FARM COMMODITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Agriculture Handbook No. 345

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARM COMMODITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

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Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

This handbook is a compilation and summary of farm commodity and resource programs for which price support, stabilization, and related programs are administered by the Department of Agriculture. Primarily, these authorities are vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation, with the personnel and facilities of the Agricultural and Stabilization and Conservation Service utilized to administer specific commodity and land use programs. Other functions are assigned by the Secretary to the Office of the Sales Manager, Foreign Agricultural Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Food and Nutrition Service, and other agencies as required.

Revised March 1976

Participation in USDA farm programs, and all benefits derived therefrom, shall be allowed without regard to race, sex, creed, color or national origin, whether participants are owner-operators, landlords, tenants or sharecroppers.

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Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 45 cents

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PART I

PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND LAND USE PROGRAMS

TYPES OF NATIONAL PROGRAMS

National farm programs to assure adequate supplies, to stabilize markets and prices, and to equalize the farmers' bargaining position have historically included the following basic—and often closely interrelated—approaches.

1. Price support programs: Utilizing loans, purchases, and payments.
2. Acreage allotment and marketing quota programs used either separately or together, and tied to price support programs.
3. Cropland set-aside or diversion programs, used in conjunction with price support programs or as separate programs so as to bring production into reasonable balance with demand.
4. Commodity storage, handling, disposal, and surplus removal programs—for both domestic and foreign use, including CCC-owned commodities, those subject to loan, producer-owned commodities, Public Law 480 (food for peace) provisions, and section 32 programs.
5. International commodity agreement programs, including in the past, the International Wheat Agreement.
6. Special food assistance programs, including the national school lunch program; the Child Nutrition Act, which includes the special milk program; the food stamp program; the commodity distribution program, which is the direct distribution of foods to schools, charitable institutions, low income families, and others.
7. Marketing agreement and order programs.

AUTHORITIES, FINANCING, AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS

Authorities.—Basic authorities for commodity and related resource programs are vested by the Congress in the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), with the last under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary.

Specific authorities regarding programs (within the scope of this handbook) vested in the President include the determination of major disaster areas and, with certain exceptions, determinations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480), as amended.

While final responsibility for executive branch performance rests with the President, the Secretary of Agriculture and CCC are primarily responsible and accountable for commodity and related resource programs.

The Corporation was created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices, help maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural and other commodities, and help in their orderly distribution.

The Corporation may also make available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of commodities. In addition to its basic functions, it is used to administer and, in some cases, temporarily finance numerous special activities.

(The organizational structure, financial methods and authorities of CCC are discussed on pp. 93–101.)

Financing.—With but few exceptions (noted below), financing of national commodity programs is the responsibility of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Related resource programs are financed by appropriations, but CCC facilities are used to disburse funds to program participants.

Under a Federal charter, CCC carries out its operations with a capitalization of $100 million and a borrowing authority of $14.5 billion.

The Corporation, as the fiscal agency and instrumentality of the United States for agricultural commodity programs, is authorized in its charter and by statute to buy, sell, make loans, store, transfer, export, and otherwise engage in commodity operations.

Programs for which CCC does not hold direct financial responsibility and for which the Congress has made specific appropriations to the Secretary include: The national school lunch program; the school breakfast program; the special milk program, and the food stamp program.

In addition, the Congress has authorized 30 percent of funds from customs receipts (sec. 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935, as amended), plus an annual appropriation of $500 million, to encourage exports of agricultural commodities and their products, to encourage their domestic consumption, and to further farmers' purchasing power. Section 32 funds, administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service, are used for the marketing agreement and order programs.

Administration of Programs.—Personnel and facilities of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service are utilized by CCC in the adminstration of the following programs:

—Price support operations
—Storage facilities program
—Emergency feed assistance program
—Wool and mohair program
—Financing and accounting for Public Law 480 and export payment programs, when applicable.

With the exception of acreage allotment and marketing quota programs, ASCS uses CCC facilities in making payments under all other programs (appropriations for which are made in advance, transferred to CCC, and CCC facilities used for disbursement):

—Acreage set-aside program
—Cropland adjustment program

—Cropland conversion program
—Agricultural conservation program
—Water bank program
—Emergency conservation program
—Appalachian region conservation program
—Defense program

Personnel and facilities of the Office of the Sales Manager (OSM) are utilized by CCC to administer the following programs:

—Export sales and subsidy programs
—Barter of U.S. commodities and products for foreign materials and services, when applicable.

