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[10/74]

f: 12

Section 401, P

Section 401 appeals P. L. 480 --

states that food can be given over the program only when the following criteria are met: (1) adequate domestic requirements; (2) adequate carryover; and (3) assessment of anticipated exports for dollars.

The proposed amendment would state that if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that some part of the exportable supply should be used to carry out the national interests or humanity objectives of this Act.

Senator Humphrey introduced a bill, S. 2792, which reads identical to the Administration's proposed amendments with the exception of the word "and" in place of "or".



FEDERAL ACT OF 1949

ported at such level not in excess of the parity price there-
sary in order to assure an ade-
l be provided through purchases
.S.C. 1446.)

TO MILITARY AND VETERANS ALS

on p. 236 in the section entitled

BASIC AGRICULTURAL DITIES

authorized to make available through
ons price support to producers for
gnated in title II at a level not in
ty price for the commodity (7 U.S.C.

rice support to those commodities for
keting agreement or order program is
ofar as feasible, be made available to
sic agricultural commodity for which
who are complying with such program
not be in excess of 90 per centum of the
nor less than the level provided in the

f 1970, 84 Stat. 1861, amended paragraph (c) to
th respect to the period beginning April 1, 1971
before and after this three year period, paragraph

rfat, and the products of such commodities, respec-
is not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 75
r as the Secretary determines necessary in order to
standing the foregoing provisions, for the price of
sentence and ending March 31, 1961, the price of
the price of butterfat shall be supported at not
and 59.6 cents per pound, respectively. Such pro-
ans on, or purchases of, milk and the products of
od ending March 31, 1956, surplus stocks of dairy
credit Corporation may be disposed of by any method
ry. For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and
\$50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30,
d for each of the two fiscal years in the period be-
ine 30, 1958, not to exceed \$75,000,000, of the fund
on shall be used to increase the consumption of fat
ools of high-school grade and under; and in (c) and
enters, settlement houses, summer camps, and other
e care and training of children." (See Sec. 204 of
tat. 899, as amended by the Act of July 20, 1954,
r 16, 1960, 74 Stat. 1054; 7 U.S.C. 1446(c).)
ct of 1970, 84 Stat. 1378, rendered section 203 of
73 crops. It has not been repealed, however, as to
74 crop. Section 203, as added by section 601 of the
12, reads as follows:
f either cottonseed or soybeans is supported under the
be supported at such level as the Secretary determines
al terms on the market." (7 U.S.C. 1446d.)

PRICE SUPPORT—AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

181

If the supply percentage as of the beginning of the marketing
year is:

The level of support shall
be not less than the
following percentage of
the parity price:

Not more than 102	90
More than 102 but not more than 104	89
More than 104 but not more than 106	88
More than 106 but not more than 108	87
More than 108 but not more than 110	86
More than 110 but not more than 112	85
More than 112 but not more than 114	84
More than 114 but not more than 116	83
More than 116 but not more than 118	82
More than 118 but not more than 120	81
More than 120 but not more than 122	80
More than 122 but not more than 124	79
More than 124 but not more than 126	78
More than 126 but not more than 128	77
More than 128 but not more than 130	76
More than 130	75

Provided, That the level of price support may be less than the mini-
mum level provided in the foregoing table if the Secretary, after exam-
ination of the availability of funds for mandatory price support pro-
grams and consideration of the other factors specified in section 401
(b), determines that such lower level is desirable and proper. (7 U.S.C.
1448.)

Sec. 303. In determining the level of price support for any nonbasic
agricultural commodity under this title, particular consideration shall
be given to the levels at which the prices of competing agricultural
commodities are being supported. (7 U.S.C. 1449.)

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

SUPPORT THROUGH CCC

Sec. 401. (a) The Secretary shall provide the price support au-
thorized or required herein through the Commodity Credit Corpora-
tion and other means available to him. (7 U.S.C. 1421(a).)

FACTORS

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the amounts, terms,
and conditions of price support operations and the extent to which
such operations are carried out, shall be determined or approved by
the Secretary. The following factors shall be taken into consideration
in determining, in the case of any commodity for which price support
is discretionary, whether a price-support operation shall be under-
taken and the level of such support and, in the case of any commodity
for which price support is mandatory, the level of support in excess
of the minimum level prescribed for such commodity: (1) the supply
of the commodity in relation to the demand therefor, (2) the price
at which other commodities are being supported and, in the case
of feed grains, the feed values of such grains in relation to corn, (3)

the availability of funds, (4) the perishability of the commodity, (5) the importance of the commodity to agriculture and the national economy, (6) the ability to dispose of stocks acquired through a price support operation, (7) the need for offsetting temporary losses of export markets, (8) the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand, and (9),²⁷ in the case of upland cotton, changes in the cost of producing such cotton. (7 U.S.C. 1421(b).)

COMPLIANCE WITH ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, GOALS AND MARKETING PRACTICES

(c)²⁸ Compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices (including marketing quotas when authorized by law), prescribed by the Secretary, may be required as a condition of eligibility for price support. In administering any program for diverted acres the Secretary may make his regulations applicable on an appropriate geographical basis. Such regulations shall be administered (1) in semiarid or other areas where good husbandry requires maintenance of a prudent feed reserve in such manner as to permit, to the extent so required by good husbandry, the production of forage crops for storage and subsequent use either on the farm or in feeding operations of the farm operator, and (2) in areas declared to be disaster areas by the President under Public Law 875.²⁹ Eighty-first Congress, in such manner as will most quickly restore the normal pattern of their agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 1421(c).)

DETERMINATION OF SUPPORT LEVEL

(d) The level of price support for any commodity shall be determined upon the basis of its parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year or season in the case of any commodity marketed on a marketing year or season basis and as of January 1 in the case of any other commodity. (7 U.S.C. 1421(d).)

PROCESSOR PROGRAMS

(e)²⁹ Whenever any price support or surplus removal operation for any agricultural commodity is carried out through purchases from loans or payments to processors, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, obtain from the processors such assurances as he deems adequate that the producers of the agricultural commodity involved have received or will receive maximum benefits from the price support or surplus removal operation. (7 U.S.C. 1421(e).)

SUPPORT AT INCREASED LEVEL

SEC. 402. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, price support at a level in excess of the maximum level of price support

²⁷ Clause (9) was added by the Act of April 11, 1964, 78 Stat. 175.

²⁸ Language in subsection (c) after the first sentence was added by section 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 901. Pub. L. 875, 81st Cong., should be read as amended by the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, 84 Stat. 1759, as therein provided, which repealed Pub. L. 81-875.

²⁹ Subsection (e) was added by section 207 of the Agricultural Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 902.

otherwise prescribed in this Act for any agricultural commodity if the Secretary determines that such action is necessary in the public interest. (7 U.S.C. 1422.)

ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 403.³⁰ Appropriate adjustment in the price for any commodity for differences in location and other factors. Such adjustment, when made in such manner that the price for the commodity will, on the basis of such factors, be equal to the level of support for such commodity. Beginning with the 1959 crop for cotton on the basis of grade, price support rates for split grades shall be determined by reflecting relative values.³¹ In determining the price support for 1967 crops of rice the Secretary may, in his discretion, go on or any other provision of law for the various varieties of rice used with respect to the 1965 crop and with respect to the 1965 crop for such other varieties by a greater amount. (7 U.S.C. 1423.)

UTILIZATION OF SERVICE

SEC. 404. The Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of Public Law Numbered 320, August 24, 1935, as amended, under the National School Lunch Act may utilize the services of the Federal Credit Corporation (including its subsidiaries), and make advance payments for such services.

NONRECOGNITION

SEC. 405. No producer shall be liable for any loss arising from the sale of the collateral of this Act unless such loss is caused by the representations by the producer. This sentence shall be construed to prevent the Com-

³⁰ As originally enacted this section covered only seven-eighths-inch cotton shall be supported effective with the 1961 crop by section 208. The last sentence was added by section 1213.

³¹ This sentence was added by the Agricultural Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 902.

785-4774

Date: September 28, 1974

Time:

FOR ACTION: Brent Scowcroft
Bill Timmons
Ken Cole ✓
Jack Marsh

cc (for information):

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Tuesday, October 1, 1974

Time: 12:00 Noon

SUBJECT:

Ash memo (9/27/74) re: Implementing your P.L. 480
Decision

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ For Necessary Action☒ For Your Recommendations☐ Prepare Agenda and Brief☐ Draft Reply☒ For Your Comments☐ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jerry H. Jones
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SEP 27 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ROY L. ASH
SUBJECT: Implementing your P.L. 480
decision

With regard to your recent decision to increase the amount we spend on food aid and to retain flexibility by making decisions on P.L. 480 levels and composition on a quarterly basis, this memorandum summarizes the way in which an increase in food assistance will be financed and outlines steps to implement your decision.

1. Financing an increase in food aid. A Congressional appropriation is not needed to increase food aid. The P.L. 480 program is financed from three sources: (1) appropriations; (2) receipts, mainly repayments of past P.L. 480 credit sales; and (3) the use of Commodity Credit Corporation borrowing authority. The last source has been used in the past, without Congressional objection, to increase the program in a given year above the level permitted by the first two sources. Subsequent years' appropriations reimburse CCC. If an increase in food aid should require an increase in outlays of the Department of Agriculture, this will have to be shown in the 1976 Budget when it is transmitted in January, but not before.
2. Implementation of your decision on food aid. The Cabinet Food Committee met on September 19, and confirmed that you should be informed regarding shipments in the first quarter (ending September 30), and that thereafter quarterly program recommendations should be presented for your approval, with options and trade-offs noted where significant. Accordingly, the Interagency Staff Committee on P.L. 480 (ISC), chaired by Agriculture, met to consider commodity

availabilities and essential overseas needs, and will develop a draft second quarter program consistent with your guidance. The senior level interagency group, which includes representation of all relevant agencies at the Assistant Secretary level, will review the work of the ISC, and a recommended second quarter P.L. 480 program will be presented for your review by October 1.





THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1974

Mr. Norman Ross
Domestic Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Norm:

Jim Daniel is a very conservative editor, and a good friend of the Administration. I first knew him when I was in Washington in 1954-57, when he was then with Gannett Newspapers. For the last dozen years or more he has been with Reader's Digest, and is a real voice of Conservatism there.

I don't know what's back of the complaint he makes. Perhaps you will know where to refer this. It may be that somebody will want to write him further. Then again, perhaps not.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Earl", is written over the typed name.

EARL L. BUTZ



Oct 3 -

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1974

Mr. James Daniel
Roving Editor
Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York 10570

Dear Jim:

I have your letter of September 10 relative to the situation involving the New York Radio Station to which you refer.

Jim, I agree with you. Sometimes, however, it is difficult to make our own feelings translated into concrete action.

I am referring your letter to a contact in the White House for further study and evaluation. You may be hearing from him.

With warm regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

EARL L. BUTZ

bcc: ✓ Mr. Norman Roßs
The White House



Mr. Brock

Sec. R. F.

READER'S DIGEST



ROVING EDITOR • *James Daniel*

September 10, 1974

Dear Earl,

If the President wants to make more overtures to heal divisions in this country, maybe he might want to do something about the abuse of the air waves. Here in New York we are about to lose our 24-hour classical music station; it was resold and the new owners can't make the payments or earn the desired return, based on the new capitalization, without switching to rock. This is not a free market situation for two reasons:

1. The number of stations is ~~limited~~ physically and also administratively.
2. The rock market is heavily controlled, with gross payola determining what is played on the air. The enclosed clipping gives some idea of what goes into making a "popular" record.

I think, if I were President, I would ask the FCC to come up with some plan whereby in every part of the country there would be one non-commercial station broadcasting classical music 24 hours a day. This would be of enormous cultural importance (in keeping with the great interest in good music in public schools, colleges, amateur orchestras and the like) and it would gladden the hearts of the average man and woman and boy and girl.

The average American is entirely capable of appreciating quality. Our popular culture does not represent giving him "what he wants"; it is based on giving him what makes the most profit through manipulation of the market.

I think you know that nobody has a longer record than I of being in favor of using the market system (nobody in the press, that is; I don't think I've held the position longer than you, since you were one of the influences on my coming to it). But truth's truth.

All best,

J.

Estimate Reaches \$100,000

4, 1974

LISTENERS OFFER WNCN \$100,000

Rally to Save Classical Fare
After Buckley's Appeal

By ALLEN HUGHES

The New York Times/Sept. 4, 1974



Music Clubs Resist Perils of Overkill



The New York Times/Larry Morris

Rock-music fans at the Bottom Line, at Mercer and Fourth Streets, listening to Martin Mull entertain

By JOHN ROCKWELL
Rock-music clubs are now

Problems of the Clubs
Rock-

Music Clubs





OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
MISSOURI

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

1974 OCT 8 PM 3 45

JOHN H. POELKER
MAYOR

October 4, 1974

ORIGINAL TO: DEWEY CLOWER

COPY FYI TO: NORM ROSS

*Honorable
Dewey Clower*

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Those of us who have been involved in the administration of our major cities for a number of years frequently find solutions to problems that sometimes present themselves to the White House. A case in point is the current controversy in Texas with the cattle ranchers. I would like to relate a similar experience I had with Midwestern pork producers in 1968, which hopefully will suggest to you a possible course of action.

The National Farmers' Organization, as you may recall, was withholding large quantities of hogs from the market as a protest to prices. A series of mass killings and burials were occurring throughout the Midwest. I contacted a militant group of NFO members in our neighboring state of Illinois who had planned to slaughter 300 hogs and bury them. We suggested the same purpose of withholding the pork from the open market might be accomplished by giving these animals to the City of Saint Louis for distribution to needy families who were unable to buy pork at any price.



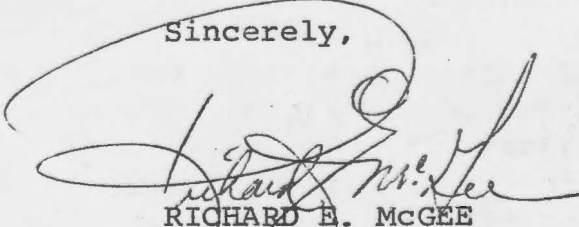
The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
Page Two
October 4, 1974.

After a lengthy conference they agreed but with the proviso that the entire program from hoof to table must be accomplished with not one cent of profit being realized by anyone. Needless to say, this presented a sizeable problem for distribution and packaging. The local livestock slaughtering houses refused to cooperate indicating they felt they would be assisting the NFO in boycotting the market.

To collapse the time frame of the narrative, let it suffice to say I arranged for the animals to be slaughtered and processed in the Missouri State Prison using inmates and volunteer union help. Transportation was accomplished by cooperation of local supermarket chains and the Missouri Bus and Truck Association. Storage was donated by frozen food processors. Distribution was accomplished and the families selected by local poverty agencies as well as the Health and Welfare Council.

I would be most happy to cooperate with any person or agency you designate in an attempt to bring about a feasible solution to the situation in Texas. If you feel that we can be of any assistance at anytime in the future, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely,



RICHARD B. MCGEE
Administrative Assistant
to the Mayor



File

PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the People of the United States, Greetings:

WHEREAS, family farm concept needs to be the ultimate goal of all people throughout the United States: and

WHEREAS, Family farm concept can only be obtained by a positive, diligent and concerted effort by democratic people everywhere: and

WHEREAS: On this 8th day of October, 1974, In the capitol of the United States, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim the third week of October as

FAMILY FARM WEEK

in the United States of America and do urge all people to cooperate in the promotion of the family farm concept and way of life.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 10/11

TO:

Moem Ross

THRU:

file

FROM: Tom C. Korologos

For your information.

EGAD! Did You?

Tom

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

October 10, 1974

Mr. Korologos:

AS PER OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSA-
TION.

Don Shasteen



J. JAMES EXON
GOVERNOR



STATE OF NEBRASKA

October 2, 1974

The Honorable Carl Curtis
United States Senator
Room 2213, New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Roman Hruska
United States Senator
Room 209, Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senators Curtis and Hruska:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 26.

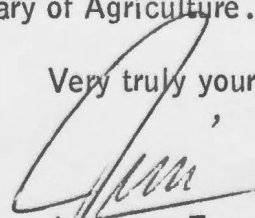
As you know, we have already met with Attorney General Saxbe on the subject of our exchange of correspondence regarding the disastrous livestock situation we're facing in the breadbasket states.

We also had a very interesting and thorough discussion Monday with Mr. Norman Ross of the White House staff.

Mr. Ross told me and other Nebraskans who made this trip with me, that he felt that it was important that we bring this matter personally to the attention of our new President, and said that he would recommend the President see us as soon as his schedule will allow.

When this meeting is arranged, you will be advised, and we would appreciate the Nebraska Congressional delegation being with us in our visit with the President and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,


J. James Exon
Governor

JJE:fw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

October 12, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRANK ZARB
NORMAN ROSS ✓

THROUGH:

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *m.f.*

SUBJECT:

M.C. Bob Price (R-Tex)

Be advised that the President approved a meeting with "responsible cattlemen" sometime during the next two weeks.

This occurred during a meeting with Price and the Congressman is getting together a list of potential invitees.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Duval *Norm*
file
October 15, 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

Enclosed are 20 copies of this Department's Legislative Program for the First Session of the 94th Congress, submitted pursuant to Section 6 of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-19, Revised.

Included in the legislative program are items of legislation which this Agency contemplates proposing to the Congress and a separate listing of laws or provisions of laws affecting this Department which will expire prior to December 31, 1976.

Program proposals not included at this time are in the areas of food and nutrition, disaster assistance, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. These proposals when fully developed could well become a part of the President's legislative program. They will be forwarded to you as soon as they receive final policy consideration within this Department.

Sincerely,

J. Phil Campbell
J. Phil Campbell
Under Secretary

Enclosures



10/22



All information relating to the President's Budget must be kept strictly confidential until the Budget is officially transmitted to Congress.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

94th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE / OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE



EXPIRING LEGISLATION

Legislative Program, First Session, 94th Congress

Administering Agency	Program and Law	Expires	Recommend Extension
ES	Title V-Rural Development & Small Farm Research & Education-Rural Development Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 2661-68; P.L. 92-419)	6/30/76	NO
FNS	Special Food Service Program for Children (42 U.S.C. 1761 (a) (1); P.L. 92-433)	6/30/75	NO
	School Breakfast Program (42 U.S.C. 1773(a); P.L. 92-433)	6/30/75	YES
	Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (42 U.S.C. 1786; P.L. 93-326, P.L. 93-150)	6/30/75	NO



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, FIRST SESSION, 94TH CONGRESS

PART I - PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM PROPOSALS

FOREST SERVICE

- 941-1 National Forest Wilderness Proposals. This is a group of 19 proposals to designate wildernesses which resulted from the review of primitive areas pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-2 Eastern Wilderness. This is a proposal to amend the Wilderness Act to provide for the addition of certain eastern National Forest lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System. At present, lands in the Eastern U.S. are not eligible to be included in the Wilderness System, as they are restored lands. This amendment would set different entrance criteria so that restored lands can become part of the Wilderness System. The amendment would make only those lands east of the 100° meridian eligible under these new criteria. The proposal provides for the designation of 16 initial areas and 37 study areas.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-3 New Proposals. The Forest Service expects to complete field review and prepare proposals which provide for designation of wilderness in the Alpine Lakes area, Washington and the Lanes Peak area, Utah.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-4 Wild and Scenic Rivers. These proposals would designate the Snake, Pere Marquette, and Flathead Rivers as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

- Snake River. This proposal resulted from Forest Service's review of several National Recreation Area proposals in the 93rd Congress.
- Pere Marquette. This proposal resulted from Forest Service's study of the river as specified in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The study report and recommendations should be available by October 1974.
- Flathead River. This proposal resulted from Forest Service's study of the river as specified in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The study report and recommendations should be available by October 1974.

- Study Rivers. This is a proposal to designate 32 rivers for study under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

No additional appropriation or outlays will be required.

