitarian crisis requiring aid in Iraq.

It is impossible to precisely compare the amount of aid that the United States has provided to post-war Iraq with the amounts spent during the occupations of Germany and Japan. For one, there is no record of the amount spent on political and social welfare reconstruction and development in Germany and Japan. Much of the political and social welfare institution-building assistance that is being provided by U.S. contractors in Iraq now was either not provided in the cases of Germany and Japan, was paid for by those countries (which made payments to the United States for occupation costs), or was done by occupation troops or others whose salary costs were not calculated.³ No precise calculation of assistance for economic reconstruction can be made in the cases of Germany and Japan without surveying the papers from the occupations for that specific purpose, as information available in the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) data base, the standard source for figures on U.S. government assistance, is aggregated according to accounts, not purposes. In addition, in the case of funding for Iraq, accounts may contain a mix of assistance types, and even specific grants may have multiple humanitarian, political, and economic purposes. Nevertheless, very rough comparisons of assistance for economic reconstruction are possible.

For the purposes of rough comparison, this report compared figures from the web version of the standard source for U.S. foreign aid funding, U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants⁴ as the source for figures on U.S. aid to Japan and Germany. CRS converted these figures to constant 2005 dollars using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Price Index of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. (These aid figures do not reflect the net amount of U.S. assistance to these countries, as they do not offset amounts that the conquered countries paid in reparations. Nor do they account for the amounts paid by those countries for feeding and housing occupation troops.) The four tables at the end of this report show these figures. In addition, further information is supplied in the sections below from a Marshall Plan document in the case of Germany and from occupation documents in the case of Japan.

³ The United States may also have costs in Iraq that are not calculated, such as the salaries of U.S. government officials who have advised the Iraqi government.

⁴ I.e., “the Greenbook,” at <http://qesdb.cdie.org>. Figures in other sources are not always consistent with these figures.

Post-World War II Assistance to Germany

U.S. assistance to Germany totaled some \$4.3 billion (\$29.6 billion in 2005 dollars) for the years of direct military government (May 1945-May 1949) and the overlapping Marshall Plan years (1948/1949-1952). Initial funding, primarily under the Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) program was directed primarily at humanitarian relief. (GARIOA provided funding for the basic relief supplies necessary for “the prevention of disease and unrest prejudicial to the occupying forces,” and was “limited to food, fertilizers, seed, and minimum petroleum requirements.”⁵) GARIOA grants and loans — totaling \$2.2 billion in current dollars (\$15.4 in constant 2005 dollars) — made up just over half of the total and virtually all of the funding for about the first three years, although a small amount of other relief aid and some military surplus property was also provided during that period. The Marshall Plan, through which aid to Germany began in 1948/1949 and continued through 1952, provided about a third of total U.S. aid to that country. Some military aid grants, related to the new security environment, was provided in the last Marshall Plan years. (The West German government eventually repaid one-third of total U.S. assistance to Germany during this period, even though loans formally comprised only 28% of total funds provided to Germany.)⁶

The Marshall Plan provided the first funding for Germany with the specific objective of promoting economic recovery. The official figure for total Marshall Plan assistance to Germany is almost \$1.4 billion in current year dollars (\$9.3 billion in 2005 dollars, of which \$7.8 billion was grants and \$1.5 billion was loans).⁷ [This corresponds to the categories of USAID Predecessor Grants and USAID Predecessor Loans in the tables below.] The entire amount of Marshall Plan aid is usually considered economic reconstruction funding, even though much of the aid provided, in the first year particularly, was foodstuff to feed workers whose productivity was compromised by malnourishment. (The severe winter of 1946-1947 in Europe made hunger a greater problem at that point than it was right at the end of the war and made apparent the need for increased food and other assistance.) The economic effect of Marshall Plan assistance was enhanced by the Plan’s requirement that recipients match U.S. funding with “counterpart” contributions in national currencies. These were invested in the areas that national governments determined, in consultation with Marshall Plan officials, would best stimulate national economies.

According to an interim report to Congress prepared by the Economic Cooperation Agency (the agency which administered the Marshall Plan), food

⁵ Testimony of N. H. Collisson. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Extension of European Recovery Program. Hearings on H.R. 2362, A Bill to Amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948. Part I. 81st Congress, 1st Session. p. 233. February 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 1949. Washington, D.C.: USGPO, 1949.