CCC finances, largely with appropriations made in advance, sales of U.S. commodities and products, made through FAS, to foreign nations, under title I of Public Law 480, for dollar credits, and to handle ocean transportation arrangements.

In addition, OSM functions as the liaison agency for CCC with the Agency for International Development, Department of State, which administers foreign donation and emergency relief functions under title II, Public Law 480. These programs also are financed by CCC, largely with appropriations made in advance.

Personnel and facilities of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), with annual appropriations direct to AMS, are utilized by the Secretary for the following program:

—Section 32 programs, including marketing agreement and order programs, and commodity purchases for the national school lunch program

ASCS performs for AMS certain purchase operations under section 32 programs, and utilizes CCC facilities in these operations to disburse funds provided from section 32 appropriations.

Personnel and facilities of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), with annual appropriations direct to FNS, are utilized by the Secretary for the following programs:

—National school lunch program
—Child Nutrition Act programs, which include the special milk program, the school breakfast programs, and the non-food assistance program
—Food stamp program
—Commodity distribution program

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Price support operations have been carried out for specified commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) since 1933. Throughout this period, support has been directed or authorized by the specific legislation highlighted in the following pages.

The Early Programs (1933-37)

Price support legislation dates back to the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (Triple-A) on May 12, 1933, and the incorporation of the Commodity Credit Corporation, under the laws of the State of Delaware, on October 17, 1933.

Under the Triple-A Act of 1933, farmers could enter into contracts with the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust production in specified surplus commodities in return for benefit payments, financed chiefly by processing taxes on the commodity concerned.

The Triple-A Act also authorized price support loans by CCC on the designated "basic" (storage) commodities—corn and cotton. Permissive supports were authorized for other commodities upon recommendation by the Secretary and approval by the President.

The Corporation, under its Delaware charter, was empowered to engage in broad operations to carry out various commodity supply, price, and disposal programs.

Commodity loan programs carried out by CCC from 1933 through 1937 included those for cotton, corn, turpentine, rosin, tobacco, peanuts, dates, figs, and prunes.

The Supreme Court, on January 6, 1936, declared unconstitutional the production control features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and also voided processing taxes. On February 29, 1936, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 became law. This legislation provided for "soil-conserving" and "soil-building" payments to cooperating farmers. Soil-building payments were made for soil-building practices, and soil-conserving payments were made for shifting acreage from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. Although this legislation made for better land use, it provided inadequate authority for the price and income stabilization operations deemed necessary by farm leaders.

Large crops of wheat and cotton in 1937, accentuating the twin problems of surplus and low price, led to passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938—the first legislation that made price support mandatory for certain commodities (corn, cotton, and wheat).

The Pre-War Years (1938-40)

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which is still effective in amended form, provided for (1) mandatory price support loans on certain "basic" commodities so that the commodities could be stored in time of plenty and returned to the market when supplies became scarce—the "ever-normal granary" idea, and (2) marketing quotas on certain basic commodities, keyed to acreage allotments, which were intended to keep supplies in line with market demand.

Mandatory supports:—The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as originally enacted, made supports (through nonrecourse loans) mandatory at 52 to 75 percent of parity for corn, wheat, and cotton.

Permissive supports:—The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 authorized CCC to make loans on "agricultural commodities (including dairy products)." CCC had authority under its charter to support virtually any agricultural commodity. "Permissive" commodities supported during the 1938–40 period included butter, dates, figs, hops, turpentine, rosin, pecans, prunes, raisins, barley, rye, grain sorghums, wool, winter cover crop seeds, mohair—and peanuts and tobacco for which, at that time, supports were not mandatory.

There were no specific limits on supports for "permissive" commodities other than the overall objectives of the Act, but the "mandatory" commodities could not be supported at levels above 75 percent of parity.

The War Years (1941-48)

Mandatory supports on basic commodities.—On April 3, 1941, an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 made supports mandatory on peanuts at 50 to 75 percent of parity.

The Act of May 26, 1941, directed CCC to make loans to cooperators (producers who did not exceed their farm acreage allotments) on the 1941 crops of rice, tobacco, cotton, corn, and wheat at 85 percent of parity. This Act was amended December 26, 1941, to add peanuts to the list of commodities to be supported at the 85 percent level and to extend applicability to the Act to the 1942-through-1946 crops.