PART II - ALL OTHER PROPOSALS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendments to Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1972:

- 941-5 Clarification of Authorization for Shifts in Land Use. The purpose of this amendment is to spell out the interpretation that has been placed on the existing authorization for shifts in land use. In some cases the acquisition of land resources by eligible borrowers is of greater importance than changing the use of the land. For example, grazing land which is badly needed by family farmers can often be used by them for grazing purposes without any substantial change being made.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-6 Remove the Five-Percent Interest Rate Ceiling on New Farm Ownership and Operating Loans & Individual Soil, and Water and Recreation Loans, and Provide for Making Periodic Adjustments on the Rate Charged the Borrower. These amendments would authorize interest rates on new insured loans more in line with those of conventional long-term lenders, and would reduce proportionately the payments out of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund to make the loans salable to private investors. The last above suggested amendment would also authorize the establishment of variable interest rates on loans made after enactment of the amendments. This would permit adjustment of interest rates on such loans from time to time in conformity with the cost of money to the Treasury.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-7 Remove Certain Operating Loan Renewal Restrictions. This proposal would provide a flexible renewal period for loans rather than the present "not more than five additional years." Purpose is to renew a loan in line with the borrower's repayment ability, where advantageous to the borrower and the Secretary. The proposal aims to accomplish the original loan purpose in situations where a change of conditions occurred after a loan was made that might necessitate a longer repayment period. The renewal authority would be beneficial to the government in that it would permit the consolidation of old notes into a single renewal note which would substantially simplify planing, servicing and accounting work.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-8 Expand Definition of an "Essential Community Facility" to Include Erected Improvements and related Machinery and Equipment in Industrial Parks. The proposal would clarify authority of FmHA to make loans for

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (Con.)

necessary facilities on community-owned industrial sites. Current Office of the General Counsel (OGC) opinion permits loans to purchase industrial parks but not for improvements under Rural Development Act language.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-9 Expand the Definition of an Eligible Borrower to Allow Loans and/or Grants to be made to Borrowers Located in Non-Rural Areas provided the Facility for which Farmers Home Administration Funds are used will Primarily Serve Rural Residents. A considerable number of program delivery problems are originated because of the definition of FmHA service areas which precludes any consideration of loans to associations and quasi-public agencies in "non-rural" communities, although they may adjoin well-defined rural areas. It is proposed that loans be permitted to such associations and agencies in "non-rural" communities provided it can be shown that the facility does primarily serve rural residents.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-10 Eliminate the Certification by the Department of Labor Regarding Loans to Industries that Would Create Excess Capacity. Extensive delay is occasioned by Department of Labor certification of business and industrial loans. Duplication of surveys and investigations by the Department of Labor relative to excess capacity is proving non-essential where FmHA has already determined whether an applicant would be able to show repayment ability.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-11 A More Precise Definition of "Rural Area" is Needed. This proposal would eliminate much of the problem in trying to determine eligible areas where small communities are located near towns of over 50,000 and where population per square mile statistics are unavailable or debatable. Inadequate data makes decisions uncertain and investigation time-consuming. Often these excluded towns serve rural areas, but need industry and jobs desperately.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-12 Remove Dollar Limitation Imposed on the Amount of Unsold Loans Which May Be Held in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund at Any One Time. This proposal would delete the \$500 million limitation imposed in the Rural Development Act, as amended, in this funding area. Farmers Home Administration has three insurance fund accounts. Only that controlling utilization of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund containing such dollar amount limitation, with emergency loans being excepted. The limitation has been increased repeatedly over the years. This Department has favored elimination of this provision.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (Con.)

941-13 Clarification of Authorization to Participate with other Lenders or Grantors in Financing Projects. This proposal amending the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act would permit the Secretary to participate in joint financing of projects authorized in this section with other Federal, state and local agencies and with private and quasi-public financial institutions. Specifically, FmHA is particularly interested in allowing the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to advance grant funds on projects in which FmHA makes loans. However, it would apply to all other loans that could be made jointly to advantage of both the government and borrowers.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

Amendments to Title V of the Housing Act of 1949:

941-14 A New Definition of "Rural Area" for Rural Housing is Needed. This proposed amendment would bring rural housing more in line with definition for water and waste loan programs. It would provide boundaries identifiable from maps and would eliminate determination by field staffs. The eligible areas might be enlarged somewhat, but this would be offset by elimination of the questionable rural areas.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-15 Provide for Non-Judicial Federal Mortgage Foreclosure. Crowded court dockets requiring unduly long waiting periods for final foreclosure proceedings have created serious problems in securing control of defaulted properties. Delays in completing real estate foreclosures have increased the risk of vandalism, fire loss, depreciation and damage, resulting in high financial loss. The Administration spelled out in its proposed 1974 housing bills an effective method that would give non-judicial power of sale to Foreclosure Commissioners after certain conditions are met to protect all parties concerned. This type of alternative mortgage of foreclosure proceeding was removed from the Omnibus Housing bill in the 93rd Congress.

No additional appropriation or outlays will be required.

941-16 Modification of Loan Moratorium Authority. This proposal would modify section 505 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. Rather than provide blanket mandate for granting a moratorium to a borrower who for "circumstances beyond his control" is unable to continue paying on principal and interest, this proposal would place such authority in the hands of the Secretary. He could "at his discretion" grant a moratorium in the individual hardship case.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

MARKETING AND CONSUMER SERVICES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

941-17 Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 Amendment. This proposal would amend the Act to prohibit use of the letters "US" or "USDA" or other terms specified in official U.S. standards in connection with any representation of inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of an agricultural product that had not been officially inspected and passed or graded.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Budget Authority	*	40	40	40	40
Outlays	*	40	40	40	40

*Increased costs would be absorbed by the agency.

941-18 Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930 Amendment. This proposal would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to establish license fees assessed commission merchants, dealers and brokers on either (1) a uniform fee basis, or (2) a graduated fee basis according to the amount of business conducted by the firm.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-19 User Fee Legislation-Cotton & Tobacco. This proposal would place on a self-supporting basis the special benefit portion (direct costs) of the cotton classing and related services under the Smith-Doxey amendment of the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act, the Cotton Futures Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the U.S. Cotton Standards Act, and the tobacco inspection services under the Tobacco Inspection Act, and for other purposes. Proposal assumes enactment in time for use in fiscal year 1977. An appropriation in the same amount as the current year would be necessary to capitalize the fund. Budget reductions would occur in the second and succeeding years.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Budget Authority	-	-	-8,700	-8,700	-8,700
Outlays	-	-	-8,700	-8,700	-8,700

941-20 To Amend, Update, and Clarify Provisions of the Plant Variety Protection Act. This proposal would amend the Plant Variety Protection Act to extend exclusive rights to breeders of six vegetable crops now exempt from the Act, to allow publications of the applicant's name and whether the variety is to be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, and for other purposes.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (Con.)

- 941-21 Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 Amendment. This proposal would amend Section 608d(2) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act to provide specific authority to grant Certified Public Accountants access to confidential records for purposes of making audit of Federal milk marketing orders.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-22 Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 Amendment. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to authorize the Treasury Department to invest trust fund reserve balances under authority of such Act in interest-bearing securities.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

- 941-23 Honeybee Act Amendment. This proposal would strengthen regulatory control of honeybee imports in order to prevent the introduction of various life forms of undesirable honeybees including the highly aggressive Africanized honeybees. It would also enable the Department to enter into cooperative agreements with northern Latin American countries in order to carry out procedures designed to delay the northward advance of these hybrid bees now present in South America.

No additional appropriations or outlays would be required to implement the amendment at ports of entry. Plans for cooperating with other countries have not reached the stage where budget estimates can be made.

- 941-24 Organic Act of September 21, 1944, Amendments. This proposal would amend the Organic Act of 1944 to clarify the definition of a plant pest and expand the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture in conducting foreign plant protection programs.

No additional appropriations or outlays would be required to carry out the amended act or existing domestic programs. It is not possible to make estimates for unanticipated outbreaks in the United States and designated countries. Emergency action can be provided for in available contingency funds.

- 941-25 Civil Penalties for Violation of the Animal Quarantine Laws, and the Plant Pest and Plant Quarantine Acts. This proposal would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess a civil penalty for violation of the Plant Quarantine Act, the Federal Plant Pest Act, and the Animal Quarantine Laws. The bill retains the sanction of criminal prosecution now provided for in these acts, but increases the applicable fines.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-26 Federal Meat Inspection Act and Poultry Products Inspection Act Amendments. This proposal would strengthen authority for regulatory measures relating to the identification, control, and disposition of animals adulterated with unlawful residues.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-27 Authority to Collect User Fees. This proposal would clarify and extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to collect fees to cover U.S. Government costs incidental to the importation and quarantine of import and export animals, certain products and materials, and for other purposes. Currently the owner pays room and board for import animals and all other costs are paid from appropriated funds.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (Con.)

Currently all costs related to export animals are paid from appropriated funds.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-28 Animal Welfare Act Amendments. This proposal would expressly exempt "occasional breeders" from the provisions of the act, and clearly define the term "exhibitors" to include States, political subdivisions of States, or any agencies thereof.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-29 Animal Quarantine Laws Amendment -- Newspaper Notices. The Acts of May 29, 1884 and March 3, 1905 and the Administrative Procedure Act provide duplication of authority for publication in newspapers, and written notices to railroads and other transportation companies doing business in areas quarantined by the Secretary, because of the existence of livestock or poultry diseases. The proposed amendment would avoid the duplication of notice which is now required by the 1884 and 1905 acts.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-30 Export Animal Accommodation Act Amendments. This proposal would extend the export animal accommodation provisions of the Act of March 3, 1891, as amended (46 U.S.C. 466a-466b), to apply to aircraft and other means of conveyances. The act now only provides authority to prescribe humane standards for animals shipped by vessel. A violation would be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both in addition to the existing penalty.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-31 Animal Identification Act. This proposal would provide for the identification of animals moving in commerce. A means of tracing animals found to be diseased to their herds of origin is necessary to assure that animal diseases are quickly located and adequate control or eradication action taken.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-32 Relocation of Animal Import Center. This proposal provides for the relocation of the Clifton Animal Import Center, and for acquisition of land by "purchase, lease, exchange, donation or condemnation."

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (Con.)

- 941-33 Animal Virus-Serum-Toxin Act Amendment. This proposal would strengthen regulatory measures relating to the production, distribution, sale, and use of animal biological products used in the prevention, diagnosis, cure, and treatment of animal disease.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-34 Animal Quarantine Laws Amendments -- Emergency Quarantines. This proposal would amend certain quarantine laws pertaining to intra-state quarantines under extraordinary emergency conditions, to authorize U.S. Marshals to serve warrants under the act.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-35 Tariff Act Amendments. This proposal would relieve the existing prohibition on "sea stores" meats imported from certain countries designated by the Secretary as being infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, and provide for restrictions on such imports. The proposal also would extend authority to destroy animals or meats imported in violation of the act.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

- 941-36 School Breakfast Program. This proposal would amend the National School Lunch Act to improve program administration.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Budget Authority	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000
Outlays	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000

- 941-37 Food Stamp Program Eligibility. This proposed amendment would simplify the eligibility determination of households with members who are recipients of supplemental security income (SSI) benefits by making SSI recipients eligible to participate in the program if they meet the income and resource criteria applicable to all nonpublic assistance households. Participation of SSI recipients would be based on actual need. Food stamp benefits for SSI recipients would be cashed out automatically as SSI cash payments become adequate to provide for all of a recipient's needs, and, thus, raise his income so that he is no longer eligible for the Food Stamp Program.

Savings are expected to range between ten and 20 million dollars.

CONSERVATION, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

FOREST SERVICE

- 941-38 Revision of Mining Laws. This proposal would be similar to the Mineral Leasing Act proposals (S. 1040 and H.R. 5442 of the 93rd Congress) which would provide an equitable monetary return to the Federal Government and the States for the privilege of extracting minerals from public lands. Under the 1892 mining laws, miners presently get exclusive rights to certain minerals. It would also provide the State with full discretion in the use of monies received under the Act. The Department of the Interior is the lead agency, but the proposal would affect National Forest lands.

- 941-39 Alaska National Forests. This is part of the Administration's proposal developed under section 17 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203). It provides for the addition of certain lands to the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This proposal would provide for the addition of 18.8 million acres to the National Forest System.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Budget Authority	--	--	20,000	20,000	20,000
Outlays	--	--	20,000	20,000	20,000

- 941-40 National Forest Boundary Modification. These proposals would extend or modify the boundaries of National Forests in Idaho and Colorado to include (1) certain tracts of public domain lands, and (2) lands presently under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and administered by the Forest Service, but not a part of the National Forests. The area is approximately 52,000 acres.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-41 Forest Service Omnibus Bill. This proposal includes: (1) consolidation of National Grasslands; (2) acceptance of cash donations; (3) making of rules and regulations on other lands; (4) reimbursement of cooperators; (5) inclusion of Calaveras Bigtree National Forest in Stanislaus National Forest; and (6) increase authority for recreation facilities at administrative sites.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-42 Land Acquisition - Boundary Water Canoe Area. This proposal would remove the current ceiling on land acquisition in the area.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

FOREST SERVICE (Con.)

941-43 Lands Omnibus Bill. This proposal would include:

- a. Repeal of section 31 of the Act of June 25, 1910, which provides for National Forest allotment to Indians.
- b. Exchange authority for Colville-Kaniksu National Forest: Amend section 2 of the Act of August 10, 1939, to authorize exchange with public authorities.
- c. Loss of National Forest lands through the Transportation Act of 1940: Repeal of that portion of section 321(b) Part II, Title II of the Transportation Act of 1940 which referred to innocent purchasers.
- d. To amend adjustment of Land Titles Act of July 8, 1943, (57 Stat. 388) so it can be used to quitclaim interest acquired by exchange of public domain land or resources.
- e. To authorize sale or disposal of mining fraction areas.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-44 Utility Service. This proposal would amend section 9 of the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962 to broaden the availability of Forest Service funds for connection to water supplies and disposal systems belonging to local authorities or associations. This authority would allow the Forest Service to work more closely in cooperation with local authorities in the development of joint water and sanitation systems.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-45 Revision of Right-of-Way Authorities. This will be a comprehensive revision and updating of our current right-of-way authorities. At present, Interior and USDA have different authorities applying to different classes of right-of-way. This would repeal all old laws and consolidate them into one statute. This proposal would also make Interior and Agriculture authorities similar. It will be similar to the authority the Department of the Interior is seeking for the Bureau of Land Management in the National Resource Lands Management Act and related to authorities provided in the Alaska oil pipeline authorization (P.L. 93-153).

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

941-46 Update Administrative Approval Authority for Watershed Projects. This proposal would amend P.L. 566 to increase from \$250,000 to \$750,000 the limit of authority for administrative approval of small projects. This increase would be consistent with the intent of the provision in the original law and would contribute to more efficient administration of the program. Our proposal before the 93rd Congress would have increased the limit to \$500,000.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-47 Amend section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (P.L. 81-516). This proposal, by removing the \$300,000 limit, would make possible the appropriation of an amount, to remain available until expended, sufficiently large enough to cover most emergencies without the need for a supplemental appropriation.

An initial budget request, probably about \$10 million would establish the fund and would be used when an emergency occurs. Subsequent budget requests and appropriations would be in the amounts needed to replenish the fund.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Budget Authority	--	10,000	--	--	--
Outlays	--	--	--	--	--

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

941-48 Relinquishment of Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction. This proposal would grant the Secretary of Agriculture the authority needed to relinquish exclusive legislative jurisdiction over certain property of the Federal Government where he deems appropriate. This authority is needed to control vandalism and other crimes against Federal Property and Personnel, both employees and visitors, within the boundaries of the exclusive jurisdiction properties under his control.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-49 Acceptance of Volunteer Services. This proposal would allow the acceptance of services of volunteers by the Agricultural Research Service without regard to the Civil Service Classification laws, rules, or regulations in providing visitor services. This would greatly aid visitor services at locations such as the U.S. National Arboretum and the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required. The small additional supervisory costs will be absorbed by the agency.

EXTENSION SERVICE

941-50 To Amend 18 USC 707 to Extend USDA Authority to Unauthorized Use of the 4-H Emblem. The misuse of the 4-H emblem is a Federal offense. The present law specifically states "4-H Clubs" and, thus, does not include many of today's 4-H programs and activities which are carried on in addition to those of formally organized 4-H Clubs. We propose to eliminate the term "Club", thereby making the unauthorized use of "4-H" instead of "4-H Club" a Federal offense. The State Extension Services support and encourage the amendment.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

941-51 To amend the Land-Grant College Retirement Act of March 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 39). This act authorized the use of Federal funds for making employer contributions to the retirement systems of the Land-Grant Colleges. The act limits the amount of employer contribution to not more than 5 percent. This amendment will eliminate the 5 percent limitation. At that time (1940) the percentage limitation was appropriate and in line with prevailing rates and practices. Since the limitation was placed in effect, employee deduction and matching employer contributions have increased beyond 5 percent in most States. State institutions are burdened unnecessarily by the additional complicated payroll and accounting procedures required by this antiquated provision.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

941-52 Cotton Acreage and Production Reports. This proposal would repeal the statutes 7 U.S.C. 475 and 476 relating to the issuance of cotton acreage and production reports, and include these with all other crop estimates now issued under provisions of laws governing the collection of statistics and issuance of crop reports.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND COMMODITY PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

941-53 ASC Community Elections and Enlarge Areas Served by County Committees. This proposal would permit committee elections every three years rather than annually, and permit consolidation of counties or parts of counties where this would result in a more efficient operation.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
<u>Elections</u>					
Budget Authority	-	-700	-700	-	-700
Outlays	-	-700	-700	-	-700
<u>Consolidations</u>					
Budget Authority	-	-676	-185	-150	-110
Outlays	-	-676	-185	-150	-110

941-54 CCC Advisory Board Per Diem. This proposal would amend the CCC Charter Act to provide per diem at a rate up to the amount specified for GS-18 daily equivalent.

	1976a/	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Budget Authority	4	4	4	4	4
Outlays	4	4	4	4	4

a/ Will be absorbed in 1976 estimates.

941-55 Extra-Long Staple Cotton. This proposal would establish a target-price type program for ELS cotton similar to the programs for upland cotton, wheat and feed grains as contained in the 1973 Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act. This legislation would make the program more market-oriented and reduce government payments.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Budget Authority	-	-3,700	-2,400	a/	a/
Outlays	-	-3,700	-2,400	a/	a/

a/ Legislation would expire after the 1977 crop year.

941-56 Peanut Support Program. This proposal would develop a peanut program to coordinate with the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

No estimate available.

941-57 Rice Program. This proposal would amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949, to establish a target-price program for rice similar to the programs for wheat, feed grains and upland cotton as contained in the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. This would permit rice to become a more market-oriented commodity with less government control and intervention.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE (Con.)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Budget Authority (CCC & P.L. 480)	-	21,000	54,000	--b/	--b/
Outlays (CCC & P.L. 480)	-	-21,000	-54,000	--b/	--b/

b/ Legislation would expire after the 1977 crop year.

- 941-58 Burley Tobacco. This proposal would repeal the language in Section 379(6) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as follows: ",but this clause (6) shall not be applicable in the case of burley tobacco." The current legislation provides that burley tobacco quotas must be divided if a farmer sells a portion of his farm. This proposal would allow the farmer to retain the entire quota.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-59 Poundage Quota for Flue-Cured Tobacco. This proposal would amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide only for a poundage quota for flue-cured tobacco, and to delete sections which require establishment of farm allotment. This proposal would make flue-cured tobacco consistent with other tobacco programs which provide only poundage quotas.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
Budget Authority	-	-255	-255	-255	-255
Outlays	-	-255	-255	-255	-255

- 941-60 Eliminate Tobacco Quotas When in Short Supply. This proposal would amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to eliminate the requirement for quotas for tobacco types in short supply. Current legislation requires that the proclamation of quotas be made during the last year of the three year period for which quotas were previously proclaimed even though such quotas may have been disapproved by growers or quotas may have been terminated because of short supply.

No estimate available.

- 941-61 Relief for Producers. This proposal would amend the Food and Agricultural Act of 1962. This relates to relief for producers who act in good faith on basis of misaction or misinformation, to make it apply to misaction or misinformation in all ASCS operations.

Estimation of additional expenditures is impracticable because of the unpredictable factors involved.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE (Con.)

- 941-62 Combine GPCP and ACP Programs. This proposal would incorporate the present Great Plains and ACP Program into one conservation program.

No net effect on USDA funding.

- 941-63 Forestry Incentives Program. This proposal would amend the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act to eliminate the 500 acre limitation.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

- 941-64 Agricultural Conservation Program. This proposal would amend Section 8(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to delete the "small cost-shares increase." This provision was originally included to assist small landowners or tenants who might be more likely to receive "small cost-shares." However, experience has shown that small cost-shares are not limited to small landowners or tenants.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION

941-65 Extension of the Federal Assault Statute. The Federal Assault Statute (18 U.S.C. 1114) makes it a Federal offense to kill, assault, threaten, or otherwise interfere with the official activities of certain Federal employees. This proposal would extend the coverage of the Statute to include USDA employees assigned to perform investigative, inspection or law enforcement functions.

No additional appropriations or outlays will be required.

IIB

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION BEING DEVELOPED FOR INCLUSION IN FUTURE PROGRAMS

A. Proposals ready for possible submission during the 1st Session, 94th Congress.

1. Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Reports: Illinois River, Oregon; St. Joe, Idaho; Skagit, Washington; Salmon, Idaho.
2. New Wilderness Study Reports.