⁶ Susan Stern. *Marshall Plan 1947-1997: A German View*. Accessed November 9, 2005, through the website of the German Embassy in Washington, D.C. [<http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/culture/history/marshall.html>]

⁷ Table II in CRS Report RL 97-62, *The Marshall Plan: Design, Accomplishments, and Relevance to the Present*, by Curt Tarnoff. January 6, 1997.

accounted for nearly half (i.e., 46%) of the commodities delivered in the first three-plus years, i.e., between April 3, 1948 and June 30, 1951.⁸ (Deliveries during this period accounted for perhaps 80% of total deliveries under the Marshall Plan.) Inputs to industry, i.e., raw materials and semi-finished products, comprised 40% of the total. Of those inputs, nearly 60% was cotton; most of the rest was metals and chemicals. Petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 4%. About 2 ½% was for machinery and vehicles, and 6 ½% was for miscellaneous, mostly tobacco.

Post-World War II Assistance to Japan

Total U.S. assistance to Japan for the years of the occupation, from 1946-1952 was roughly \$2.2 billion (\$15.2 billion in 2005 dollars), of which almost \$1.7 billion was grants and \$504 million was loans. The Greenbook presents these figures as provided under five headings. Over three-quarters (77 percent) of these funds were provided through GARIOA grants. Most of the remainder (i.e., 23 percent) was \$490 million in related funds that Japan repaid and is classified as a loan. There is no information in the Greenbook or readily available published sources regarding how much of this was provided for economic reconstruction, although the intent of the occupation after 1948 was to promote economic recovery.

Figures for Japan compiled by a CRS analyst who examined occupation papers and related documents in that country show that about 40 percent of the U.S. assistance may well be considered as having been targeted at economic infrastructure reconstruction, broadly defined.⁹ It should be noted that the total value of U.S. aid from the occupation documents and other documents that this analyst drew on is just slightly over \$2.0 billion in current dollars — slightly lower than the Greenbook total of \$2.2 billion. This was a figure that was agreed upon in the 1960s by Japanese and U.S. officials as part of the negotiations on the amount of U.S. assistance that Japan would repay. (The Greenbook figure is for funds appropriated, whereas the lower negotiated figures derives from estimates of goods actually received plus administrative costs.) Using this as a base, the net value of the grant and loan aid as actually received by Japan would be \$1.9 billion after deducting for the administrative expenses that the United States charged against the funds.¹⁰

Of the negotiated \$2.0 billion in current year dollars (\$13.4 in constant 2005 dollars), \$655 million (\$4.3 billion in constant dollars) or 32 percent, went to

⁸ This breakdown is drawn from Table B-4 of that report. U.S. Congress. House. Thirteenth Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1951. House Document No. 249. 82nd Congress, 1st session. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Office. p. 114, in House Documents, Vol. 37, 1951.

⁹ From “United States Aid to Japan: A Reassessment,” by Dick K. Nanto. Unpublished Paper. September 1977. Based on *The United States’ Role in Japan’s Postwar Economic Recovery*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1976.

¹⁰ The precise figure was \$1,937,916,796. This is a net figure, i.e., the total \$2,027,657,196 of total aid actually received by Japan, according to the occupation documents, minus \$89,740,400 that the U.S. deducted for administrative expenses. The \$490 million repaid to the United States by Japan at 2.5 percent interest is not deducted from the total aid figure.

categories that would mostly contribute directly to economic reconstruction, i.e., industrial materials, including machinery and raw goods (\$310 million or 15%); petroleum, oils, and lubricants (\$95 million or 5%); and transportation, vehicles, and equipment (\$249 million or 12%). It is also likely that much of the funds categorized as payment of civilians (\$67 million) and miscellaneous (\$63 million) also could be considered as contributing to economic reconstruction, especially as Japanese labor was provided incentives in order to encourage production.¹¹ (The total in 2005 dollars for these payments to civilians and miscellaneous is \$0.86 billion.) These categories of aid total \$785 million in current dollars and \$5.2 billion in constant dollars.

Of the remaining \$1.2 billion, \$1.19 billion (\$7.9 billion in 2005 dollars and 59 percent of the total) went to agricultural equipment, foodstuffs, and food supplies. This was aimed at helping to feed the Japanese population. The remainder (\$49 million in current dollars, \$324 million in 2005 dollars) were expenditures for medical and sanitary supplies (under 1% of the total), education (under 1%), and clothing, textiles and shoes (a little over 1%).