Section 8(a) of the Stabilization Act of 1942 directed CCC to make loans to cooperators at 90 percent of parity upon any crop of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts (the "basic agricultural commodities") harvested after December 31, 1941, and before 2 years after the end of hostilities. (This period ended with the 1948 crops of these commodities.)

The Act of June 30, 1944, increased the rate of support on cotton harvested after December 31, 1943, to 92½ percent of parity with respect to crops of cotton harvested after December 31, 1943, and planted prior to January 1, 1945.

The Act of July 28, 1945, required that the support rate on fire-cured tobacco be 75 percent of the rate for burley tobacco and that the rate for the dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco be 66-2/3 percent of the burley rate. This was modified in 1957.

Mandatory supports on "Steagall" commodities.—Section 4 of the Act of July 1, 1941, the so-called Steagall Amendment, required support at not less than 85 percent of parity or comparable price for those nonbasic commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator requested an expansion of production for war purposes and made public announcement to that effect. By the Act of October 2, 1942, the minimum rate of support was increased to 90 percent of parity and support at that rate was required to be continued for 2 years after the end of the war—December 31, 1948.

The Steagall commodities were: Hogs, eggs, chickens (with certain exceptions), turkeys, milk, butterfat, dry peas of certain varieties, dry edible beans of certain varieties, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, flaxseed for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.

Other Commodities.—Among the 140 or so "other" commodities supported during the war years were wool, turpentine, rosin, American hemp, sugarbeets, sugarcane, blackeye peas and beans, certain fruits for processing, certain vegetables for processing, barley, grain sorghums, rye, sea island cotton, certain vegetable seeds, winter cover crop seeds, and hay and pasture seeds.

The Act of August 5, 1947, required support of wool prices, until December 31, 1948, at the 1946 support level.

Post-War Years
(1949-50)

Agricultural Act of 1948

Basic commodities.—The Agricultural Act of 1948 made price support mandatory at 90 percent of parity on 1949 crops of the basic commodities.

Steagall commodities.—Support on 1949 production of hogs, chickens, eggs, and milk and its products was fixed at 90 percent of parity through December 31, 1949.

Support on 1949 production of dry beans, dry peas, turkeys, soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, American-Egyptian cotton, and sweet potatoes was set through December 31, 1949, at not less than 60 percent of parity or comparable price nor higher than the level at which the commodity was supported in 1948.

Support on potatoes harvested on or before December 31, 1948, and marketed through December 31, 1949, was maintained at 90 percent of parity. Support on potatoes harvested after December 31, 1948, and marketed through December 31, 1949, was set at not less than 60 percent of the parity price nor more than the 1948 support level.

Wool.—Support was made mandatory on wool marketed through June 30, 1950, at the 1946 level of 42.3 cents per pound for shorn wool, grease basis.

"Other" commodities.—Supports were authorized on "other" commodities through December 31, 1949, if funds were available, at levels in a fair relationship with the basics, Steagall commodities, and wool.

Parity calculations.—The Act provided that, beginning January 1, 1950, parity prices for individual crops be computed so as to take into consideration, in addition to the 1910–1914 base period, average prices for the previous 10 years. The Act also provided for transitional parity—that is, limiting the drop from old to new parity to steps of not more than 5 percent of old parity per year.

Agricultural Act of 1949

Basic Commodities.—Support for 1950-crop basic commodities was made mandatory at not more than 90 percent of parity nor less than certain minimums based on the supply percentage at the beginning of the marketing year. However, the Act provided that if marketing quotas were in effect for tobacco, the level of support for tobacco should be 90 percent of parity. The Act also assured mandatory 90-percent supports for the 1950 crops of the other basics (and 80 percent for the 1951 crops) if producers had not disapproved quotas on any crop for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments were in effect.

Designated nonbasic commodities.—Support was made mandatory on wool (including mohair) at the 60–90 percent of parity level, but it was provided that the level should be established so as to encourage an annual production of 360 million pounds of shorn wool. (This latter provision made support for shorn wool mandatory at 90 percent of parity.)

Support was made mandatory for tung nuts, honey, and Irish potatoes at the 60 to 90 percent of parity range.

Support was made mandatory on milk, butterfat, and the products of milk and butterfat at the 75 to 90 percent of parity range.

Other nonbasic commodities.—Support was made permissive at not to exceed 90 percent of parity.