B. Proposals ready for possible submission during the 2nd Session, 94th Congress.

1. Fund Authority

a. Advance of Funds for Insect and Disease Control
"To authorize advance of funds for insect and disease control." (H.R. 3371)

b. Emergency rehabilitation of burned areas
"To include emergency rehabilitation of burned areas in FFF."

c. Amend Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938
"To require rehabilitation plan and to authorize use of funds to prevent stream pollution and renewal of forest."

2. Forestry Research in Foreign Countries

"To amend the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928 to authorize the Forest Service to do forestry research in foreign countries."

3. Use of estimated costs to determine deposits for cooperative work

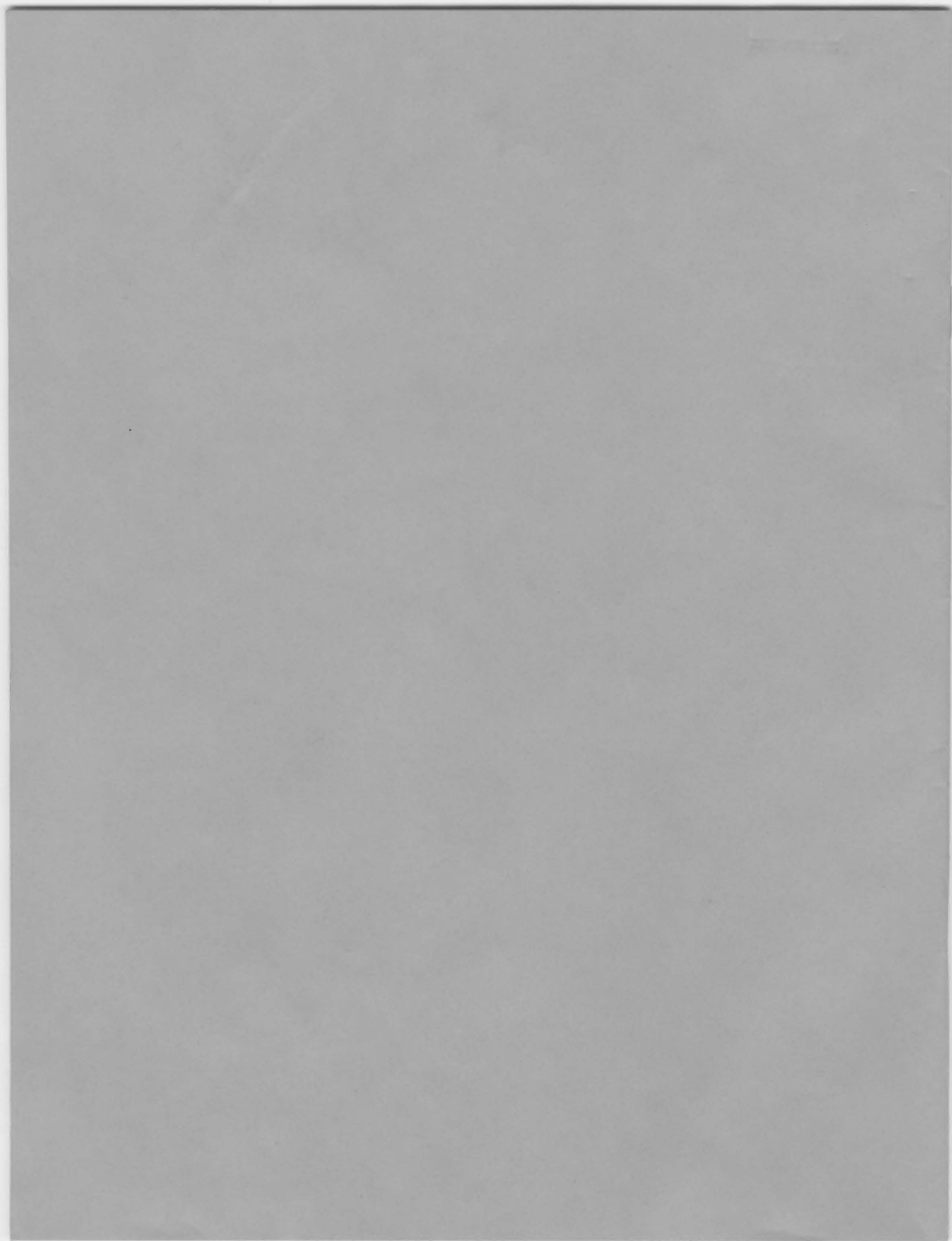
"To amend section 5 of Granger-Thye to provide that amounts for deposit by timber purchasers as their share of such cooperative work may be determined from estimated costs used in timber sale appraisals."

4. Increase limitations on test equipment

"To amend section 3 of Granger-Thye to increase limitations from \$50,000 per year and \$10,000 per item to \$200,000 and \$40,000."

5. "Authority to obtain Federal excess personal property for use by State and local government agencies in cooperative programs and to transfer title of such property to such agencies."

6. Release Public Authorities from Certain Conditions in Deeds Conveying Title III Lands.



cc: Mike Duval

October 16, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN RUSTAND
FROM: NORM ROSS
**SUBJECT: National Association of Farmworker
Programs request for meeting with
the President**

I do not recommend that the President meet with this group.

It would not be of any benefit for the President to use his time
to meet with this group.

10/17
Mary Wisnes from Rustand's office called this
morning - she is writing these gentlemen and
advising them that you will meet with them.
E.E.



10/17-

*Norm - f.t.c.
Please see if someone
at A.G. can
meet w/ them.
Mike*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE DUVAL
FROM: WARREN HENDRIKS

Attached is a letter to the President from Raphael Semmes, III, of National Association of Farworker Programs requesting a meeting with the President.

Warren Rustand's office has forwarded the letter to us for our recommendation. Would you please respond directly to Warren as to whether or not this would be a beneficial meeting for the President.

Thanks.

*Worn -
Please respond to Rustand.
I recommended against - we
should set up a meeting
w/ Ag. officials.*

White



October 18, 1974

President's Meeting with Senator Henry Bellmon

Background

The situation facing cattlemen is worldwide and is caused by a worldwide surplus of beef. Beef cattle prices in Oklahoma ran above a year ago during the first quarter of 1974, but have lagged well below year ago levels since then. In September, Oklahoma cattlemen received an average of \$28.30 (versus \$32.80 nationally) for beef cattle, compared to \$49.60 per hundredweight (versus \$47.20 nationally) a year earlier. Nationally, slaughter rates are expected to be large this fall and prices will continue lower than this summer. But all of the increases in fall slaughter will be from cows and steers coming off grass, or which has had minimal grain feeding. Grain-fed cattle will be in short supply for the rest of the year. This will improve the profit picture and would tend to encourage increased grain feeding. But recent sharp increases in feed grain prices may discourage this.

USDA's Farmers Home Administration has approved a total of 83 loans, valued at \$11,909,802 to Oklahoma farmers and ranchers under the recently enacted (in July) Livestock Emergency Credit Act. Under this Act, FmHA guarantees up to 80 percent of loans made by commercial lenders to livestock farmers in distress. Oklahoma ranks second in the Nation in utilization of this program, is behind Texas where a total of 96 loans for \$14,551,000 have been approved.

There has been some discontent involving this program because of high interest rates; because it is available only to farmers and ranchers whose major farm enterprise is livestock; and because some want 100 percent guaranteed loans.

Talking Points

I am aware of the cost price squeeze in which livestock producers and feeders find themselves. I have requested from the Department of Agriculture and every other Department in the Federal Government the reports that I can look at and analyze,

and I will meet very shortly at the White House with fair representation of the farmers and ranchers to get their solutions from them directly.

I am disturbed by the disparity between the reduced earnings of the cattle growers and the higher prices charged to consumers throughout the Nation on the shelves of the supermarkets. And I am asking the new Council on Price and Wage Stability to examine the reasons behind this gap which is paid to the farmer and what must be paid on the other end of the line by the individual consumer.



October 30, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL THEIS
FROM: NORM ROSS
SUBJECT: President's Trip to Sioux City, Iowa

Attached is a suggested announcement and a fact sheet which provides information which could be included in the President's speech in Sioux City.

NEROSS/ee



STATEMENT OF EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK LOANS

America's livestock producers find themselves in a tremendous cost-price squeeze and have experienced some difficulty obtaining sufficient credit. The emergency livestock guaranteed loan program, signed into law on July 25, 1974, guarantees loans made by banks or other legally organized lenders to ranchers and farmers in the livestock business to permit them to maintain their operation. The intent of the law was to make credit assistance available to the nation's livestock producers, especially family farmers, during a period when falling meat prices and rising costs caught them in a pinch.

Now, after making over 421 loans exceeding \$59.4 million, we know more about the needs of the family farmers and others engaged in livestock production than we did before, and there has been better opportunity to assess the intent of the Congress as expressed in the law.

Today I am announcing changes in the eligibility criteria so that an individual may be eligible for a loan guarantee if he derives a majority of his gross income from his own livestock enterprise, or if he devotes most of his time to it. More farmers will be able to get assistance under this program change. Partnerships and corporations including their partners and major stockholders-- must derive a majority of their gross income from their own, and the organization's livestock operation, and devote most of their time to them.

The changes re-emphasize that this assistance is intended for family farmers and others who are recognized in their communities chiefly as livestock producers.



*For Your
Information*

11/4/74

File

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Norm,

*This material will be all'ed
discussed at Wednesday's^a
Regent's Group meeting.*

ER Klump

Office of the Administrator

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION HIGHLIGHTS

USDA issued a new report on the world grain situation on November 1 (Foreign Agriculture Circular FG 23-74). A comparison of the current world outlook for feed grains and wheat in 1974/75 with a month ago and a year ago follows:

	1 9 7 4 / 7 5			CHANGE FROM:	
	1973/74	SEPT. 19	OCT. 31	SEPT. 19	1973/74
	(million metric tons)			(percent)	
PRODUCTION:					
Feed grains	603.2	581.8	564.3	- 3.0	- 6.4
Wheat	367.0	351.6	351.7	a/	- 4.2
TOTAL	970.2	933.4	916.0	- 1.9	- 5.6
CONSUMPTION:					
Feed grains	608.4	588.7	578.5	- 1.7	- 4.9
Wheat	361.8	355.2	358.8	+ 1.0	- .8
TOTAL	970.2	943.9	937.3	- .7	- 3.4
TRADE:					
Feed grains	76.8	57.2	61.7	+ 7.9	-19.7
Wheat	68.4	67.9	71.0	+ 4.6	+ 3.8
TOTAL	145.2	125.1	132.7	+ 6.1	- 8.6
ENDING STOCKS:					
Feed grains	52.0	44.5	37.8	-15.1	-27.3
Wheat	55.9	52.7	48.8	- 7.4	-12.7
TOTAL	107.9	97.2	86.6	-10.9	-19.7

a/ Less than .05%

The key changes in 1974/75 estimates from September are:

- World feed grain production is down 17.5 million tons, or 3%, with most of the reduction coming in the U.S. (7.4 million tons) and U.S.S.R. (5 million tons). Wheat production is unchanged, with reductions in Canada, Australia and Argentina being offset by increases in Europe.
- Grain consumption estimates were reduced, but by less than the drop in production leading to a further drawdown in ending stocks. The world consumption estimate was reduced by 6.6 million tons (feed grain down by 10.2 and wheat up by 3.6) and ending stocks were reduced by 10.6 million tons.
- It now appears that the U.S. will account for a larger share of the decline in consumption, as shown below:

		Percent change from 1973/74	
		September 19	October 31
Feed grains:	U.S.	-10.4	-15.8
	Rest of world	- 0.7	- 1.1
	Total	- 3.2	- 4.9
Wheat :	U.S.	+ 4.4	- 4.4
	Rest of world	- 2.2	- 0.6
	Total	- 1.8	- 0.8
Feed grains			
& wheat :	U.S.	- 8.7	-14.6
	Rest of world	- 1.4	- 0.9
	Total	- 2.7	- 3.4

-- World trade estimates have been revised upward by 7.6 million tons. Feed grains account for 4.5 million tons of the increase, with Western Europe imports up by 3.2 and the U.S.S.R. up by 1.5 million tons. Wheat trade is up 3.1 million tons, with the U.S.S.R. import estimate being revised upward by 3 million tons.

A summary table is attached providing more detailed information on world production, consumption, exports and stocks for feed grains, wheat and rice.



FEED GRAINS ^{1/}, WHEAT & RICE: World Production, Consumption,
Exports and Stocks for 1971/72-1974/75
(million metric tons)

I T E M	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 PRELIMINARY	1974/75 PROJECTIONS	
				SEPT. 19	OCT. 31
<u>PRODUCTION 2/</u>					
Feed grains:					
United States	189.7	182.1	186.7	160.3	152.9
U.S.S.R.	70.6	70.4	96.6	100.0	95.0
All other foreign	308.7	300.5	319.9	321.5	316.4
World total	569.0	553.0	603.2	581.8	564.3
Wheat:					
United States	44.0	42.0	46.6	48.8	48.5
U.S.S.R.	98.8	86.0	109.7	90.0	90.0
All other foreign	199.6	207.1	210.7	212.8	213.2
World total	342.4	335.1	367.0	351.6	351.7
Feed grains & wheat:					
United States	233.7	224.1	233.3	209.1	201.4
U.S.S.R.	169.4	156.4	206.3	190.0	185.0
All other foreign	508.3	507.6	530.6	534.3	529.6
World total	911.4	888.1	970.2	933.4	916.0
Rice, rough basis:					
United States	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.1	5.2
Foreign	297.2	281.9	305.6	302.6	302.3
World total	301.1	285.8	309.8	307.7	307.5
All grains:					
United States	237.6	228.0	237.5	214.2	206.6
Foreign	974.9	945.9	1,042.5	1,026.9	1,016.9
TOTAL PRODUCTION	1,212.5	1,173.9	1,280.0	1,241.1	1,223.5
<u>CONSUMPTION 3/</u>					
Feed grains:					
United States	151.4	157.4	158.1	141.7	133.2
U.S.S.R. 4/	72.0	75.4	99.5	100.5	99.0
All other foreign	327.9	338.8	350.8	346.5	346.3
World total	551.3	571.6	608.4	588.7 5/	578.5 5/
Wheat:					
United States	23.2	21.4	20.6	21.5	19.7
U.S.S.R. 4/	98.4	99.6	100.1	87.5	93.0
All other foreign	219.7	236.9	241.1	246.2	246.1
World total	341.3	357.9	361.8	355.2 5/	358.8 5/
Feed grains & wheat:					
United States	174.6	178.8	178.7	163.2	152.9
U.S.S.R. 4/	170.4	175.0	199.6	188.0	192.0
All other foreign	547.6	575.7	591.9	592.7	592.4
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	892.6	929.5	970.2	943.9 5/	937.3 5/

See page 2 for footnotes.

FEED GRAINS 1/, WHEAT & RICE: (con't.)

I T E M	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 PRELIMINARY	1974/75 PROJECTION	
				SEPT. 19	OCT. 31
<u>EXPORTS 2/</u>					
Feed grains:					
United States	20.7	36.0	43.9	24.0	27.7
Foreign	33.7	28.6	32.9	33.2	34.0
World total	54.4	64.6	76.8	57.2 5/	61.7 5/
Wheat:					
United States	16.9	31.8	31.0	25.6	28.3
Foreign	41.7	41.3	37.4	42.3	42.7
World total	58.6	73.1	68.4	67.9 5/	71.0 5/
Feed grains & wheat:					
United States	37.6	67.8	74.9	49.6	56.0
Foreign	75.4	69.9	70.3	75.5	76.7
World total	113.0	137.7	145.2	125.1 5/	132.7 5/
Rice, milled basis: 6/					
United States	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
Foreign	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.5
World total	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.5
All grains:					
United States	39.6	69.4	76.7	51.6	58.0
Foreign	80.8	75.0	75.9	81.0	82.2
TOTAL EXPORTS	120.4	144.4	152.6	132.6 5/	140.2 5/
<u>STOCKS, ENDING 3/</u>					
Feed grains	76.6	57.4	52.0	44.5	37.8
Wheat	73.5	50.7	55.9	52.7	48.8
World total	150.1	108.1	107.9	97.2 5/	86.6 5/

- 1/ Corn, sorghum, barley and oats except for production data, which also includes rye.
- 2/ Years beginning July 1.
- 3/ Consumption and stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing marketing years. Stock data are only for selected countries and exclude such important countries as the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China and parts of Eastern Europe for which stock data are not available; the aggregate stocks level have, however, been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in U.S.S.R. grain stocks.
- 4/ Includes estimated waste due to excess moisture and foreign material.
- 5/ U. S. and world total consumption, exports and ending stocks are based on the mid-point of estimated ranges for U. S. feed grain and wheat domestic use and exports.
- 6/ Calendar year data; e.g., 1971.72 represents calendar year 1972.

SOURCE: USDA Foreign Agriculture Circular, World Grain Situation:
Review and Outlook, FG 23-74, November 1, 1974.

foreign agriculture circular

grains

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION: REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

FG 23-74
November 1, 1974

WHEAT AND FEEDGRAINS

The world grain crop estimate for the 1974/75 season has been revised downward since the last report in this series. ^{1/} The magnitude of the decline in feed use of grain noted in the September report has begun to emerge more clearly. Preliminary data indicate that the decline in foreign feed consumption will be smaller than anticipated a month ago while a larger decline is expected in U.S. feed utilization. As of late October, it appears that world grain stocks will be reduced to an even greater extent during the course of 1974/75 than had been previously forecast.

The total world wheat and coarse grain crop estimate is 17 million tons below a month ago with all of the reduction occurring in coarse grains. Most of this reduction in total grains output is accounted for by the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and several of the major exporting countries. Based on October 1 conditions, the U.S. total grain crop was reduced by almost 8 million tons from the preceding month's forecast; virtually all of this reduction was in feedgrains. The estimate of feedgrain production in the Soviet Union is reduced by 5 million tons. Other significant reductions in crop estimates include Canada, Australia and Argentina. The situation in Canada is further complicated by the abnormally low quality of its wheat crop. For Western Europe, the total grain crop estimate has been increased by about 3.6 million tons, but this upward revision has been off-set by reductions in other countries such as Mexico and India.

The Soviet Union's total grain and pulse crop is now being estimated at 200 million tons, or 5 million tons lower than one month ago. A major portion of this reduction is attributed to lower outturn of corn.

Despite the low yields and below normal weather conditions which have been experienced in the U.S. and several other major producing countries this season, grain outturn in predominately importing areas is generally above a year ago. The current estimate of 1974 total wheat and feedgrain production for countries outside the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and the major exporting countries is 450 million tons whereas the comparable figure was 441 million tons in 1973 and 436 million tons in 1972.

^{1/} Foreign Agriculture Circular FG 22-74, dated September 24, 1974.



WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: World trade, production, stocks and consumption
for 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and projected levels for 1974-75
Years beginning July 1
(In million metric tons)

Country or region	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (preliminary)	Projection for 1974-75	
				as of Sept 19	as of Oct 31
Exports:					
Canada	15.8	15.6	11.7	11.6	10.5
Australia	8.7	5.5	5.4	9.0	9.0
Argentina	1.3	3.3	1.0	3.0	2.7
Sub-total	25.8	24.4	18.1	23.6	22.2
W. Europe	8.7	12.9	12.5	13.0	14.5
(Excluding intra EC 9)	(4.7)	(7.3)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(7.5)
USSR	5.8	1.3	5.0	5.0	4.5
All Others	1.4	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.5
Total non-U.S.	41.7	41.3	37.4	42.3	42.7
USA, 1/	16.9	31.5	31.0	25.6	23.3
World total	58.6	72.8	68.4	67.9	71.0
(World total excluding intra EC 9)	(54.6)	(67.5)	(61.9)	(59.9)	(64.0)
Imports:					
W. Europe	12.2	13.6	12.9	14.0	13.2
(Excluding intra EC 9)	(8.2)	(8.0)	(6.4)	(6.0)	(6.2)
Japan	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
E. Europe	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.1
China, People's Rep. of	3.0	5.3	5.9	7.0	7.0
USSR	3.4	14.9	4.4	0.5	3.5
All Others	29.8	29.2	34.6	35.8	37.6
World total	58.6	73.1	68.4	67.9	71.0
(World total excluding intra EC 9)	(54.6)	(67.5)	(61.9)	(59.9)	(64.0)
Production: 2/					
Canada	14.4	14.5	16.5	14.2	13.4
Australia	8.5	6.4	12.0	11.5	11.0
Argentina	5.7	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.5
W. Europe	51.4	51.4	50.7	53.2	55.3
USSR	98.8	86.0	109.7	90.0	90.0
E. Europe	30.2	30.6	31.6	33.2	33.9
India	23.8	26.4	24.9	22.5	22.5
All other foreign	65.6	70.9	68.3	70.7	70.6
Total foreign	295.4	292.1	317.4	303.3	303.3
USA	44.0	42.0	45.8	45.2	45.3
World total	342.4	335.1	363.2	348.5	351.7
Consumption: 3/					
USA	23.2	21.4	20.6	21.5	19.7
USSR 4/	98.4	99.6	100.1	87.5	93.0
All other foreign	219.7	236.9	241.1	246.2	246.1
World total	341.3	357.9	361.8	355.2	358.8
Stocks, ending: 3/					
World total	73.5	50.7	55.9	52.7	48.9

1/ Includes transshipments through Canadian ports, excludes products other than flour.