Current U.S. Assistance to Iraq

U.S. assistance to Iraq appropriated from FY2003 to FY2006 totaled some \$28.9 billion.¹² All of it is grant assistance. While most funds were appropriated to a special Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF, \$21 billion) and an Iraq Security Forces Fund (\$5.7 billion), additional sums from the budgets of DOD and other agencies have been used for reconstruction purposes. The Departments of State and Defense as well as USAID are the key entities responsible for implementing Iraq assistance programs.

Nearly 40% of total funding, roughly \$11.5 billion, was aimed at restoring economically critical infrastructure, including airports, roads, bridges, railroads, seaports, electric power, water and sanitation, telecommunications, and essential buildings. Another \$6.2 billion, representing about 22% of total aid, has been allocated to assist democratization (including civil society), education and health and the expansion of the private sector. A small amount of emergency relief and food aid was provided, especially in the early stages of the post-U.S. invasion period. Together, the infrastructure reconstruction assistance — which best corresponds to the bulk of aid provided to Germany and Japan — and the social, economic, and political development aid — which is more characteristic of current U.S. assistance around the world — make up nearly two-thirds of total Iraq funding for economic

¹¹ Nanto found that total assistance for industrial capital formation (rebuilding Japan's factories) was \$1.4 million (\$9.4 million in constant 2005 dollars), or some 0.07 percent of the total aid program. This consisted of funding for industrial machinery and parts, vehicles and motor parts, and related miscellaneous equipment and supplies.

¹² Most of this funding was contained in P.L. 108-11, FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1559); P.L. 108-106, FY2004 emergency supplemental appropriations (H.R. 3289); P.L. 109-13, FY2005 emergency supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1268); and P.L. 109-102, FY2006 Foreign Operations appropriations (H.R. 3057).

and political reconstruction to date. The remaining \$10.9 billion in aid, nearly 38% of the total, is targeted at bolstering Iraqi security. Most of it provides training and equipment to the various security forces, including police and army, but funds are also used to provide facilities for security and law enforcement.

Comparative Overview

While the total amount of aid to Iraq — roughly \$29 billion — now appears to be roughly the same as that spent during the occupation of Germany and double that during the occupation of Japan, the total amounts and percentages of U.S. assistance targeted specifically at economic infrastructure reconstruction for Germany and Japan over the FY1949-1952 period appear to be lower than the amounts and percentages currently directed at such reconstruction in Iraq. In constant 2005 dollars, U.S. aid targeted at economic infrastructure reconstruction was some \$9.3 billion in Germany, or about one-third of total U.S. assistance to that country, and some \$5.2 billion in Japan, or a little under 40% of total U.S. assistance there. If one were to consider food aid for Japanese workers as part of assistance for reconstruction there in order to make it more comparable with Marshall Plan reconstruction aid to Germany, the Japan figure would be considerably higher (about \$13.1 billion in constant 2005 dollars).

The amount and proportion of assistance for roughly equivalent infrastructure reconstruction in Iraq appears higher, probably about \$11.5 billion. This would indicate that the actual (adjusted) dollar amounts of U.S. aid for economic infrastructure reconstruction in Iraq thus far is roughly a third greater than that provided to Germany and perhaps more than double that provided to Japan. One explanation for the difference may be that aid for economic reconstruction in Germany and Japan consisted of financing through loans and grants in order to enable those countries to carry out their recoveries largely on their own. In Iraq, the United States is providing not only the material assistance, but also is paying for the necessary labor.

For these three countries, infrastructure assistance is the most comparable element. Other aid sectors are difficult to compare because the situations varied greatly. A large proportion of U.S. assistance to Germany and Japan consisted of food aid because of the humanitarian crisis which ensued after the war. Food and housing shortages were critical in both Germany and Japan for several years after World War II, and early U.S. assistance focused on providing a subsistence level of nutrition. Massive humanitarian relief was necessary. In Iraq, humanitarian aid has been a minor part of the assistance program because there was little need for food or other immediate relief assistance for most of the population. Democracy, security, and other governance efforts are also difficult to compare. In Germany and Japan they were conducted by occupation forces and separate accounts were not maintained.

Assistance in these three cases varied greatly, not only because of the conditions in which the occupations took place. The size of the country and economy and the

degree of economic development is different in each of the cases, as were the states of the economic infrastructure at the end of and after the war.