2/ Production data includes all harvests occurring within the July-June year shown, except that small grain crops from the early-harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward"; i.e.; the May 1972 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern USA are actually included in "1972-73" accounting period which begins July 1, 1972.

3/ Consumption and stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. Stocks data are not available for the USSR, the People's Republic of China and parts of Eastern Europe, but the world total has been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR.

4/ Includes estimated waste due to excess moisture and foreign material.

5/ U.S. and world total trade, consumption and ending stocks are based on the mid-point of estimated ranges for U.S. wheat consumption and exports.

**FEEDGRAINS: World trade, production, stocks and consumption for
1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, and projected levels for 1974-75
Years beginning July 1
(In million metric tons)**

Country or region	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (preliminary)	Projected for 1974-75	
				as of Sept 19	as of Oct 31
Exports: 1/					
Canada	4.4	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.0
Australia	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.6
Argentina	6.3	4.3	8.4	9.6	9.6
South Africa	3.1	3.1	0.4	4.0	4.0
Thailand	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
Sub-total	19.3	14.4	15.7	20.5	21.3
W. Europe	11.4	11.1	13.0	10.0	10.2
(Excluding intra EC 9)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(4.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)
All Others	3.0	3.1	4.2	2.7	2.5
Total non-U.S.	33.7	28.6	32.9	33.2	34.0
USA 2/	20.7	25.0	33.9	24.0	27.7
World total	54.4	53.6	66.8	57.2	61.7 7/
(World total excluding intra EC 9)	(47.3)	(55.1)	(67.5)	(56.2)	(62.7)
(USA, rktg., yr., mil. short tons) 3/	(27.3)	(43.1)	(43.7)	(24.7-30.3)	(29.5-32.4)
Imports: 1/					
W. Europe	27.0	28.4	34.2	23.0	26.2
(Excluding intra EC 9)	(19.9)	(21.9)	(25.2)	(14.0)	(17.2)
Japan	10.1	12.0	14.0	13.2	13.2
USSR	4.3	5.6	5.0	1.0	2.5
E. Europe	4.6	5.2	3.4	5.5	4.7
All Others	8.4	13.4	20.2	14.3	15.1
World total	54.4	64.6	76.8	57.2	61.7
(World total excluding intra EC 9)	(47.3)	(55.1)	(67.5)	(56.2)	(62.7)
Production: 4/					
Canada	22.2	18.8	15.4	17.3	16.3
Australia	5.8	3.6	4.8	6.0	6.0
Argentina	9.5	15.7	17.3	17.8	17.8
South Africa	10.1	4.5	11.8	9.7	9.7
Thailand*	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
USSR	70.6	70.4	96.6	100.0	95.0
W. Europe	80.4	80.3	82.5	82.2	83.7
E. Europe	50.4	55.0	54.5	52.8	52.3
All other foreign	128.0	121.2	128.1	133.2	128.2
Total foreign	379.3	370.9	466.5	471.3	464.8
USA	189.7	182.1	186.7	180.3	182.9
World total	569.0	553.0	653.2	651.6	647.7
Consumption: 5/					
USA	151.4	157.4	158.1	141.7	133.2
USSR 6/	72.0	75.4	99.5	100.5	99.0
All other foreign	327.9	335.8	350.3	346.5	346.3
World total	551.3	568.6	608.4	588.7	578.5 7/
Stocks, ending: 5/					
World total	76.6	57.4	52.0	44.5	37.8 7/

1/ Corn, barley, oats, and sorghum, excluding products.

2/ Includes transshipments through Canadian ports but excludes products.

3/ Includes products and transshipments through Canadian ports.

4/ Rye, corn, barley, oats and sorghum. Production data include all harvests occurring within the July-June Year indicated, except that small grain crop from the early-harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward"; i.e., the May 1972 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern USA are actually included in "1972-73" accounting period which begins July 1, 1972.

5/ Consumption and stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. Stocks data are not available for the USSR, the People's Republic of China and parts of Eastern Europe, but the world total has been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR.

6/ Includes estimated waste due to excess moisture and foreign material.

7/ U.S. and world total trade, consumption and ending stocks are based on the mid-point of estimated ranges for U.S. coarse grain consumption and exports.



World consumption estimates have also been reduced since the last report, but by a lesser amount than the drop in production. Recent reports have begun to confirm earlier expectations that the tight world supply situation would lead to an unusual decline in world grain usage, particularly because of reduced animal feeding, mainly in the U.S., where feed usage of grain is expected to be down by 25 million tons from last year. The world total grain consumption estimate is currently 6.6 million tons less than a month ago and 32.9 million tons, or about 3 percent down from the 1973/74 level. A significant feature of the latest consumption estimates, however, is that the extent of decline in animal feeding appears to be larger in the United States than had earlier been expected but somewhat smaller than earlier estimates in foreign countries.

World wheat and feedgrain trade estimates for the 1974/75 season have been revised upward from a month ago, primarily due to sizable new purchases of both wheat and feedgrains by the U.S.S.R. from several origins. The world trade estimate for wheat is increased by about 3.6 million tons, mainly as a result of upward revision by 3.0 million tons in the import estimate for the U.S.S.R. Wheat import purchases by India for 1974/75 already exceed 4 million tons from all origins, and could increase significantly, depending upon availability. The world trade estimate for feed grains is revised upward by 4.5 million tons, reflecting a 1.5 million ton increase in the estimate for the U.S.S.R. and an increase of over 3 million tons for Western Europe.

Rice

Overall prospects for the 1974 rice crop have changed only marginally since the last report in this series. Continuation of a weak monsoon in India has further reduced that country's rice production estimate by 1 million tons. This reduction is partly offset by small increases in prospects for Japan, South Korea, and the United States. Rice production in India generally does not have a direct impact on the world rice trade as that country usually makes up a rice deficit with purchases of other foodgrains, mainly wheat and sorghum. Outside of India, world rice production is up 3-4 million tons from last year's record output.

Prospects for world trade in rice remain unchanged except for unexpected heavy purchases by some middle eastern countries. Import requirements of Bangladesh also are expected to be higher than the 100,000 tons estimated last month. Any increased demand in world trade probably will result in higher U.S. exports, where supplies are above normal.

RICE: World production, trade, and U.S. stocks
for 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and
projected levels for 1974-75 1/
(in million metric tons)

Country or region	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Preliminary)	1974-75 (Projection)
Production: 2/				
Bangladesh	14.9	15.7	18.5	17.9
Burma	8.2	7.4	8.4	8.1
India	64.7	58.0	66.1	60.0
Indonesia	19.6	19.0	20.3	22.3
Japan	13.6	14.9	15.2	15.4
Pakistan	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
PRC	100.0	98.0	103.0	103.0
South Korea	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.0
Thailand	14.3	12.4	14.4	13.9
Sub-total	244.3	234.4	255.4	250.4
EC-9	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0
Australia	.2	.3	.4	.5
Argentina	.3	.3	.3	.3
Brazil	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.6
All Others	46.3	40.7	42.0	43.5
Total non U.S.	297.2	281.9	305.6	302.3
USA	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.2
World total	301.1	285.8	309.8	307.5
Exports: 3/				
	1972	1973	1974	1975
Burma	.5	.1	.2	.2
Pakistan	.3	.8	.6	.6
Japan	.2	.5	.3	.1
PRC	.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Thailand	2.1	.9	1.2	1.1
Sub-total	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3
All Others	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.2
Total non-U.S.	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.5
USA	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0
World total	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5
Imports:				
EC-9	.5	.6	.6	.6
Hong Kong	.4	.4	.4	.4
Bangladesh	.6	1.2	.1	.2
Cambodia	--	.1	.3	.3
Indonesia	.7	1.7	1.2	1.0
South Korea	.6	.4	.3	.3
Philippines	.5	.3	.2	.2
Sri Lanka	.3	.3	.3	.2
South Vietnam	.3	.3	.3	.2
All Others	3.5	2.4	3.7	4.1
World total	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5
Stocks:				
USA (ending July 31)	.4	.2	.3	.7

1/ Production is on a rough basis; trade and stocks are listed as milled.

2/ The world rice harvest stretches over 6-8 months. Thus 1973-74 production represents the crop harvested in late 1973 and early 1974 in the Northern Hemisphere, and the crop harvested in early 1974 in the Southern Hemisphere.

3/ Trade data are on a calendar year basis.

World wheat and flour trade (grain equivalent), July-June Year

Region and country	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Prelim. 1973-74	Projection 1974-75
-----million metric tons-----												
<u>Exports</u>												
Canada	15.0	11.9	14.9	14.8	5.9	8.7	9.0	12.6	15.6	15.6	11.7	10.5
Australia	7.8	6.4	5.6	6.9	7.0	5.4	7.4	9.5	8.7	5.5	5.4	9.0
Argentina	2.8	4.3	7.9	3.1	1.4	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	3.2	1.0	2.7
Sub-total	25.6	22.6	28.4	24.8	17.3	16.8	18.5	23.7	25.6	24.4	18.1	22.2
West Europe	4.8	6.6	6.9	5.8	7.7	9.3	11.1	6.5	8.7	12.9	12.5	14.5
East Europe	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0
USSR	2.7	2.2	2.6	4.4	5.3	5.8	6.4	7.2	5.8	1.3	5.0	4.5
Other	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.5
Total non U.S.	34.3	33.2	39.9	37.4	33.3	34.5	38.1	38.7	41.7	41.3	37.4	42.7
United States	23.1	19.3	23.4	20.0	20.2	14.7	16.5	19.8	16.9	31.3	31.0	28.3
Total	57.4	52.5	63.3	57.4	53.5	49.2	54.6	58.5	58.6	73.1	68.4	71.0
<u>Imports</u>												
Japan	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6
West Europe	11.2	10.3	11.8	10.9	10.3	12.8	12.7	13.8	12.2	13.6	12.9	13.2
East Europe	6.0	7.4	7.2	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.7	6.7	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.1
USSR	9.7	2.2	8.5	3.1	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.5	3.4	14.9	4.4	3.5
China, People's Rep of	5.2	5.0	6.3	5.0	4.2	3.5	5.1	3.7	3.0	5.3	5.9	7.0
Sub-total	36.0	28.4	37.3	28.7	24.9	25.0	28.0	29.5	28.8	43.9	33.8	33.4
Selected Africa <u>1/</u>	2.9	3.5	3.9	6.0	5.6	3.7	3.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.8	6.7
Selected Latin America <u>2/</u>	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.5	6.2	6.6	6.0
Selected West Asia <u>3/</u>	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	4.6	2.1	3.7	5.3
Selected South Asia <u>4/</u>	6.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.8	8.1	10.2
Selected Other Asia <u>5/</u>	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9
Others	6.0	4.8	6.4	5.6	5.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.5
Total	57.4	52.5	63.3	57.4	53.5	49.2	54.6	58.5	58.6	73.1	68.4	71.0

1/ Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan and Tunisia.

2/ Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

3/ Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey.

4/ Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

5/ Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Note: Products other than flour are excluded; data include intra EC-9 trade; U.S. data adjusted for transshipments through Canada.

Wheat and Wheat Flour (grain equivalent): Imports of Selected Countries
July-June Year

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 : Prelim.	1974-75 : Project.
--1,000 Metric Tons--												
Africa:												
Algeria	163	356	401	934	664	700	275	646	865	646	1,200	1,500
Egypt	1,933	1,777	2,344	2,498	2,782	1,943	2,220	2,527	2,670	3,040	3,500	3,400
Libya	119	143	149	157	184	215	208	234	274	240	290	290
Morocco	218	401	359	1,012	960	264	255	645	653	541	1,000	700
Nigeria	74	76	140	170	130	144	244	385	350	283	350	400
South Africa	152	139	162	207	229	2	14	161	24	16	--	15
Sudan	116	217	148	209	215	196	83	266	194	203	205	100
Tunisia	84	170	199	254	432	242	404	270	271	275	260	275
Sub-total	2,005	3,124	3,500	6,000	5,597	3,194	2,777	5,100	5,321	5,134	6,100	6,000
Western Hemisphere:												
Mexico	54	31	7	1	1	1	49	5	409	650	790	850
Brazil	1,936	2,308	2,321	2,637	3,029	2,384	2,070	1,795	1,603	2,932	2,700	2,300
Chile	111	234	311	641	462	350	196	465	540	910	1,300	890
Colombia	146	202	236	199	273	256	217	350	482	299	473	380
Peru	394	410	501	550	624	564	635	658	663	805	708	965
Venezuela	400	381	556	591	608	771	752	564	773	635	580	600
Sub-total	3,071	3,466	3,922	4,819	5,087	4,272	3,770	3,807	4,470	6,211	6,551	5,985
Asia:												
Iran	138	322	143	220	51	1	1	103	1,116	775	600	2,000
Iraq	201	100	6	126	315	70	87	156	889	13	700	500
Israel	207	177	233	269	282	425	470	475	438	282	345	339
Jordan	139	98	126	172	114	148	125	127	123	197	238	100
Lebanon	219	263	260	336	399	299	297	436	446	277	432	335
Saudi Arabia	147	190	200	240	182	140	290	320	350	310	350	350
Syria	4	19	70	345	293	193	251	612	698	215	400	400
Turkey	429	200	132	283	45	551	881	568	555	27	650	1,250
Sub-total	1,478	1,159	1,170	1,966	1,671	1,912	2,492	2,797	4,017	2,095	3,215	5,274
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,071	2,170	1,600	1,000
India	4,284	6,531	7,645	6,576	6,533	3,001	3,039	2,309	1,609	1,014	3,600	6,000
Indonesia	100	70	20	40	170	335	685	455	487	711	1,156	717
Pakistan	1,515	1,705	1,236	1,759	2,131	756	1,085	1,075	1,027	1,360	1,105	1,100
Sri Lanka*	270	405	258	700	512	553	562	526	610	561	600	700
Sub-Total	6,152	8,511	9,174	9,117	9,147	5,277	5,272	4,610	4,004	5,802	6,221	10,147
Korea, South	834	528	600	654	659	1,117	1,070	1,750	1,840	1,779	1,007	1,700
Philippines	511	458	502	494	653	583	560	563	689	643	504	550
Taiwan	376	382	384	264	404	575	500	607	543	657	600	700
Sub-total	1,721	1,368	1,566	1,412	1,696	2,275	2,130	3,910	2,072	3,079	2,111	2,950
Total	15,305	19,203	19,629	23,157	23,620	17,597	18,301	19,320	22,292	22,472	27,971	31,056

World Feedgrain Trade ^{1/} July-June Year

Region and country	1963-64	1964-64	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Prelim. Projection	
											1973-74	1974 75
-----million metric tons-----												
Exports												
Canada	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	2.7	3.0
Australia	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.2	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.6
Argentina	3.7	5.1	3.7	6.5	4.2	5.7	6.0	7.8	6.3	4.3	8.4	9.6
South Africa	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	0.4	4.0
Thailand	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.1
Sub-total	9.2	8.5	7.0	10.7	10.2	10.8	10.9	16.9	19.3	14.4	15.7	21.3
West Europe	4.4	4.9	5.6	6.3	6.4	8.0	8.6	8.6	11.4	11.1	13.0	10.2
East Europe	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.2	2.3	0.5
USSR	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Other	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	2.6	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total non U.S.	18.9	18.8	19.4	22.1	22.5	25.1	24.2	31.3	33.7	28.6	32.9	34.0
United States	15.7	17.7	25.3	20.8	19.6	16.0	19.2	19.3	20.7	36.0	43.9	27.7
Total exports	34.6	36.5	44.7	42.9	42.1	41.1	43.4	50.6	54.4	64.6	76.8	61.7
Imports												
Japan	4.6	5.1	5.1	7.1	7.7	8.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	12.0	14.0	13.2
West Europe	22.4	22.7	29.8	27.4	26.4	24.4	24.1	29.0	27.0	28.4	34.2	26.2
East Europe	3.0	2.4	3.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.6	5.2	3.6	4.7
USSR	0.1	2/	2/	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	4.3	5.6	5.0	2.5
China, People's Rep of	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.6
Sub-total	30.9	30.6	38.8	36.5	36.7	35.9	36.9	42.7	46.4	52.0	58.7	47.2
Selected Latin America ^{3/}	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.8
Selected Asia ^{4/}	1.1	1.0	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.7
Selected Africa ^{5/}	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
Others	1.7	4.3	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	5.6	9.4	6.5
Total	34.6	36.5	44.7	42.9	42.1	41.1	43.4	50.6	54.4	64.6	76.8	61.7

^{1/} Corn, sorghum, barley and oats.

^{2/} Less than 50,000 tons.

^{3/} Chile, Mexico and Venezuela.

^{4/} China, Rep of (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Korea, Rep of Lebanon, Malaysia and Philippines.

^{5/} Libya and Zaire (Congo), Egypt.

Note: Data exclude products; Intra-EC-9 trade included; U.S. data adjusted for transshipments through Canada.

Other Selected Countries: Feedgrain 1/ Imports

(July-June)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 Prelim.	1974-75 Project.
-----1,000 Metric Tons-----												
Western Hemisphere												
Chile	--	26	40	66	134	212	250	352	255	363	400	450
Mexico	363	174	146	77	114	52	439	571	118	877	1,320	1,600
Venezuela	61	145	44	39	11	239	124	306	287	675	750	750
Sub-total	424	345	230	184	259	503	813	1,319	660	1,915	2,470	2,800
Asia												
China, Rep. of (Taiwan)	26	39	63	85	286	443	584	884	1,373	1,691	1,412	1,250
Hong Kong	115	67	102	95	126	154	194	179	186	186	150	160
India	107	191	1,164	2,237	1,314	56	314	16	23	480	1,000	500
Iran	10	50	5	1	33	71	24	23	276	105	330	485
Iraq	--	--	--	--	1	2	4	3	252	--	--	--
Israel	482	387	445	636	648	582	793	736	828	923	1,003	943
Korea, Rep. of	221	201	112	30	188	317	235	414	624	884	950	965
Lebanon	67	47	146	102	178	115	140	145	218	140	119	115
Malaysia	98	49	59	84	89	115	136	200	230	229	200	210
Philippines	14	4	7	47	12	3	30	26	65	170	90	100
Sub-total	1,140	1,035	2,103	3,317	2,875	1,858	2,454	2,626	4,095	4,808	5,254	4,728
Africa												
Egypt	450	231	256	114	269	15	64	76	48	130	450	300
Libya	5	--	18	19	54	50	76	151	123	120	125	125
Zaire (Congo)	41	68	60	73	81	38	95	61	85	95	125	90
Sub-total	496	299	334	206	404	103	235	288	256	345	700	515
Total	2,060	1,679	2,667	3,707	3,538	2,464	3,502	4,233	5,011	7,068	8,424	8,043

1/ Barley, oats, corn and sorghum.

WHEAT: Supply and Disappearance for Canada, Australia and Argentina

Year	Area	Yield	Production	Domestic Use	Exports ^{1/}		End of Year Stocks ^{2/}	
					July-June	Marketing	June 30	Marketing Year
	1,000 Hectares	Q/ha.	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Metric Tons
Canada (Marketing Year Aug/July)								
Average								
1955/56-1959/60.....	9,187	13.8	12,672	4,329	7,860	7,995	18,098	17,141
1960/61-1964/65.....	10,841	13.5	14,651	4,064	11,034	11,062	14,541	13,385
1967/68.....	12,190	13.2	16,137	4,441	8,921	9,145	19,347	18,112
1968/69.....	11,907	14.9	17,689	4,294	8,710	8,324	24,189	23,183
1969/70.....	10,104	18.1	18,267	4,568	8,991	9,430	29,099	27,452
1970/71.....	5,052	17.9	9,024	4,650	12,637	11,846	22,154	19,780
1971/72.....	7,854	18.3	14,412	4,795	15,810	13,710	17,800	15,867
1972/73.....	8,640	16.8	14,514	4,764	15,631	15,692	12,000	9,945
1973/74 ^{3/}	9,859	16.7	16,458	4,652	11,736	11,424	12,000	10,327
1974/75 ^{4/}	9,493	14.2	13,400	4,927	10,500	11,300	9,300	7,500
Australia (Marketing Year Dec/Nov)								
Average								
1955/56-1959/60.....	4,006	11.4	4,572	1,960	2,618	2,803	3,538	1,470
1960/61-1964/65.....	6,396	13.0	8,298	2,124	6,045	6,372	3,716	599
1967/68.....	9,082	8.3	7,547	2,671	7,031	5,655	4,305	1,412
1968/69.....	10,846	13.6	14,804	2,535	5,380	6,420	11,247	7,261
1969/70.....	9,486	11.1	10,546	2,504	7,374	8,063	12,299	7,220
1970/71.....	6,479	12.2	7,890	2,396	9,516	9,049	8,412	3,665
1971/72.....	7,178	11.9	8,510	2,600	8,670	7,911	5,102	1,584
1972/73.....	7,604	8.5	6,434	3,144	5,537	4,309	2,542	565
1973/74 ^{3/}	9,213	13.0	11,951	3,166	5,379	7,600	5,200	1,750
1974/75 ^{4/}	9,000	12.2	11,000	3,200	9,000	9,000	4,000	550
Argentina (Marketing Year Dec/Nov)								
Average								
1955/56-1959/60.....	4,695	13.1	6,151	3,865	2,573	2,477	4,164	1,360
1960/61-1964/65.....	4,720	15.2	7,165	3,647	2,642	3,071	3,832	1,415
1967/68 ^{5/}	5,812	12.6	7,320	4,391	1,379	2,199	3,990	1,008
1968/69 ^{6/}	5,827	9.8	5,740	3,794	2,742	2,494	2,625	850
1969/70.....	5,191	13.5	7,020	4,768	2,082	2,322	3,250	780
1970/71.....	3,701	13.3	4,920	4,056	1,625	969	2,890	675
1971/72.....	4,315	13.2	5,680	4,356	1,339	1,629	2,865	370
1972/73 ^{7/}	4,965	13.9	6,900	4,359	3,252	3,096	2,400	284
1973/74 ^{3/}	3,850	17.4	6,700	4,500	1,037	2,000	2,700	484
1974/75 ^{4/}	4,700	13.8	6,500	4,550	2,700	2,000	2,300	434
Total Above Three Countries								
Average								
1955/56-1959/60.....	17,888	13.1	23,395	10,154	13,051	13,275	25,800	19,971
1960/61-1964/65.....	21,957	13.7	30,114	9,835	19,721	20,505	22,089	15,399
1967/68.....	27,084	11.4	31,004	11,503	17,331	16,999	27,642	20,532
1968/69.....	28,590	13.4	38,233	10,623	16,832	17,238	38,061	31,294
1969/70.....	24,781	14.5	35,833	11,840	18,447	19,835	44,648	35,452
1970/71.....	15,232	14.3	21,834	11,102	23,778	21,864	33,456	24,320
1971/72.....	19,307	14.8	28,602	11,831	25,819	23,250	25,768	17,841
1972/73.....	21,209	13.1	27,848	12,267	24,420	23,097	16,942	10,794
1973/74 ^{3/}	22,922	15.3	35,109	12,318	18,152	21,024	19,900	12,561
1974/75 ^{4/}	23,193	14.1	30,900	12,677	22,200	22,300	15,600	8,484

^{1/} Includes the wheat equivalent of flour. ^{2/} Farm stocks are included for Canada. Net changes in farm stocks for Australia and Argentina are reflected in domestic disappearance. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Projection. ^{5/} Imports of 33 needed to balance S&D. ^{6/} Imports of 390 needed to balance S&D. ^{7/} Imports of 469 needed to balance S&D.

FEEDGRAINS: Supply and Disappearance for Selected Competitors

Marketing Year	Designated Production Year	Area 1,000 hectares	Yield Q/ha.	Production 1,000 m.t.	Domestic Consumption 1,000 m.t.	Exports July-June 1,000 m.t.	Imports Oct-Sept 1,000 m.t.	Local Marketing Year 1,000 m.t.	Ending Stocks Local Marketing Year 1,000 m.t.
Argentina									
Corn (April-March)									
1967-68.....	(1966)	3,450	23.2	8,000	3,828	3,186	2,503	4,153	33
1968-69.....	(1967)	3,378	19.4	6,500	3,133	3,968	4,379	3,448	12
1969-70.....	(1968)	3,556	19.3	6,860	3,124	4,346	4,675	3,740	8
1970-71.....	(1969)	4,017	23.3	9,300	3,840	5,333	5,682	5,510	18
1971-72.....	(1970)	4,066	24.4	9,910	2,816	4,801	3,792	6,436	696
1972-73.....	(1971)	3,147	18.6	5,800	3,900	2,847	3,910	2,040	536
1973-74 1/.....	(1972)	3,565	25.2	9,000	4,029	5,198	5,180	5,093	424
1974-75 2/.....	(1973)	3,600	27.5	9,900	4,200	5,800	6,000	5,700	424
1975-76 2/.....	(1974)	3,900	26.9	10,500	4,300		6,200		424
South Africa									
Corn (May-April)									
1967-68.....	(1966)	5,310	18.4	9,762	4,468	3,107	3,447	2,899	3,074
1968-69.....	(1967)	5,480	9.7	5,316	4,885	2,168	1,415	2,671	834
1969-70.....	(1968)	5,450	10.7	3/5,843	5,008	1,096	1,511	796	873
1970-71.....	(1969)	5,200	11.6	3/6,141	5,159	915	1,133	1,104	751
1971-72.....	(1970)	4,403	19.6	3/8,602	5,173	2,829	2,912	2,555	1,625
1972-73.....	(1971)	4,578	20.7	9,443	5,540	2,979	2,240	3,562	2,006
1973-74 1/.....	(1972)	3,611	11.5	4,160	5,563	370	1,260	151	452
1974-75 2/.....	(1973)	4,463	24.7	11,023	6,084	3,960	3,890	3,600	1,791
1975-76 2/.....	(1974)	4,400	20.5	9,000	6,291		3,600		900
Thailand									
Corn (January-December)									
1967-68.....	(1967)	598	22.0	1,315	170	1,221	1,291	1,116	358
1968-69.....	(1968)	606	24.9	1,508	120	1,289	1,298	1,481	265
1969-70.....	(1969)	690	24.6	1,700	159	1,503	1,680	1,477	329
1970-71.....	(1970)	749	26.0	1,950	231	1,663	1,470	1,372	676
1971-72.....	(1971)	824	26.7	2,200	156	2,111	2,045	1,805	935
1972-73.....	(1972)	997	13.2	1,320	256	1,214	1,505	1,933	66
1973-74 1/.....	(1973)	1,044	22.5	2,350	300	2,132	2,020	1,442	674
1974-75 2/.....	(1974)	1,082	21.3	2,300	350	1,900	1,900	1,960	664
Argentina									
Grain Sorghum (April-March)									
1967-68.....	(1966)	764	18.1	1,380	797	558	568	587	9
1968-69.....	(1967)	1,083	17.5	1,897	970	1,339	1,468	727	9
1969-70.....	(1968)	1,302	19.1	2,444	1,051	1,523	1,635	1,439	3
1970-71.....	(1969)	1,872	20.4	3,820	2,212	2,149	2,346	1,603	8
1971-72.....	(1970)	2,235	20.9	4,660	2,249	1,243	829	2,215	204
1972-73.....	(1971)	1,419	16.6	2,360	1,801	1,156	1,759	474	269
1973-74 1/.....	(1972)	2,131	21.6	4,600	2,247	2,879	2,225	2,385	257
1974-75 2/.....	(1973)	2,400	24.6	5,900	2,600	3,500	3,500	3,300	257
1975-76 2/.....	(1974)	2,600	21.9	5,700	2,200		3,500		257
Australia									
Grain Sorghum (April-March)									
1967-68.....	(1966)	203	15.7	319	267	19	67	22	30
1968-69.....	(1967)	187	15.4	288	208	82	34	80	30
1969-70.....	(1968)	210	14.0	294	273	73	263	17	34
1970-71.....	(1969)	359	15.2	547	268	517	862	278	35
1971-72.....	(1970)	552	23.5	1,298	222	990	683	1,087	24
1972-73.....	(1971)	639	19.2	1,225	462	761	726	730	60
1973-74 1/.....	(1972)	697	14.6	1,018	399	829	800	634	45
1974-75 2/.....	(1973)	513	20.5	1,050	318	700	750	750	27
1975-76 2/.....	(1974)	700	17.1	1,200	400		800		27



FEEIXGRAINS: Supply and Disappearance for Selected Major Competitors (Continued)

Marketing Year	: Designated:	: Area :	: Yield :	: Production:	: Domestic :	Exports			: Ending Stocks
	: Production:			: Production:	: Consump-	: July-June:	: Oct-Sept:	: Local Mar-	: Local Marketing Year
	: Year :			: tion :	: tion :			: Marketing Yr.:	
	: 1,000 :			: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: hectares:	Q/ha.		: m.t.	: m.t.	: m.t.	: m.t.	: m.t.	: m.t.

Barley (December-November)

Australia									
1967-68.....	(1967)	1,057	7.9	834	537	129	121	128	327
1968-69.....	(1968)	1,341	12.3	1,646	975	451	508	548	450
1969-70.....	(1969)	1,521	11.2	1,699	964	641	703	654	501
1970-71.....	(1970)	2,000	11.8	2,351	1,130	1,123	1,236	1,233	489
1971-72.....	(1971)	2,535	12.1	3,065	1,423	1,844	1,732	1,769	362
1972-73.....	(1972)	2,140	8.1	1,727	1,221	767	693	638	230
1973-74 1/.....	(1973)	1,914	12.9	2,467	1,184	830	1,000	1,200	313
1974-75 2/.....	(1974)	2,200	14.5	3,200	1,183	1,790	1,840	1,930	400

Barley (August-July)

Canada									
1967-68.....	(1967)	3,284	16.8	5,505	4,631	1,059	740	842	2,850
1968-69.....	(1968)	3,576	19.8	7,099	5,161	411	456	447	4,341
1969-70.....	(1969)	3,859	20.9	8,084	6,463	1,179	2,014	1,497	4,465
1970-71.....	(1970)	4,064	21.9	8,889	6,351	3,823	3,919	3,362	3,141
1971-72.....	(1971)	5,658	23.2	13,099	7,944	4,174	4,573	4,468	3,828
1972-73.....	(1972)	5,063	22.3	11,235	7,241	3,929	3,365	3,669	4,203
1973-74 1/.....	(1973)	4,839	21.1	10,224	7,442	2,638	2,500	2,565	4,420
1974-75 2/.....	(1974)	4,614	19.0	8,753	7,253	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,920

Total									
1967-68.....	(1967)	15,067	14.4	21,715	14,634	9,279	8,737	9,212	4,420
1968-69.....	(1968)	16,041	16.0	25,734	15,712	9,708	9,558	8,468	5,974
1969-70.....	(1969)	17,518	17.8	31,351	19,065	10,361	12,531	12,153	6,107
1970-71.....	(1970)	18,069	20.9	37,680	18,172	15,523	16,648	18,760	6,855
1971-72.....	(1971)	18,800	19.8	37,295	21,286	17,992	16,566	14,848	8,016
1972-73.....	(1972)	18,204	18.2	33,110	20,956	13,653	14,218	14,493	5,677
1973-74 1/.....	(1973)	18,773	22.9	42,914	22,128	14,876	14,985	18,557	7,906
1974-75 2/.....	(1974)	19,496	20.9	40,653	21,977	20,650	20,880	20,990	5,592

- 1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Projection.
 3/ Includes imports.



Summary of Feedgrain Exports from Selected Competitors
(In thousand metric tons)

Year Beginning July 1	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ^{1/}	1974-75 ^{2/}
Canada								
Barley	1,059	411	1,179	3,823	4,174	3,929	2,638	3,000
Corn	2	2	7	3	28	12	15	15
Oats	47	44	88	156	170	90	11	8
Sorghum	--	--	1	6	2	--	--	--
Total	1,108	457	1,275	3,968	4,374	4,031	2,664	3,023
Australia								
Barley	129	451	641	1,123	1,844	767	830	1,790
Corn	3	--	1	22	41	9	3	5
Oats	183	333	210	556	329	115	286	150
Sorghum	19	82	73	517	990	761	829	700
Total	334	866	925	2,218	3,204	1,652	1,948	2,645
Argentina								
Barley	124	205	33	112	97	109	153	130
Corn	3,186	3,968	4,346	5,333	4,601	2,847	5,198	5,800
Oats	313	201	144	217	110	179	180	170
Sorghum	558	1,339	1,523	2,149	1,243	1,156	2,879	3,500
Total	4,181	5,713	6,046	7,811	6,251	4,291	8,410	9,600
South Africa								
Corn	3,107	2,168	1,096	915	2,829	2,979	370	3,960
Oats	--	12	2	--	--	--	--	--
Sorghum	168	251	43	148	236	132	--	90
Total	3,275	2,431	1,141	1,063	3,065	3,111	370	4,050
Thailand								
Corn	1,221	1,289	1,503	1,663	2,111	1,214	2,132	1,900
Sorghum	49	53	71	121	148	97	190	185
Total	1,270	1,342	1,574	1,784	2,259	1,311	2,322	2,085
Total Feedgrains								
Barley	1,312	1,067	1,853	5,058	6,115	4,805	3,621	4,920
Corn	7,519	7,427	6,953	7,936	9,810	7,061	7,718	11,630
Oats	543	590	444	929	609	384	477	328
Sorghum	794	1,725	1,711	2,941	2,619	2,146	3,898	4,475
Total	10,168	10,809	10,961	16,864	19,153	14,396	15,714	21,403

^{1/} Preliminary
^{2/} Projection



Western Europe: Grains, supply-distribution
July-June 1968-69 through 1974-75

	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Domestic consumption		Stocks change
	Million ha.	Q/ha.	Million m.t.	Million m.t.	Million m.t.	Million m.t.	For feed m.t.	Total use m.t.	Million m.t.
Total grains: 1/									
1968-69	41.3	28.5	117.8	37.7	17.4	20.3	82.3	134.7	+ 3.4
1969-70	41.1	28.5	117.1	37.3	19.8	17.5	85.6	139.5	- 4.9
1970-71	41.0	27.8	113.9	43.0	15.4	27.6	86.9	142.0	- 0.5
1971-72	41.3	31.9	131.8	39.4	20.3	19.1	89.6	147.1	+ 3.8
1972-73	40.9	32.2	131.7	42.3	24.7	17.6	93.2	152.1	- 2.8
1973-74 2/	40.4	33.0	133.2	47.7	25.9	21.8	96.1	154.1	+ 0.9
1974-75 3/	41.2	32.9	139.0	39.8	25.1	14.7	94.7	153.7	0
Wheat:									
1968-69	17.9	26.4	47.2	12.8	9.3	3.5	11.7	48.6	+ 2.1
1969-70	17.3	26.1	45.1	12.7	11.1	1.6	13.7	51.0	- 4.3
1970-71	17.0	25.7	43.7	13.8	6.5	7.3	14.3	51.6	- 0.6
1971-72	17.1	30.1	51.4	12.2	8.7	3.5	13.8	51.4	+ 3.5
1972-73	16.8	30.5	51.4	13.6	12.9	0.7	16.4	54.4	- 2.3
1973-74 2/	16.1	31.3	50.7	12.9	12.5	0.4	12.6	50.0	+ 1.1
1974-75 3/	16.8	31.7	55.3	13.2	14.5	-1.3	16.2	54.0	0
Coarse grains: 4/									
1968-69	23.4	30.2	70.6	24.9	8.1	16.8	70.6	86.1	+ 1.3
1969-70	23.8	30.3	72.0	24.6	8.7	15.9	71.9	88.5	- 0.6
1970-71	24.0	29.2	70.2	29.2	8.9	20.3	72.6	90.4	+ 0.1
1971-72	24.2	33.2	80.4	27.2	11.6	15.6	75.8	95.7	+ 0.3
1972-73	24.1	33.4	80.3	28.7	11.8	16.9	76.8	97.7	- 0.5
1973-74 2/	24.3	34.1	82.5	34.8	13.4	21.4	83.5	104.1	- 0.2
1974-75 3/	24.4	33.7	83.7	26.6	10.6	16.0	78.5	99.7	0

1/ Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and sorghum (trade excludes products other than wheat flour).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Projection.

4/ Rye, barley, oats, corn and sorghum.

US: Total Grain Production and Supply-Distribution

Commodity and Year	Beginning Stocks	Acres	Yield per acre	Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consumption	
	Mil. M.T.	Mil. Acres	Metric tons	Mil. M.T.	Mil. M.T.	Mil. M.T.	for feed	total
TOTAL GRAINS:								
1961-62	115.4	156.9	1.02	160.3	.6	35.2	111.9	139.6
1962-63	101.5	145.6	1.09	158.3	.2	32.7	104.3	136.3
1963-64	91.0	150.6	1.13	170.8	.4	40.3	105.8	134.5
1964-65	87.4	146.9	1.07	156.6	.3	39.4	104.3	133.0
1965-66	71.9	145.6	1.23	179.2	.2	50.0	119.2	148.5
1966-67	52.8	147.7	1.22	179.8	.2	40.3	117.8	147.2
1967-68	45.3	159.6	1.27	203.3	.2	41.7	118.2	149.4
1968-69	58.7	152.4	1.29	197.1	.2	31.5	126.3	156.7
1969-70	67.8	143.2	1.40	200.1	.3	35.7	154.0	164.4
1970-71	68.1	142.6	1.28	182.1	.3	38.9	130.1	161.6
1971-72	30.0	154.0	1.51	232.4	.3	41.9	142.3	173.4
1972-73	67.4	141.3	1.58	223.3	.3	71.3	147.0	178.6
1973-74	41.1	156.2	1.49	232.5	.3	70.9	143.9	176.1
1974-75 2/	26.9	163.2	1.23	200.8	.3	56.7	119.0	151.9
1975-76	19.4							
WHEAT:								
1961-62	38.4	51.6	.65	33.5	.2	19.6	1.4	16.5
1962-63	36.0	43.7	.64	29.7	.1	17.5	.5	15.8
1963-64	32.5	45.5	.69	31.2	.1	23.3	.5	16.0
1964-65	24.5	49.8	.70	34.9	1/	19.7	1.9	17.5
1965-66	22.2	49.6	.72	35.8	1/	23.6	4.2	19.8
1966-67	14.6	49.9	.71	35.5	1/	20.3	2.6	18.2
1967-68	11.6	56.8	.70	41.0	1/	20.7	1.2	17.2
1968-69	14.7	55.3	.77	42.4	1/	14.8	4.2	20.1
1969-70	22.2	47.6	.83	39.3	1/	16.5	5.3	20.9
1970-71	24.1	43.6	.84	36.8	1/	20.1	5.1	20.9
1971-72	19.9	47.7	.92	44.0	1/	17.2	7.2	23.2
1972-73	23.5	47.3	.89	42.0	1/	32.2	5.2	21.4
1973-74	11.9	53.9	.86	46.6	.1	31.3	3.9	20.5
1974-75 2/	6.8	64.1	.76	48.5	1/	28.6	2.7	19.4
1975-76	7.3							
TOTAL FEEDGRAINS:								
1961-62	77.0	105.3	1.20	126.8	.4	15.6	110.5	123.1
1962-63	65.5	101.9	1.26	128.6	.1	15.2	107.8	120.5
1963-64	58.5	105.1	1.33	139.6	.3	17.0	105.3	118.5
1964-65	62.9	97.1	1.25	121.7	.3	19.7	102.4	115.5
1965-66	49.7	96.0	1.49	143.4	.2	26.4	115.1	128.7
1966-67	38.2	97.8	1.48	144.3	.2	20.0	115.2	129.0
1967-68	33.7	100.5	1.61	162.3	.2	21.0	117.0	131.2
1968-69	44.0	97.1	1.59	154.7	.2	16.7	122.1	136.6
1969-70	45.6	95.6	1.68	160.8	.3	19.2	125.7	143.5
1970-71	44.0	99.0	1.47	145.3	.3	18.8	124.0	140.7
1971-72	30.1	106.3	1.77	186.4	.3	24.7	135.1	150.2
1972-73	43.9	94.0	1.93	181.3	.3	39.1	141.8	157.2
1973-74	29.2	102.3	1.52	185.9	.2	39.6	140.0	155.6
1974-75 2/	18.5	99.4	1.53	152.3	.3	28.1	116.3	132.5
1975-76	20.1							
WHEAT:	Mil. bu.	M. acres	Bu./acre	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1971-72	731	47.7	33.9	1,618	1	632	266	855
1972-73	863	47.3	32.7	1,545	1	1,185	190	785
1973-74	439	53.9	31.7	1,711	1	1,148	146	754
1974-75	249	64.1	28.0	1,781	1	1,100-1,000	75-125	685-738
1975-76	243-293							
CORN:								
1971-72	667	64.0	88.1	5,641	1	796	3,978	4,387
1972-73	1,126	57.4	97.1	5,373	1	1,258	4,310	4,733
1973-74	709	61.8	91.3	5,643	1	1,225	4,212	4,647
1974-75	481	63.7	74.0	4,718	1	925-875	3,515-3,335	3,960-3,990
1975-76	315-335							
SORGHUM:								
1971-72	90	16.3	53.7	876	--	123	692	701
1972-73	142	13.4	60.4	809	--	212	660	666
1973-74	73	15.9	58.9	937	--	230	712	718
1974-75	62	13.6	46.5	632	--	160-140	506-516	514-524
1975-76	20-30							
BARLEY:								
1971-72	155	10.2	45.7	464	15	51	266	408
1972-73	175	9.7	43.6	423	14	66	238	383
1973-74	163	10.5	40.4	424	9	88	238	387
1974-75	119	8.5	38.2	325	15	50-40	198	354
1975-76	55-65							
OATS:								
1971-72	517	15.8	55.9	881	4	24	738	837
1972-73	541	13.5	51.2	692	3	22	711	804
1973-74	410	14.1	47.1	664	--	58	567	760
1974-75	254	13.6	47.7	649	2	30-20	652	745
1975-76	130-140							

Notes: Does not include adjustment for transshipments; includes major products.