In 1940, before the United States entered World War II, it had a population of 132.6 million and a GDP that was 2 ½ times greater than that of Germany (with a population of 69.8 million) and about 4 ½ times greater than that of Japan (with a population of 73 million).¹³ After the war, the differences were much greater: U.S. per capita income was 1/3 higher than that of Germany in 1940 and over 4 times higher in 1946; it was almost 2½ times higher than that of Japan in 1940 and well over 6 times higher in 1946. At the end of the Marshall Plan period in 1952, recovery to pre-war levels had occurred in both countries. In 1952, U.S. per capita income was 2 1/4 times higher than that of Germany and almost 4½ times that of Japan.¹⁴

Regarding economic infrastructure, some sectors of Germany's infrastructure were left surprisingly intact according to recent analyses: "At the end of the war, the industrial capacity in the Western zones was in theory not markedly less than that of the same territories in 1936....The coal, iron, and steel industries were relatively lightly damaged, whereas most manufacturing was much more seriously impaired."¹⁵ Severe damage to public utilities - especially power stations and transportation facilities¹⁶ — slowed the restoration of production, as did malnutrition and disease.

Similarly, recent analyses of the state of Japan's economic infrastructure showed that, overall, industry was not demolished: "If we look at industries by sector, we can see that although the rate of capacity in the consumer goods industries was damaged because many factories had been converted to war production, by contrast, the damage rate was relatively low in the heavy and chemical industries. The steel and electric power generation industries even emerged from the war with plant capacity above prewar levels."¹⁷

¹³ The comparisons in this paragraph are based on statistics from: Angus Maddison, *The World Economy: Historical Statistics*, Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2003.

¹⁴ The U.S. population grew to 141.9 million by 1946 and 157.6 million by 1952. Japan's population also grew by 1946 (to 77.2 million) through 1952 (to 86.5 million) due in large part to the immigration of ethnic Japanese from other parts of Asia. Germany's population shrank by 1946 (to 64.7 million), but surpassed its 1940 level by 1952 (by then totaling 69.1 million), due in part to the immigration of ethnic Germans from nearby countries.

¹⁵ Dennis L. Bark and David R. Gress. *From Shadow to Substance: 1945-1963*. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell Inc., 1989. pp. 132-133.

¹⁶ Federal Research Division, Library of Congress. *Historical Context of Stability and Reconstruction Operations: Germany after World War II*. A report prepared under an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command Futures Center. December 2005. pp. 29-31.

¹⁷ "The Postwar Japanese Economy, 1945-1973" by Yutaka Kōsai, in Michael Smitka, ed., *Japan's Economic Ascent: International Trade, Growth, and Postwar Reconstruction*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1998. p. 83.

Observers may note that the Iraqi people and the international community most likely have much higher expectations of what the United States should contribute to economic reconstruction in Iraq than what the United States was expected to contribute to Germany and Japan, as the disparities are much greater between the United States and Iraq than between the United States and its World War II adversaries. The United States, with a current population of 290 million, has a GDP more than 200 times greater than that of Iraq, population 26 million (\$11,750 billion compared to \$54.4 billion, 2004 estimate). U.S. GDP per capita was almost 20 times that of Iraq in 2004 (\$40,100 compared to \$2,100).¹⁸ While U.S. military action did little damage, by design, to much of Iraq's economic infrastructure, it did damage Iraq's electrical grid,¹⁹ which had an effect on the availability of water. In addition, Iraq's infrastructure had greatly deteriorated over the previous years. The existence of an insurgency in Iraq which deliberately sabotages the economy and reconstruction efforts is an important consideration in comparing Iraq's economic reconstruction requirements with those of post-war Germany and Japan, which had no resistance movements.

¹⁸ Figures in this paragraph from the on-line CIA Factbook [<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>], accessed November 28, 2005.

¹⁹ According to one article "damage to the electrical grid was a major post-war problem. Despite the precision bombing of the campaign, by mid-April wartime damage and immediate postwar looting had reduced Baghdad's power supply to one fifth its pre-war level, according to an internal Pentagon study. In mid-July the grid would be back to only half its pre-war level, working on a three-hours-on, three-hours-off schedule." James Fallows. *Blind into Baghdad*. The Atlantic Monthly. January-February, 2004.