1/ Less than 500,000 m.t.

2/ Exports, consumption and ending stocks for commodity year 1974-75 are based on the mid-points of the officially estimated ranges enumerated below.

World: Wheat Supply-Distribution, Marketing Years 1960-61
through 1974-75 1/

	Area Harvested	Yield	Beginning Stocks <u>2/</u>	Production	Total Stocks	Consumption Total <u>3/</u>
	Mil. Ha.	Q/ba.	Mil. MT	Mil. MT	Mil. MT	Mil. MT
1960-61	203.5	11.9	72.0	241.2	43.9	238.1
1961-62	203.1	11.2	75.1	227.1	47.2	238.9
1962-63	207.8	12.4	63.3	256.8	45.8	251.3
1963-64	207.4	11.5	68.8	237.5	58.3	246.0
1964-65	216.6	12.6	60.3	273.8	54.4	263.7
1965-66	216.4	12.2	70.4	263.4	61.1	282.2
1966-67	214.8	14.1	51.6	303.9	57.3	279.0
1967-68	219.3	13.4	76.5	293.4	53.1	288.3
1968-69	224.5	14.5	81.6	325.3	50.0	300.5
1969-70	217.7	14.1	106.4	306.2	55.3	319.0
1970-71	206.0	15.0	93.6	309.5	56.3	330.7
1971-72	211.6	16.2	72.4	342.4	56.0	341.3
1972-73	208.5	16.1	73.5	335.1	72.3	357.9
1973-74 <u>4/</u>	218.0	16.8	50.7	367.0	71.4	361.8
1974-75 <u>5/</u>	222.2	15.8	55.9	351.7	71.4	358.8
1975-76 <u>5/</u>			48.8			

1/ Data in this table are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years, and will therefore differ from July-June data appearing elsewhere in this report. 2/ Stocks data are only for selected countries and exclude such important countries as the USSR, the People's Republic of China and part of Eastern Europe for which stocks data are not available; the aggregate stocks level have, however, been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in USSR grain stocks. 3/ For countries for which stock data are not available, or for which no adjustments have been made for year-to-year changes, consumption estimates assume a constant stock level. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Projection.



World: Coarse Grains Supply Distribution Marketing Years 1/
1960-61 through 1974-75

	Area Harvested Million Ha.	Yield Q/ha.	Beginning Stocks <u>2/</u> Million MT	Production Million MT	Total Exports Million MT	Consumption Total <u>3/</u> Million MT
1960-61	270.0	15.4	89.0	415.8	26.0	406.1
1961-62	263.8	15.1	98.7	397.2	33.6	411.9
1962-63	260.2	15.9	84.0	414.5	32.2	416.4
1963-64	267.6	15.9	82.1	424.3	35.8	420.8
1964-65	263.4	16.0	85.6	422.5	38.0	429.7
1965-66	259.9	16.9	78.4	438.6	47.0	455.2
1966-67	260.9	17.9	61.8	467.3	42.7	463.1
1967-68	266.4	18.5	66.0	492.1	44.2	481.1
1968-69	266.7	18.6	77.0	497.1	39.7	493.7
1969-70	269.7	19.3	80.4	519.5	46.8	525.9
1970-71	270.1	19.0	74.0	514.2	52.9	530.1
1971-72	272.8	20.9	58.1	569.0	55.2	551.3
1972-73	271.0	20.4	75.8	553.0	69.5	571.6
1973-74 <u>4/</u>	281.6	21.4	57.2	603.2	79.2	608.4
1974-75 <u>5/</u>	286.6	19.7	52.0	564.3	64.6	578.5
1975-76 <u>5/</u>			37.8			

Data in this table are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years, and will therefore differ from July-June data appearing elsewhere in this report. 2/ Stocks data are only for selected countries and exclude such important countries as the USSR, the People's Republic of China and part of eastern Europe for which stocks data are not available; the aggregate stocks level have, however, been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in USSR grain stocks. 3/ For countries for which stock data are not available, or for which no adjustments have been made for year-to-year changes, consumption estimates assume a constant stock level. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Projection.

World: Total Grain Supply-Distribution Marketing Years 1/
1960-61 through 1974-75

	Area Harvested Million Ha.	Yield Q/Ha.	Beginning Stocks <u>2/</u> Million MT	Production Million MT	Total Exports Million MT	Consumption Total Million MT
1960-61	473.5	13.9	161.0	657.0	69.9	644.2
1961-62	466.9	13.4	173.8	624.3	80.8	650.8
1962-63	468.0	14.3	147.3	671.3	78.0	667.7
1963-64	475.0	13.9	150.9	661.8	94.1	666.8
1964-65	480.0	14.5	145.9	696.3	92.4	693.4
1965-66	476.3	14.7	148.8	702.0	108.1	737.4
1966-67	475.7	16.2	113.4	771.2	100.0	742.1
1967-68	485.7	16.2	142.5	785.5	97.3	769.4
1968-69	491.2	16.7	158.6	822.4	89.7	794.2
1969-70	487.4	16.9	186.8	825.7	102.1	844.9
1970-71	476.1	17.3	167.6	823.7	109.2	860.8
1971-72	484.4	18.8	130.5	911.4	110.4	892.6
1972-73	479.5	18.5	149.3	888.1	141.8	929.5
1973-74 <u>4/</u>	499.6	19.4	107.9	970.2	150.6	970.2
1974-75 <u>5/</u>	508.8	18.0	107.9	916.0	136.0	937.3
1975-76 <u>5/</u>			86.6			

1/ Data in this table are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years, and will therefore differ from July-June data appearing elsewhere in this report. 2/ Stocks data are only for selected countries and exclude such important countries as the USSR, the People's Republic of China and part of Eastern Europe for which stocks data are not available; the aggregate stocks level have, however, been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in USSR grain stocks. 3/ For countries for which stock data are not available, or for which no adjustments have been made for year-to-year changes, consumption estimates assume a constant stock level. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Projection.

Note: Includes wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and sorghum.

*File
Agriculture*

November 8, 1974

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Now that the election is behind us, I must call to your attention a basic inequity in our society which must not be allowed to continue. Not only will your own programs suffer, but the welfare of all of our citizens.

Until very recently everyone -- except for the farmers -- took cheap food and fibre as their inherent right. And if you don't stop the potentially disastrous drive of Messrs. Ash, Butz and Frick to dismantle the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, we will all pay higher prices for food in a very short time. Furthermore, promises like you made in Iowa to help farmers -- and in this I quite agree with you -- cannot possibly be fulfilled without an organization like ASCS.

Shortly after writing you on October 9th, I asked all 3,000 county ASCS offices and 3,000 county agricultural agents to answer a questionnaire. I have heard from farmers and officials from coast-to-coast and border-to-border -- and to date, not one agrees with the above officials or says the ASCS programs are not important. This is the first time in 28 years of surveying that some have not attacked me, personally, and others have not said the program should be drastically curtailed. By this I do not mean to imply that some would not do either or both -- only that it is interesting I have not received this type of reply to date. Eventually I will summarize the replies I get -- all of them -- and send the summary not only to you but every Member of Congress.

In the meantime, I will send you some of the highlights but first, I would like to analyze the motives of those who are bringing about this drastic disservice to our entire nation.



- - -

First, all three gentlemen -- Messrs. Ash, Butz, and Frick -- have each personally stressed with me the absolute necessity of balancing the Budget. Ever since I came to Washington in 1941 and began travelling around the country, I have never found anyone who did not want to balance the Budget (except in emergencies). But always at the other guy's expense. But here we have these three gentlemen ranting against ACP and ASCS spending but providing more and more funds for SCS. How, in the name of fairness, can you justify increasing SCS more than you cut ASCS when SCS money goes for salaries and ASCS money is matched by farmers to get conservation practices on the land?

Almost every county that reported in the survey, showed that SCS had as many employees as ASCS with a car for each employee (ASCs has none). And ASCS reaches from twice as many to ten times as many farmers.

Second, when the administrator of a program tries to eliminate it, his motives should certainly be looked into -- particularly when Congress has told him, year after year, not to.

Third, why is it Messrs. Ash, Butz and Frick completely ignore the overwhelming wishes of Congress -- particularly those of men like Senators Aiken, Young, etc? I would remind you, for example, that Senators Aiken and Stafford of Vermont always supported the ACP but Congressman Mallary supported Messrs. Ash, Butz and Frick in their restrictions of money and red tape on the ACP. To be sure, after the statewide "howl" from Vermont, Congressman Mallary finally modified his extreme position. But Vermont farmers don't forget and this was part of the reason for Vermont electing its first Democrat to the U.S. Senate since the Republican Party was formed over a century ago.

Fourth, have you really looked into the reasons why Messrs. Ash, Butz and Frick are dismantling the most successful organization ever devised by man to reach those feeding him and thru them the land and water? No nation ever approached the efficient way of doing this the way ASCS has. A comparison of ASCS costs vs. SCS is actually ludicrous. I am not saying SCS does not do a lot of good. I am only saying ASCS not only does a lot more for the U.S. consumers, but does it a lot cheaper.

Just like our Founding Fathers did an incredible job for all of us, so did the Congress when they passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in 1936. After wasting our natural resources to the point of Dust Bowls and economic ruin, Congress turned us around. But we were so successful that we think it is automatic to have cheap food and fibre. With almost every magazine currently on the news stands and with many TV specials featuring the World's Food Crisis, it behooves someone in your Administration to re-examine the full value of ASCS before Administrator Frick can fully implement his orders now in the 50 state ASCS offices. Firing 1,600 to 3,000 county ASCS trained and dedicated people before Congress can act is ridiculous.

When you realize the 1973 and 1974 Programs are being administered simultaneously; when you realize the Senate has passed a Bill to extend these Programs through December 1975; when you realize that the 1973 Program was fully funded because of Court Action; when you realize that Messrs. Ash, Butz and Frick impounded half of the 1974 Program funds against the wishes of Congress; when you realize that Congress will soon revise Mr. Frick's drastic restrictions which he applied in complete violation of Congress' wishes, I think you will realize the folly of firing dedicated employees only to have to refill these positions in a very few weeks.

The enclosed quotes are samples of what I have received from every state in the nation.

Best Personal Regards,

Robert M. Koch
President

Enclosure



SOME SIGNIFICANT QUOTES
FROM 1974 SURVEY OF ASCS
COMMITTEEMEN AND COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

- From Michigan:** "Here in Michigan each county ACP development group was asked to make suggestions for practices to be included in the 1975 Program. Almost every county recommended that liming, tiling, cover crops, ditching and anti-pollution practices be included in 1975. Yet we're told that our State Development Group did not make those recommendations to Washington because they had already been told they would not be accepted. How the hell do they expect to get grass root input if they stop it before it gets there?"
- From Mississippi:** "The 1973 REAP was a fairly good program (not as good as the previous ACP). However, compared to the 1974 RECP, it was great. The 1974 RECP was and is a disaster. This is due to the increased involvement of SCS in the program."
- From Georgia:** "The late confused program was very frustrating to office help and farmers. We are also operating under difficulty with reduced help... the directives and instructions to staff are so complicated as to be beyond understanding - if the staff cannot comprehend, how can you explain it to a farmer?!"
- From Montana:** "If we could have our 1970 program back we could do some good. Now all practices are the responsibility of the SCS - and you know technicians (the 1974 is a disaster)."
- From Colorado:** "Force the Budget Bureau to fund the program to the extent authorized by Congress. Issue regulations and instructions to ASC Committees at the beginning of the 1975 program year, not in the middle of the year as was done for 1973 and 1974. Appoint state ASC committeemen who are in favor of the conservation programs, who have participated in them on their own farms or will promote them in the state instead of hindering their use by farmers."
- From Texas:** "The major reason the general public resents the Conservation Program is because of the large number of SCS employees. Everyone thinks the programs are the cause of the large crews of men and fleets of autos and pickups. Most people do not resent the help the farmers get to help carry out the practice as they realize the need to conserve the soil. What they resent is the huge number of employees it takes to operate it. The city people and general public was much more receptive to the programs when one county committee employee did the same job that it takes several SCS employees to do. There will never be a successful or economically operated program until it is set up by ASC County and Community Committees and operated by the elected committee with all the field work performed by personnel directed by county committees. When this is done there will again be a good sound program."

- From Oregon: "No long term agreements were accepted since SCS could not prepare a required conservation plan of operation due to their increased work load. Since the reduction in force in July 1973 reassignment of jobs in the State office has caused a situation where it is impossible to obtain any answers."
- From Iowa: "We have had about 200 requests (about 110 could be approved) for the 1973 REAP which includes County Committee option practices. We have about 8 requests for the 1974 RECP and only 4 have begun work to date. This shows the difference between a program which is benefiting the farmer and one which is available in name only which does not include practices which farmers in this county can use."
- From Arkansas: "This office could do a much better job of administering this program if we had more advance information. The upper echelons need to quit throwing in more and more red tape."
- From Minnesota: "The majority of the practices we have signed up are under the 1973 REAP Program (which includes the old 1970 ACP practices) because the objectives and requirements make it hard to qualify for cost-sharing in the 1974 RECP Program. WHAT WE NEED IS THE OLD ACP BACK TO REALLY GET THE FARMERS INTERESTED AGAIN IN CONSERVATION PRACTICES!!!"
- From Kentucky: "The 1974 RECP Program does not meet the needs of this area. The practices referred to in this program are so tied up in red tape that the farmer refused to accede to all demands of the SCS. What is needed is a broad list of conservation practices that the county committee can choose from so that they meet the conservations of the area. SCS is killing the conservation program for these mountain farmers who so badly need conservation."
- From Pennsylvania: "We have just sustained a personnel cut back based on 1974 fiscal year computer projections for work load...there is nothing fair about the cut backs. The Administration assumes that there will be no 1975 REAP Program. We want a 1975 Program now, which has all the old cost share rates and practices that we had prior to 1970. We want SCS kept out of the determination of needs on lime, fertilizer, seeding and top dressing practices."
- From Ohio: "Because of the restrictions placed on 73 and 74 Conservation programs by the Agr. Administrators Frick, Person, Hunter, etc., County Committee couldn't possibly use their allocations because of time and limited practices available with no County Committee options. Drive through country and see how many soil saving practices were put on without cost share. Lime, tile fertilizer and seed used in Agr. programs on farms without cost share was off by 60 - 70% from years with good ACP practices."
- From Maryland: "As the program tightened up in 1974, we feel it will be even more restrictive in 1975 and future years. We feel the basic ACP practices are needed in this era of high food production demand and high production costs. We could spend more dollars if the older practices were brought back at which time more producers could avail themselves of our ACP-RECP."

- From Wisconsin:** "We must revert back to the flexibility of the 1970 ACP Program to run any kind of an effective program. Another program like 1974 and we might as well get out of business because farmers cannot accept and live with it."
- From North Carolina:** "The County Committee approved 15 requests for 1974 RECP and the SCS hired 2 additional employees to help perform the work. They now have 6 employees and ASCS has 5 and ASCS supervises the work on 3400 farms taking requests, making approvals, making payments and spotchecking practices, etc. and unless ASCS budget is increased it appears that we will have to reduce employees by 1. Long term agreements were requested in April and turned over to SCS and SCS did not return the CPO until September and we only have 2 agreements. With all the details and specification requirements for 1974 RECP and with no more farms participating than we have, we feel that this program is not practical and that the monies appropriated for conservation work be made available through a program similar to the old ACP with the County Committee having complete authority to determine practices to be included in the program and that the money available for this program be doubled in comparison with recent years."
- From Illinois:** "If the selection of 1975 practices is limited to those offered by Washington, this county will not spend the allocated cost share funds since final decisions of eligibility will be up to the local county conservationist. The level of completion of needed permanent type practices has declined to a ridiculous level despite county committee willingness to cost share the maximum."
- From New York:** "If we want to have a good sound cost-sharing program, we must have one the way county committees want it and not like Washington thinks it should be."
- From Alabama:** "1974 RECP: This program was so tied up with the referral problem until farmers could not timely know what they could expect and this fact alone was the reason we had sufficient funds under this program."
- From Nebraska:** "74 program does not meet the needs of farmers in our area. Concept has changed. It is almost impossible for any one to qualify for participation. Program made up for erosion control which we do have, but impossible to qualify under the program. This is our reason for excess funds. We recommend going back to 1973 practices which were workable and realistic."
- From Missouri:** "We think ACP practices should relate back to 1970 practices. We think practices should be developed in the county based on need. We think the ACP Program should be funded as Congress authorized."
- From Oklahoma:** "We could have used much more money if the Program had been timely approved. In Oklahoma, all practices must be referred to SCS, which creates unnecessary delay. Many vegetative practices cannot be timely approved. This prevents many producers from carrying out their practice at the optimum time. The "administrative" requirement that land be subject to a "significant" amount of erosion before it can be approved was not intended by Congress."
- 

From Maine:

"It is this County's opinion that the 1974 RECP is an impossible program to administer and that the conservation benefits cannot be achieved as it is constructed. The restrictions do not allow landowners the flexibility to farm in the northeast area and still practice good conservation. Farmers in this area pray that in 1975 we will revert back to a conservation program that will do the job that was intended."

From Indiana:

"My County Committee feels we need to get away from the bureaucratic type of program we had for 1974. The power to select practices and approve farms for cost-sharing must remain with the County Committee and on a local basis if our program is to be effective. Agriculture is as different by as many counties as we have in this great country of ours, and effective usage of funds can only be done by a local committee making policies to best serve the local farmers."

From Kansas:

"What we need is a definite conservation program that can be depended on to continue from year to year. The program should be funded at a level that is comparable to present conditions. Instead of reducing the allocation it should be increased. The conservation program should include all practices that will control soil erosion. Also, with the need we have for grain and the high cost of commercial fertilizer limestone should be included. Farmers are beginning to realize that a crop rotation which includes legumes is needed to maintain crop production. Limestone is needed for legumes. We also believe the Soil Conservation Service needs to be instructed to make a better effort to promote conservation work."

From West Virginia:

"Revision of many restrictive program regulations would certainly increase the need for additional cost-share funding. The restrictions I relate to are things like lifespan, requirement that fertilizer go on with aglime, seeding dates, SCS technical standards, etc."

From Idaho:

"There should be more local control for REAP and RECP practices. What is good for South isn't necessarily what we need in _____ county. Let the county committee make some decisions on this."

From Utah:

"The 1974 RECP has been so restrictive it has been hard to administer and farmers have become disgusted with it and lost interest."

From New Hampshire:

"We feel that the 1974 RECP is too restrictive to be of much use to the type of agriculture we have here, which is chiefly dairying. Would like to see a return to the old (1970) program and also name "ACP". Farmers understand that and it is much simpler than the fancy names given to the program since ACP."

From South Dakota:

"We have trouble in getting timely servicing from SCS. Right now we have nearly 65 referrals outstanding over 45 days - some dating back to April, 1974. Most of these we know have been completed, but not checked by SCS. We have 50+ applications for dug-outs or dams and 10 applications for wells. We could use \$20,000 right now to complete wells and dug-outs before freeze up."

- From Virginia: "The 1974 RECP has some good points, but in Virginia the practice requirements are being interpreted by SCS in such a strict sense that only a few practices are being completed by farmers. As an example, only 50 farms enrolled to begin with because the majority of our farmers disqualified themselves. Only 20 of the 50 are being completed, earning about two-thirds of the 1974 RECP county allocation."
- From Florida: "If funds had been received at proper time we could have used 25% more funds than we were allocated for REAP and RECP."
- From Tennessee: "I would like to see RECP done away with. Let us go back to 1970 practices. I have been advised by office that pressure was put on by D. D. not to return to '70 practices. Our farmers just will not sign under RECP, don't like all procedures have to go through like all authority SCS has over Program. You know as well as I that SCS only gives prompt service to the larger farms."
- From Texas: "We need a 1973 or prior year type program - strictly under the supervision of the County Committee. In our ASC District alone we have approximately four (4) area SCS conservationist - each one issues different directives to their District Conservationist(s) on the same subject. It looks like the SCS State Office in Temple, Texas could issue the same or single regulation or directive (at least generally) to all SCS-SCD (Districts). It takes entirely too long for SCS to approve a vegetative cover practice and refer it back to the County ASCS Office, or any type practice for that matter. A good many times a preliminary referral is received after the practice is completed and reported by the farmer - then we wait several days for the final referral."
- From Mississippi: "Many, many approvals have been canceled simply because the farmer became discouraged. Many were discouraged by SCS representatives. If referrals had been timely serviced, we could have served many, many more farmers. I felt that the farmer was talked out of things so that SCS could catch up with backlog."
- From Oregon: "The 1974 RECP doesn't seem to fit our area. We can't make it fit anything. A lack of personnel to do technical work on dams is slowing us down. We really need a better interpretation of the 1974 Program. We have been clearing brush and seeding pasture under ACP and REAP but the 1974 Program won't fit us. It's valueless."
- From Wisconsin: "It is my feeling, and that of my County Committee, that practices should not be handed down from Washington and State offices."
- From Montana: "1974 practices offered are restrictive. Do not apply to Montana."
- From Ohio: "Farmers in this area have about given up on any response from Washington as to their needs."
- From Illinois: "Federal funds for soil conservation is the best investment for all the people."

_____, Texas
September 18, 1974

Robert M. Koch, Pres.
National Limestone Institute, Inc.
1315 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Koch:

I am sure that by now you know the 1974 RE Program is a complete failure. After the administration finally gave us a program they killed it by having the Soil Conservation Service go out on all requests to make a need determination. They, the SCS, have been afraid to make a determination or take a stand on these requests because they might get some bad publicity. One remark of some farmers of this County was that the SCS employees could kill a half day and not say anything. Therefore there was not much of a 74-RE Program this year.

The thing that saved the day was the ASCS getting the 1973 RE Program. Even though it was late, the County Committee administered the 1973 RE Program and we did do a lot of good with it in _____ County.

Regarding the 1974 Long Term Agreements, we had several to sign up for it, but most of the farmers, after spending excess time with the SCS Technicians and not being able to get any commitment from them on a farm plan, cancelled their requests and used the 1973 RE Program.

We have two LTA agreements. These farmers have been trying for three months to get a plan from the local Soil Conservation Service. There is no plan yet and SCS can't say when either one will be ready.

Now this looks rather odd as we serve approximately 1700 farms in this ASCS office. We are staffed with a manager, one full time clerk and a part time clerk. The local SCS has about 150 co-operators and two (2) LTA agreements. The SCS has six (6) personnel and five (5) trucks and can't make two farm plans in three months.

It appears to me that there should be a close look at the SCS throughout and that it should be determined if an organization that is so expensive to the taxpayer and does so little good for the nation should be continued. It is a known fact that in _____ most of the SCS technicians will tell you they are only waiting around for retirement.

I have been with the ASCS since 19__ - worked County performance, District performance and have been a County Office Manager since 19__. Our County Committee has administered the ACP Program all these years until the 1974 RE Program and they have done an outstanding job. Until this year we did not have all this delay and confusion that is associated with telling the farmer what the County Committee will do, then having the farmer go to the SCS where they completely confuse the farmer.

We are hopeful that this bad situation can be remedied in the near future.

Yours very truly,

file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. KENNETH R. COLE, JR.
MR. WILLIAM E. TIMMONS

FROM:

for WARREN RUSTAND *WRW*

SUBJECT:

Approved Presidential Activity

Please take the necessary steps to implement the following and confirm with Mrs. Nell Yates, ext. 2699. The appropriate briefing paper should be submitted to Dr. David Hoopes.

Event: Presentation of Thanksgiving Turkey by the National Turkey Federation

Date: Monday - November 11, 1974 Time: 12:30 p.m. Duration: 5 mins.

Location: The Rose Garden

Press Coverage: Press Photo

SPECIAL NOTE: Senator Jesse Helms transmitted the request from Mr. G. L. Walts, Executive Vice President of the National Turkey Federation

cc: Mr. Hartmann
Mr. Marsh
Mr. Cheney
Dr. Hoopes
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nessen
Mr. O'Donnell
Mrs. Yates
✓ Mr. Ross



11/11

file

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 11, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE PRESENTATION OF A THANKSGIVING TURKEY
BY THE
NATIONAL TURKEY FOUNDATION

THE ROSE GARDEN

12:48 P.M. EST

Thank you very, very much. The district that I used to represent, as you know, was quite a turkey producing area, and they were always very thoughtful at Thanksgiving time. And I think the turkey is a very symbolic part of our whole Thanksgiving weekend, and I am deeply grateful that the White House will have, I am sure, a delicious as well as symbolic turkey Thanksgiving.

END

(12:49 P.M. EST)



file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: October 21, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: NORM ROSS

FROM: WARREN RUSTAND
~~DAVID PARKER~~

RE: Desire of National Turkey Federation to
present President a turkey for Thanksgiving

The attached is being sent to you for your advice and
recommendation.

Would you advise as soon as possible.

Thank you.

COMMENTS:



10/22

JESSE HELMS
NORTH CAROLINA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 17, 1974

OCT 21 1974

RECEIVED

U.S. SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Mr. Warren Rustand
Appointments Secretary to President Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Warren:

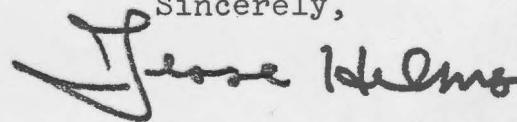
Enclosed is a letter from Mr. G. L. Walts,
Executive Vice President of the National Turkey
Federation.

The letter is self-explanatory, but I would
like to add that the President of the National Turkey
Federation is Mr. W. H. Shepard, Jr. of Goldsboro,
North Carolina. Mr. Shepard is an outstanding citizen
of my state and it would be a great honor for North
Carolina if he is able to make this presentation.

If you need further information concerning this
request, please call Mr. Walts, or Charlie Black of my
staff.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,



JESSE HELMS:bf

cc: Mr. G. L. Walts
Reston, Virginia

Mr. W. H. Shepard, Jr.
Goldsboro, North Carolina



National Turkey Federation

SERVING THE NATION'S TURKEY INDUSTRY

Reston International Center, Suite 302, Reston, Virginia 22091

Lew Walts, Executive Vice President

703 860-0120

October 16, 1974

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

For 28 consecutive years the National Turkey Federation has been privileged to present a turkey to the President of the United States, commemorating the rich heritage of our country's original Thanksgiving.

These presentations have been successful in focusing the attention of the American public on the many blessings they enjoy in observing this festive Holiday.

This year Thanksgiving is November 28. We would very much appreciate making the presentation on November 19 or 20. However, it is obvious we would defer specific dates in recognition of your very busy schedule.

It is sincerely hoped, Mr. President, the National Turkey Federation will be accorded the honor of making this presentation to you.

Sincerely yours,

G. L. Walts
Executive Vice President

GLW:sm

file

November 19, 1974

Mr. Norman Ross, Jr.
Room 218
Domestic Council - White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Ross,

I would like to thank you personally for the understanding and concern you showed a group of East Texas Cattle and Dairy producers October 9, in your office at the White House. I was a member of that group and was very much impressed by your personal concern. It has been over six weeks since the visit in your office and there is no relief in sight as of yet for these two segments that are a vital part of the "back-bone" of our country. Therefore, I am trying once again to appeal to you the great necessity for someone to draw the President's attention to the seriousness of the matter.

I know that the President has imposed import quota's on Canadian beef and pork imports. This is not enough! This one little step will not serve as a pacifier for the livestock and dairy industries. What about New Zealand and Australia who are using the United States as a "dumping ground" for all their excesses?

As we pointed out to you in our meeting on October 9, over 10% of the beef consumed in the U.S. is imported from other nations; mainly New Zealand and Australia.

USDA facts and figures on beef imports were and are still misleading! For instance-----East Texas Congressman Ray Roberts told us during our visit to his office that "the U.S. exports more beef than it imports". We got the same response in other visits to Texas---and non-Texas Congressman. Even you, Mr. Ross, indicated to us that the administration believed only two to three percent of the beef consumed in the U.S. was imported. We pointed out to you, using USDA's own figures that beef imports exceeded well above the 10% figure.

According to USDA figures, total domestic production of beef in 1973 was 20.6 billion pounds. Imports were 2.5 billion including live beef.



Estimates for 1974 place slaughter of cattle at 45.3 million head with 38.9 being produced in the U.S. and 9 million will be imported boneless. This amounts to a total of nearly 15 percent of total beef imports.

This is a long way from USDA estimates of two to three percent.

With the beef we have in this country, there is no good reason for importing beef of any amount, while our own cattlemen suffer catastrophic economic reversals.

As many cattle and dairy producers have pointed out before there is a great discrepancy in estimates of how much beef is imported into this country for consumption.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, says two or three percent—Senator Lloyd Bentson working with the cattlemen, says eleven percent—USDA says imports subject to quota's will be 18 percent under 1973—Cattlemen, with the assistance of Senator Lloyd Bentson show a rise in imports this year as high as 14.8 percent.

At the same time foreign beef imports are flooding our market, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are continuing to give away U.S. grain; therefore, spiraling the costs up for grain purchased by U.S. beef and dairy producers.

Grain is a commodity needed worldwide. We have some excess to sell at good prices on the world market. But those prices also must be paid by our own consumers, including beef and dairy producers.

Corn and other feed grains are essential as animal rations for producing meat and dairy products; as well as being essential to diets of the American consumers. Because of high feed costs, there are fewer grain-fed cattle these days. That means fewer high grade cuts of meat for months ahead.

The administration cannot wait until next year to take note of this squeeze. There are 50 more days of feeding time left in this year. Losses are continuously rising. Feed costs are at an all-time peak. Today the cattle market

report was 450# to 500# calf .17¢ to .25¢ per pound. Mr. Ross, this tells me a 500# calf would bring an average of .21¢ or \$105.00. It takes approximately 240 days to get a calf of this size ready for market. My records on my herd tell's me the costs for feed alone on each head is approximately \$192.00. These Figures also tell me I am losing approximately \$87.00 per head. For a taxpayer selling 100 head this amounts to \$8,700.00 loss per year on feed alone. This does not take into consideration the other necessary expenditures to operate; Such as, fertilizer \$160.00 per ton, when in 1973, I purchased the same fertilizer for \$72.00—and hay wire per roll \$35.00 to \$45.00—as in 1973 the same hay wire cost \$14.50 per roll. These are only a few of the increases that are putting the cattlemen and dairy men out of business.

Believe me, Mr Ross, you just cannot get into a business of this nature overnight. It takes many years to get a profitable beef production established. Once the foundation herds are slaughtered, years will be needed to build them back. Currently auction and sale barns all over the country are flooded with sales of these foundation herds due to the high cost of maintainence.

It is going to take some firm, harsh decisions on the part of the President. The public lost much trust in the government during the Watergate scandal. Secrecy, coupled with intentionally misleading the public were at the roots of the scandal. I challange President Ford, through you, Mr. Ross to get the correct beef and dairy import percentage before the public openly.

It is my opinion that if the President will attempt to bring the government back to the American people and out of the politically minded, fat and lazy Senate and Congress; he will regain much of this lost respect. Without such proof to the American citizens, I feel it is a waste of effort and finance for President Ford to ask for the 1976 Presidential election.

The first image of President Ford was a blessing after going through this dreadful Watergate scandal. However, he is following now the footsteps of a fallen down-graded administration that had lost all public respect.

For instance, the former President agreed with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the things he knew about and he trusted him on the things he didn't know about. This seems to be the exact relationship between President Ford and Mr. Kissinger.

For the past five years U.S. foreign policy has been almost totally dominated by one man——Dr. Henry A Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger's domination of foreign policy has continued into President Ford's administration——It seems President Ford leans heavily on Dr. Kissinger as did the former President.

Take for instance the grant to India for grain by Dr. Kissinger October 29. U.S. taxpayers will be paying for this and other such grants and at a time our own country is in a great economic condition.

If President Ford continues to let the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture give away domestic produced grain to be paid for by U.S. taxpayers and at the same time flood our U.S. market with imported beef that want even stand up under USDA inspections; as well as pull the "bridal" off the Food Chain Store operators so they can sky-rocket the retail price to consumers——If this continues, we are indeed fighting a losing battle.

It is in my opinion Mr. Ross, that you are a well-informed, receptive counciler to the President and that you can exert a lot of influence. I have written to President Ford myself, October 17. My letter probably "fell" into the "round filing cabinet" next to his desk; if it got that far——I never got an answer.

Someone has got to get the President to see the need for him to take a strong, hard, firm stand against the very things that are causing our Country to go under dictatorship.

President Ford has impressed me with the faith he says he has in God, our heavenly father. I can depend on that faith——I hope I can depend on President Gerald R Ford.

Due to the concern you have already shown, I am trusing you will get my message to the President,

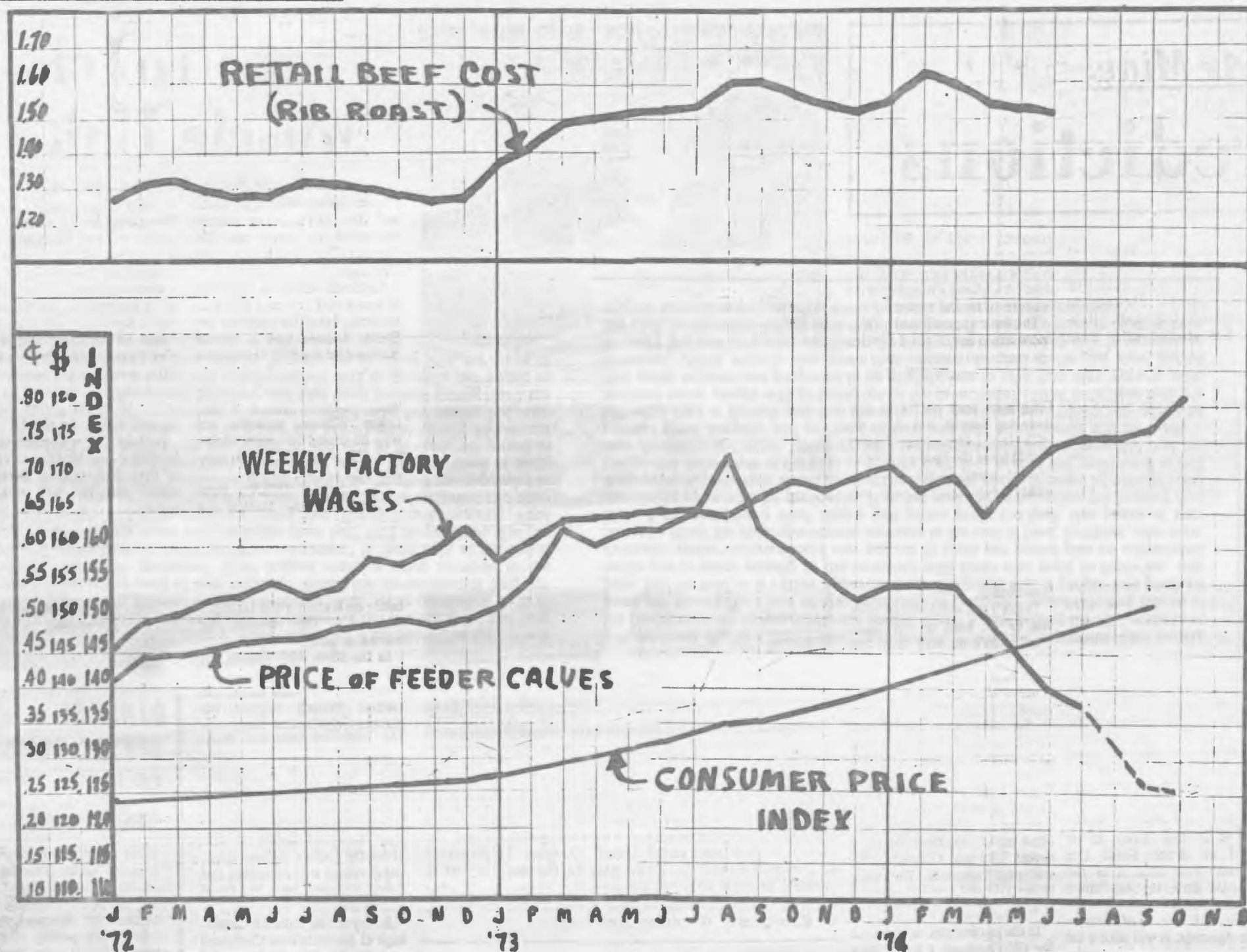
Sincerely,

Mrs. Ruth Godwin

Mrs. Ruth Godwin

P.S. Attached you will find a draft drawn up from USDA reports. I hope you will find it interesting.





How bad is the cattle producers plight? What caused it? What should be done about it? How long will it take for nature to take its course? What are the short and long term results if nature is allowed to take its course? Did cattle producers do it to themselves? What is the level of beef imports? Would the curtailment of beef imports help the domestic producer? What impact would a price increase to the producer and feeder have on food cost to the consumer? Is there light at the end of the tunnel? Who, and how many will reach the other end? Will the result be that the consumer will take a beating on more food items then, like he is now, on sugar, steel and energy? What can and should be done about the millions of underfed and starving people around the world? The above graph clearly shows what has happened to the price of feeder cattle in the past two and one-half years - dropped from 48 cents per pound in mid 1972 and 62 cents per pound in mid 1973 to 26 cents per pound in October 1974. The graph also shows that during this same period factory wages and consumer prices continued to increase at a near constant rate. Not shown, but, also well known facts, the cost of feed, fertilizer and wire have doubled during this time period. Other facts are, it now costs approximately \$212 or 53 cents per pound to raise the 400 pound feeder calf that sells for 26 cents per pound or \$104, for a loss of

\$108 per head. Further, that it costs approximately 50 cents per pound of gain to take the feeder calf to 1,050 pound choice weight which is now selling for 39½ cents to 40 cents per pound, for a loss of approximately 10 cents per pound for each pound of gain. Still further, it is rather apparent from the graph that if people who produce cattle are to share equally in the economy with those who work in factories, (for example) feeder calves should now sell for 73 cents per pound plus an adjustment factor to offset the disproportionate increase in the cost of feed, fertilizer, and wire. Also, if the consumers want choice and prime grain fed beef, this phase of beef production must also be profitable. It is not possible to calculate the impact that these price adjustments would have on the consumer cost - because inbetween costs and profits have risen in the past 14 months such that beef at the retail level is still near recent record highs. However, isn't the consumer willing to recognize that the present gross inequity will not long endure and that adjustments will be made - either by plan or default and that the only real questions are: Which way will it be and how many people will go bankrupt in the meantime? USDA data does indicate that quota imports are projected to be slightly less in 1974 than they were in 1973. However, USDA reports also show that imports doubled in the ten year period between 1965 and 1974, whereas domestic production increased by only 20 percent. In any case, is there any debate as to which producer (foreign or domestic) should have priority to the domestic market when domestic production is in jeopardy?

U. S. EXPORT SALES REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24, 1974

F.1

Marketing year 1974/75 outstanding export sales plus cumulative shipments showed the following changes during the week ending November 24:

<u>WHEAT</u>	+31.8 mil. bu. (+865 thous. M.T.) India accounted for most of the increase (28 mil. bu.).
<u>CORN</u>	+8.6 mil. bu. (+218 thous. M.T.) Increases were reported for other Western Europe (4.4 mil. bu.), Eastern Europe (2.3 mil. bu.) and Africa (1.9 mil. bu.).
<u>GRAIN SORGHUM</u>	-0.1 mil. bu.
<u>BARLEY</u>	-2.9 mil. bu.
<u>OATS</u>	-3.1 mil. bu.
<u>SOYBEANS</u>	-7.3 mil. bu. <i>decrease</i> A 9.8 mil. bu. in outstanding sales to unknown destinations was partially offset by small increases reported for Japan and the Republic of China.
<u>SOYBEAN MEAL</u>	-127.6 thous. M.T. The EEC total was reduced by 155 thous. metric tons.
<u>SOYBEAN OIL</u>	+7.2 mil. lb.

Approvals under the daily reporting system for Nov. 25-Dec. 3 were:

WHEAT	96,525 M. T. (all to Pakistan). —
CORN	390,000 M.T. (all to Mexico).