**Table 1. Germany: U.S. Assistance FY1946-1952
(in Millions of Current Dollars)**

GERMANY	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	TOTAL
Total Economic Grants	195.8	298.3	234.4	810.6	579.4	393.1	90.7	2,602.3
Total Economic Loans	0	0	615.9	447.0	154.0	0	16.9	1,233.8
USAID Predecessor Grants	0	0	0	406.0	290.0	402.5	75.1	1,173.6
USAID Predecessor Loans	0	0	0	200.0	0	0	16.9	216.9
Food Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.5	17.5
GARIOA (grants)	192.7	297.8	232.3	404.6	289.4	-9.4	-1.9	1,405.5
GARIOLA (loans)	0	0	399.0	247.0	154.0	0	0	800.0
UNRRA & Interim Aid (grants)	3.1	0.5	2.1	0	0	0	0	5.7
US Surplus Property (loan)	0	0	216.9	0	0	0	0	216.9
Military Aid Grants	0	0	0	0	0	259.7	202.7	462.4
TOTALS	195.8	298.3	850.3	1,257.6	733.4	652.8	310.3	4,298.5

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development. U.S. Overseas Loans & Grants Database (Custom Service). Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 2. Japan: U.S. Assistance FY1946-1952
(in Millions of Current Dollars)**

JAPAN	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	TOTAL
Total Economic Grants	82.7	291.0	375.4	388.8	283.6	225.1	49.9	1,696.5
Total Economic Loans	24.0	98.3	108.3	112.7	81.8	65.2	13.7	504.0
GARIOA (grants)	82.7	291.0	375.2	388.8	283.5	225.1	48.4	1,694.7
UNRRA & Interim Aid (grant)	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2
Food Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5
COG Offset to Grant (loan)	24.0	84.3	108.3	112.7	81.8	65.2	13.7	490.0
U.S. Surplus Property (loan)	0	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	14.0
Military Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
TOTALS	106.7	389.3	483.7	501.5	365.4	290.3	63.7	2,200.6

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development. U.S. Overseas Loans & Grants Database (Custom Service). Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 3. Germany: U.S. Assistance FY1946-1952
(in Millions of Conant 2005 Dollars)**

GERMANY	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	TOTALS
Total Economic Grants	1,575.8	2,159.9	1,605.6	5,555.1	3,939.6	2,501.1	564.8	17,901.9
Total Economic Loans	0.0	0.0	4,218.8	3,063.3	1,047.1	0.0	105.2	8,434.5
USAID Predecessor Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,782.4	1,971.9	2,560.9	467.7	7,782.7
USAID Predecessor Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,370.6	0.0	0.0	105.2	1,475.9
Food Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.0	109.0
GARIOA (grants)	1,550.9	2,156.3	1,591.2	2,772.8	1,967.8	-59.8	-11.8	9,967.3
GARIOLA (loans)	0.0	0.0	2,733.0	1,692.7	1,047.1	0.0	0.0	5,472.9
UNRRA & Interim Aid (grants)	24.9	3.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0
US Surplus Property (loan)	0.0	0.0	1,485.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,485.7
Military Aid Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,652.3	1,262.2	2,914.6
TOTALS	1,575.8	2,159.9	5,824.3	8,618.4	4,986.7	4,153.4	1,932.3	29,250.9

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development. U.S. Overseas Loans & Grants Database (Custom Service). Totals may not add due to rounding. Current figures inflated to 2005 values using the GDP Price Index of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 4. Japan: U.S. Assistance FY1946-1952
(in Millions of Constant 2005 Dollars)**

JAPAN	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	TOTALS
Total Economic Grants	665.6	2,107.0	2,571.4	2,664.5	1,928.3	1,432.2	310.7	11,679.8
Total Economic Loans	193.2	711.8	741.8	772.3	556.2	414.8	85.3	3,475.4
GARIOA (grants)	665.6	2,107.0	2,570.0	2,664.5	1,927.7	1,432.2	301.4	11,668.4
UNRRA & Interim Aid (grant)	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.4
Food Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	9.3
COG Offset to Grant (loan)	193.2	610.4	741.8	772.3	556.2	414.8	85.3	3,374.1
U.S. Surplus Property (loan)	0	101.4	0	0	0	0	0	101.4
Military Aid (Grants)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.6
TOTALS	858.7	2,818.8	3,313.2	3,436.8	2,484.5	1,847.0	396.7	15,155.8

Source: U.S. Agency for International Development. U.S. Overseas Loans & Grants Database (Custom Service). Totals may not add due to rounding. Current figures inflated to 2005 values using the GDP Price Index of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.