Inspections for export, especially corn and soybeans, have increased significantly during recent weeks, as shown below:

	<u>CORN</u>	<u>WHEAT</u>	<u>SOYBEANS</u>
<u>WEEKLY AVERAGE:</u>			
USDA estimate for year	16.8-17.8	18.7-20.6	9.3-9.9
Marketing year through 12/6	17.6	19.9	8.8
Latest 6 weeks	20.7	21.0	13.2

December 10, 1974



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

EXPORT SALES REPORT

Comments on December 5, 1974, release:

↗ Wheat: Pakistani commercial purchases of 97,000 metric tons (M.T.) for December shipment were recorded last week under the daily reporting system. This brings the apparent export commitment (cumulative exports plus outstanding sales) to Pakistan to about 410,000 M.T. for 1974/75; this total does not include the recently signed P.L. 480 agreement for about 100,000 M.T. Pakistan has secured wheat commitments from other nations totaling about 400,000 M.T. The country's 1974-75 import requirements are currently estimated at 1.0-1.5 million M.T.

Feed Grains: The main feature during the past week was Mexican purchases of U.S. corn and sorghum. Sales to Mexico recorded under the daily reporting system totaled 390,000 M.T. for corn. Some additional sales of both corn and sorghum were also reportedly made in lots smaller than 50,000 M.T. The Mexican purchases bring the apparent export commitment to Mexico to 1.3 million M.T., still about 300,000 M.T. short of the country's estimated total 1974/75 import requirements. European Community Member States granted import licenses for 2.2 million M.T. of corn from all sources between August 1 and November 26; this represents an annual rate of less than 7 million M.T. If imports from all other origins total as much as 3 million M.T., this would mean a requirement of only about 4 million M.T. of corn from the U.S.A. in 1974/75.

Rice: The apparent export commitment for 1974/75 increased slightly during the week but remains substantially below the USDA estimate. Shipments under P.L. 480 are expected to increase later in 1974/75.

Soybeans: According to Bureau of the Census data released on November 29, 1.5 million M.T. were exported during the period September 1 - October 31, 1974. This quantity is about 10 percent below the level of 1974/75 shipments reported by exporters through October 27, the closest corresponding period in USDA's weekly Export Sales Report, even though the Census data covers 4 additional days. One possible explanation for the apparent discrepancy might be that export declarations already mailed by the shipper on the reporting date have not yet been picked up in the Census data.

Soybean Cake and Meal: The apparent export commitment for 1974/75 is still roughly twice the current USDA estimate. However, shipments during the first 8 weeks of the marketing year are running at an annual rate well below the estimate on an unadjusted basis and within the range of the estimate when adjusted for normal seasonal variation.

Cotton: New sales reported during the week exceeded exports of 51,000 running bales (R.B.). The apparent export commitment for 1974/75 is now slightly in excess of 4.1 million R.B., still within the range of the current USDA estimate (3.8 - 4.3 R.B.).

SPECIAL NOTE

Data in this report include export sales, export shipments and other related transactions between private U.S. exporters and foreign buyers. Sales made and shipments financed under Title I, P.L. 480 are included in weekly reports to the Department, but are excluded from daily reporting requirements under Notice to Exporters No. 1, Revision 1. Purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation under Title II, P.L. 480 which result in exports by CCC or voluntary agencies, do not meet any of these reporting requirements and are not included in the data on the following tables.



Outstanding Export Sales Plus Cumulative Exports, Marketing Year 1974/75

Item	As of				
	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
<u>Wheat (mil. bu.)</u>					
Outstanding sales - ✓					
Known destination	413.0	414.8	453.4	459.4	473.7
Unknown destination	52.2	55.7	52.0	52.7	51.3
Other ^{1/}	17.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	12.3
Subtotal	482.8	487.2	521.0	527.0	537.3
Cumulative exports	351.7	369.9	390.1	409.5	431.0
Total above (grain)	834.5	857.1	911.1	936.5	968.3
USDA export estimate -					
Grain					970-1070
Grain and products					1000-1100
<u>Corn (mil. bu.)</u>					
Known destination	993.6	1000.1	1035.3	1028.2	1019.2
Unknown destination	131.7	124.7	116.1	115.9	114.3
Other ^{1/}	0.8	1.4	3.5	4.1	3.8
Total reported sales	1126.1	1126.2	1154.9	1148.2	1137.3
Cumulative exports	49.6	62.6	78.5	106.9	126.4
Total	1175.7	1188.8	1233.4	1255.1	1263.7
USDA export estimate					875-925
<u>Soybeans (mil. bu.)</u>					
Known destination	530.2	528.3	508.9	506.2	491.3
Unknown destination	83.9	82.1	81.7	78.3	68.5
Other ^{1/}	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.6
Total reported sales	617.0	613.2	593.7	587.1	562.4
Cumulative exports	61.0	73.1	91.4	102.3	119.7
Total	678.0	686.3	685.1	689.4	682.1
USDA export estimate					485-515
<u>Soybean Cake & Meal (1000 M.T.)</u>					
Known destination	7322.3	7888.5	7958.0	7952.3	7690.2
Unknown destination	2530.8	1890.0	1820.3	1886.3	1914.0
Other ^{1/}	16.2	13.3	13.3	1.8	1.6
Total	9869.3	9791.8	9791.6	9840.4	9605.8
Cumulative exports	247.0	321.0	464.0	505.0	612.0
Total	10116.3	10112.8	10255.6	10345.4	10217.8
USDA export estimate					4990-4171
<u>Soybean Oil (mil. lbs.)</u>					
Known destination	522.5	617.9	603.4	609.3	636.6
Unknown destination	369.1	307.5	318.6	360.1	339.4
Other ^{1/}	79.8	79.8	66.1	66.1	66.1
Total	971.4	1005.2	988.1	1035.5	1042.1
Cumulative exports	56.6	109.0	133.3	147.5	148.1
Total	1028.0	1114.2	1121.4	1183.0	1190.2
USDA export estimate					900-1100

^{1/} Optional origin sales and exports for own account.

Item	As of				
	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
<u>Grain Sorghum</u> (mil. bu.)					
Known destination	168.1	164.3	162.6	164.6	160.9
Unknown destination	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.8
Other ^{1/}	29.9	29.7	29.4	28.7	27.8
Total reported sales	202.8	198.8	196.8	197.5	193.5
Cumulative exports	8.5	13.7	18.5	22.1	26.0
Total	211.3	212.5	215.3	219.6	219.5
USDA export estimate					140-160
<u>Barley</u> (mil. bu.)					
Known destination	36.2	42.0	41.4	40.8	38.1
Unknown destination	0.3	0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 1.7
Other ^{1/}	6.6	9.1	11.5	11.7	10.2
Total reported sales	43.1	51.4	52.7	52.3	46.6
Cumulative exports	9.0	10.3	12.7	13.3	16.1
Total	52.1	61.7	65.4	65.6	62.7
USDA export estimate					40-50
<u>Oats</u> (mil. bu.)					
Known destination	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.1
Unknown destination	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.4
Other ^{1/}	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total reported sales	18.4	16.6	16.8	16.8	13.2
Cumulative exports	5.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.7
Total	24.1	25.3	23.8	24.0	20.9
USDA export estimate					20-30

^{1/} Optional origin sales and exports for own account.



CORN, WHEAT AND SOYBEANS: Annual and Average Weekly Exports, 1973/74 and 1974/75 Marketing Years 1/

(million bushels)

I T E M	C O R N		W H E A T ^{2/}		S O Y B E A N S	
	1973/74	1974/75	1973/74	1974/75	1973/74	1974/75
EXPORTS THROUGH December 6.....	231.1	176.1	649.6	458.6	142.6	123.4
ANNUAL EXPORTS:						
Current USDA estimate	1,243 ^{3/}	875-925	1,107 ^{3/}	970-1,070	542 ^{3/}	485-515
Level if exports continue at-						
Year-to-date rate.....	1,201	915	1,466	1,035	530	458
Latest 6 weeks rate.....	1,285	1,046	1,378	1,677	773	625
WEEKLY AVERAGE:						
Marketing year.....	23.9	16.8-17.8	21.3	18.7-20.6	10.4	9.3-9.9
Exports through December 6.....	23.1	17.6	28.2	19.9	10.2	8.8
Latest 6 weeks.....	25.1	20.7	25.1	21.0	16.6	13.2
Needed remainder of year to achieve annual total.....	24.1	16.6-17.8	15.8	17.6-21.1	10.5	8.3-10.3
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING:						
NOV. 1.....	21.2	11.5	19.5	20.4	13.4	11.8
8.....	23.2	14.4	25.8	16.9	16.5	13.2
15.....	25.4	21.3	24.3	19.7	18.9	13.9
22.....	25.4	19.8	27.6	22.0	20.5	15.5
29.....	28.4	27.2	28.5	23.4	16.3	11.4
DEC. 6.....	26.9	29.9	25.1	23.8	14.1	13.4

^{1/} Marketing years: corn, Oct. 1-Sept. 30; Wheat, July 1-June 30; soybeans, Sept. 1-Aug. 31. .

^{2/} Grain only.

^{3/} Actual.

Reported Undelivered Export Sales and USDA Export Estimates

Item	1973/74 Marketing Year as of NOVEMBER 25, 1973	1974/75 Marketing Year as of NOVEMBER 24, 1974
WHEAT (mil. bu.)		
Reported sales:		
Known destination	521.5	473.7
Unknown destination	176.4	51.3
Other ^{1/}	10.8	12.3
Total reported sales	708.7	537.3
Cumulative exports	588.5	431.0
TOTAL ABOVE (grain)	1,297.2	968.3
USDA export estimate:		
Grain only	1,107 ^{2/}	970-1070 ^{3/}
Grain and products	1,148 ^{2/}	1000-1100 ^{3/}
CORN (mil. bu.)		
Known destination	883.0	1,019.2
Unknown destination	148.1	114.3
Other ^{1/}	2.9	3.8
Total reported sales	1,034.0	1,137.3
Cumulative exports	168.7	126.4
TOTAL ABOVE	1,202.7	1,263.7
USDA export estimate	1,243 ^{2/}	875-925 ^{3/}
SOYBEANS (mil. bu.)		
Known destination	396.1	491.3
Unknown destination	52.4	68.5
Other ^{1/}	14.0	2.6
Total reported sales	462.5	562.4
Cumulative exports	119.4	119.7
TOTAL ABOVE	581.9	682.1
USDA export estimate	542 ^{2/}	485-515 ^{3/}
SOYBEAN CAKE & MEAL (1000 M.T.)		
Known destination	4,853.4	7,690.2
Unknown destination	1,147.9	1,914.0
Other ^{1/}	2.3	1.6
Total reported sales	6,003.6	9,605.8
Cumulative exports	299.0	612.0
TOTAL ABOVE	6,302.6	10,217.8
USDA export estimate	5,497 ^{2/}	4990-5171 ^{3/}
SOYBEAN OIL (mil. lbs.)		
Known destination	458.0	636.6
Unknown destination	141.3	339.4
Other ^{1/}	4.2	66.1
Total reported sales	603.5	1,042.1
Cumulative exports	13.0	148.1
TOTAL ABOVE	616.5	1,190.2
USDA export estimate	1,436 ^{2/}	900-1100 ^{3/}

1/ Optional origin sales and exports for exporter's own account.

2/ Actual exports for the marketing year.

3/ Latest USDA estimate for the marketing year.

WHEAT: Outstanding Export Sales, Marketing Year 1974/75,
Compared With Outstanding Export Sales Plus Cumulative
Exports, Marketing Year 1973/74
(GRAIN ONLY)

Item	: 1973/74	:Marketing Year 1974/75, as of:			: Change
	:Marketing:	: Nov. 10	: Nov. 17	: Nov. 24	: from
	: Year				: Nov. 17
Wheat (mil. bu.)	:	:	:	:	:
Known destinations ^{1/}	:	:	:	:	:
European Community	: 90.7	: 144.2	143.6	141.7	: - 1.9
Other Western Europe	: 24.8	: 38.7	38.4	39.3	: + 0.9
Eastern Europe	: 31.3	: 23.9	23.0	23.0	: 0
U.S.S.R.	: 100.1	: 50.1	50.1	49.3	: - 0.8
Japan	: 112.5	: 75.1	79.2	82.2	: + 3.0
Republic of China	: 31.2	: 8.6	8.6	8.6	: 0
P.R.C.	: 117.2	: 64.3	64.3	64.3	: 0
India	: 58.8	: 84.5	107.1	135.0	: +27.9
Other Asia & Oceania	: 215.6	: 190.2	190.9	193.8	: + 2.9
Africa	: 116.7	: 52.2	52.2	54.2	: + 2.0
Western Hemisphere	: 207.0	: 105.2	105.0	106.2	: + 1.2
Total known	:1,105.9	: 837.0	862.4	897.6	: +35.2
Canadian transshipments, etc.	: 0	: 6.5	6.5	7.1	: + 0.6
Unknown destination ^{2/}	: 0	: 52.0	52.7	51.3	: - 1.4
Other ^{3/}	: 0	: 15.6	14.9	12.3	: - 2.6
TOTAL	:1,105.9	: 911.1	936.5	968.3	: +31.8

1/ Outstanding export sales, plus cumulative exports.

2/ Outstanding export sales.

3/ Outstanding export sales -- optional origin sales and exports for own account.



**CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM: Outstanding Export Sales, Marketing Year 1974/75, Compared
With Outstanding Export Sales Plus Cumulative Exports, Marketing Year 1973/74**

Item	: 1973/74 :Marketing Year 1974/75, as of: Change				:	from
	:Marketing:	:	:	:		
	: Year	:Nov. 10	:Nov. 17	:Nov. 24	:	:Nov. 17
CORN (mil. bu.)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Known destinations ^{1/}	:	:	:	:	:	:
European Community	: 374.0	: 549.3	552.1	552.0	:	- 0.1
Other Western Europe	: 157.2	: 67.2	84.4	88.8	:	+ 4.4
Eastern Europe	: 36.7	: 92.6	90.2	92.5	:	+ 2.3
U.S.S.R.	: 121.3	: 43.1	44.0	44.0	:	0
Japan	: 256.7	: 265.7	265.5	266.4	:	+ 0.9
Republic of China	: 12.1	: 0.9	0.9	0.9	:	0
P.R.C.	: 57.6	: 0	0	0	:	0
Other Asia & Oceania	: 35.7	: 37.0	38.9	40.3	:	+ 1.4
Africa	: 29.3	: 4.6	5.6	7.5	:	+ 1.9
Western Hemisphere	: 114.6	: 52.4	52.4	51.8	:	- 0.6
Total known	: 1,195.2	: 1,112.8	1,134.0	1,144.2	:	+10.2
Canadian transshipments, etc.	: 47.8	: 1.0	1.1	1.4	:	+ 0.3
Unknown destination ^{2/}	: 0	: 116.1	115.9	114.3	:	- 1.6
Other ^{3/}	: 0	: 3.5	4.1	3.8	:	- 0.3
TOTAL	: 1,243.0	: 1,233.4	1,255.1	1,263.7	:	+ 8.6
GRAIN SORGHUM (mil. bu.)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Known destinations ^{1/}	:	:	:	:	:	:
European Community	: 28.0	: 18.7	17.6	17.8	:	+ 0.2
Other Western Europe	: 6.0	: 8.8	8.6	8.6	:	0
Eastern Europe	: 1.4	: 8.7	8.7	8.7	:	0
U.S.S.R.	: 4/	: 0	0	0	:	0
Japan	: 122.0	: 106.8	107.8	107.8	:	0
Republic of China	: 0	: 0	0	0	:	0
P.R.C.	: 0	: 0	0	0	:	0
Other Asia & Oceania	: 39.1	: 26.5	26.5	26.5	:	0
Africa	: 13.4	: 0	0	0	:	0
Western Hemisphere	: 29.7	: 11.6	17.4	17.3	:	- 0.1
Total known	: 239.6	: 181.1	186.6	186.7	:	+ 0.1
Canadian transshipments, etc.	: 0	: 0	0.1	0.2	:	+ 0.1
Unknown destination ^{2/}	: 0	: 4.8	4.2	4.8	:	+ 0.6
Other ^{3/}	: 0	: 29.4	28.7	27.8	:	- 0.9
TOTAL	: 239.6	: 215.3	219.6	219.5	:	- 0.1

^{1/} Outstanding export sales, plus cumulative exports.

^{2/} Outstanding export sales.

^{3/} Outstanding export sales -- optional origin sales and exports for own account.



SOYBEANS: Outstanding Export Sales, Marketing Year 1974/75, Compared With
Outstanding Export Sales Plus Cumulative Exports, Marketing Year 1973/74 .

	: 1973/74	: Marketing Year 1974/75, as of:			: Change
	: Marketing:				: from
	: Year	: Nov. 10	: Nov. 17	: Nov. 24	: Nov. 17
SOYBEANS (mil. bu.)	:	:	:	:	:
Known destinations <u>1/</u>	:	:	:	:	:
European Community	: 271.9	: 358.1	361.0	358.6	: -2.4
Other Western Europe	: 57.9	: 51.9	52.5	52.9	: +0.4
Eastern Europe	: 4.9	: 7.0	7.0	7.0	: 0
U.S.S.R.	: 0.8	: 0	0	0	: 0
Japan	: 103.7	: 144.9	148.5	151.1	: +2.6
Republic of China	: 0	: 13.7	14.3	15.8	: +1.5
P.R.C.	: 30.6	: 1.4	1.4	1.4	: 0
Other Asia & Oceania	: 41.2	: 14.7	14.7	14.7	: 0
Africa	: 0.5	: 0	0	0	: 0
Western Hemisphere	: 30.3	: 7.3	7.4	7.8	: +0.4
Total Known	: 542.0*	: 599.0	606.8	609.3	: +2.5
Canadian transshipments, etc.	: 0	: 1.3	1.7	1.7	: 0
Total unknown <u>2/</u>	: 0	: 81.7	78.3	68.5	: -9.8
Other <u>3/</u>	: 0	: 3.1	2.6	2.6	: 0
TOTAL	: 542.0*	: 685.1	689.4	682.1	: -7.3

1/ Outstanding export sales, plus cumulative exports.

2/ Outstanding export sales.

3/ Outstanding export sales -- optional origin sales and exports for own account.

* Figures may not add due to rounding.



**SOYBEAN CAKE & MEAL AND SOYBEAN OIL: Outstanding Export Sales, Marketing Year
1974/75, Compared With Outstanding Export Sales Plus Cumulative Exports,
Marketing Year 1973/74**

Item	: 1973/74 :Marketing Year 1974/75, as of: Change				
	:Marketing:				: from
	: Year	: Nov. 10	: Nov. 17	: Nov. 24	: Nov. 17
SOYBEAN CAKE & MEAL (1000 M.T.)	:	:	:	:	:
Known destinations <u>1/</u>	:	:	:	:	:
European Community	: 3,064.5	: 6,632.8	6,650.4	6,495.7	: -154.7
Other Western Europe	: 307.5	: 104.7	104.7	103.9	: - 0.8
Eastern Europe	: 838.3	: 1,248.0	1,260.9	1,252.2	: - 8.7
Japan	: 124.3	: 30.0	30.0	30.0	: 0
Other Asia & Oceania	: 166.9	: 26.5	26.8	26.9	: + 0.1
Africa	: 18.1	: 0.2	0.2	0.2	: 0
Western Hemisphere	: 467.2	: 354.1	358.0	365.6	: + 7.6
Total known	: 4,986.8	: 8,396.3	8,431.0	8,274.5	: -156.5
Canadian transshipments, etc.	: 0	: 25.7	26.3	27.7	: + 1.4
Total unknown <u>2/</u>	: 0	: 1,820.3	1,886.3	1,914.0	: + 27.7
Other <u>3/</u>	: 0	: 13.3	1.8	1.6	: - 0.2
TOTAL	: 4,986.8	: 10,255.6	10,345.4	10,217.8	: -127.6
SOYBEAN OIL (mil. lbs.)	:	:	:	:	:
Known destinations <u>1/</u>	:	:	:	:	:
European Community	: 225.2	: 307.7	292.8	297.6	: + 4.8
Other Western Europe	: 12.7	: - 24.3	- 24.3	- 24.3	: 0
Eastern Europe	: 79.0	: 16.5	0	0	: 0
Japan	: 42.0	: 7.2	7.2	7.2	: 0
Republic of China	: 0	: 22.0	22.0	22.0	: 0
Other Asia & Oceania	: 565.0	: 199.1	199.2	216.9	: + 17.7
Africa	: 142.0	: 13.4	32.3	32.3	: 0
Western Hemisphere	: 615.0	: 194.8	206.2	216.3	: + 10.1
Total known	: 1,480.9	: 736.4	735.4	768.0	: + 32.6
Canadian transshipments, etc.	: 0	: 0.3	21.4	16.7	: - 4.7
Total unknown <u>2/</u>	: 0	: 318.6	360.1	339.4	: - 20.7
Other <u>3/</u>	: 0	: 66.1	66.1	66.1	: 0
TOTAL	: 1,480.9	: 1,121.4	1,183.0	1,190.2	: + 7.2