Computation of parity prices.—The Act provided that the parity price for any basic agricultural commodity—corn, cotton, wheat, peanuts, rice, and tobacco—as of any date during the period January 1, 1950–December 31, 1953, should not be less than its parity price as computed by the "old" parity formula. (The old formula meant higher parity prices for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts, whereas, the new formula resulted in higher prices for rice and tobacco.)

Korean War Period (1951-54)

Basic commodities.—Although the Agricultural Act of 1949 provided flexible supports on most basic commodities within the 80 to 90 percent range for the 1951 crops and with a lower minimum for subsequent crops, flexible provisions did not become operative for some time. South Korea was invaded by North Korea in June 1950 and the Department of Agriculture, as part of the United Nations defense effort, maintained supports on all 1951-crop basics at the 90-percent level so as to stimulate production.

Section 106(a) of the Act of June 30, 1952, provided for price support at 90 percent of parity on the basic commodities under any program announced, while Title IV of the Defense Production Act (authorizing price controls) was in effect. Title IV expired as of April 30, 1953.

Flexible provisions were postponed still further by the Act of July 17, 1952, which amended the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for 90 percent of parity on price support for the 1953 and

1954 crops of any basic commodity with respect to which producers did not disapprove marketing quotas. The Act also made supports mandatory on extra long staple cotton for the first time.

Designated nonbasic commodities.—Support continued to be mandatory, under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as follows: Wool and mohair—60 to 90 percent of parity, although the provision with respect to encouraging an annual production of 360 million pounds of shorn wool assured wool support at 90 percent of parity; tung nuts and honey, 60 to 90 percent of parity; and milk and butterfat, 75 to 90 percent of parity.

The Act of March 31, 1950 prohibited price support on potatoes of the 1951 and subsequent crops unless marketing quotas were in effect. Inasmuch as there was no legislation authorizing quotas for potatoes, mandatory support for potatoes was, in effect, brought to an end with marketing of the 1950 crop.

Other nonbasic commodities.—Support was permissive on other nonbasic commodities at any level not to exceed 90 percent of parity.

Parity calculations.—The Act of July 17, 1952, extended for 2 additional years (through December 31, 1955) the requirement that the effective parity price for the six basic commodities should be the higher of parity prices computed under both the old and new parity formulas.

Post-Korea (1954 to Date)

Agricultural Act of 1954

Basic commodities.—The Agricultural Act of 1954 provided for flexible price supports on 1955 basic crops (other than tobacco) at 82½ to 90 percent of parity. Since no limitation was imposed with respect to 1956 and later crops of these commodities, the flexible provisions of the 1949 Act became effective beginning with the 1956 crop at the 75 to 90 percent range.

The Act also provided for "set asides" of 400 to 500 million bushels of wheat and 3 to 4 million bales of cotton, the set asides to be excluded in the computation of price support levels, but to be included in the computation of acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

The Act provided for price support on 1955 and subsequent crop extra long staple cotton at the minimum level of support determined in accordance with the table of supply percentages (75 to 90 percent of parity). Subsequent legislation required the 1957 crop to be supported at the same level as the 1956 crop and the 1958 and subsequent crops to be supported at not in excess of the 1956 level but not less than 60 percent of parity.

Designated nonbasic commodities.—Support continued to be mandatory on tung nuts and honey at 60 to 90 percent of parity and on milk and butterfat at 75 to 90 percent of parity.

The 1954 Act removed Irish potatoes from the list of designated nonbasic agricultural commodities, thereby moving Irish potatoes to "other nonbasic agricultural commodities."

The National Wool Act of 1954 (Title VII of the Agricultural Act of 1954) provided for a new price support program on wool and mohair, effective April 1, 1955. Wool was to be supported at the level determined necessary to encourage an annual domestic production of 300 million pounds, but not to exceed 110 percent of parity, and mohair was to be supported at a related level. Payments were authorized as a means of price support.

Other commodities.—Support on other commodities continued to be permissive, at any level between zero and 90 percent of parity.

Agricultural Act of 1956

Soil Bank.—The Soil Bank Act, which was enacted as a title of the Agricultural Act of 1956, authorized a program of annual acreage diversion for wheat, corn, rice, cotton, peanuts, and several types of tobacco (Acreage Reserve Program). It also provided for long-term land retirement (Conservation Reserve Program). The Acreage Reserve Program terminated in 1958, but land could be placed under 10-year conservation reserve contracts through 1960.

Price Support.—The 1956 Act required corn producers to comply with farm base acreages and to divert certain acreage to receive price support at the full rate. Price support was made mandatory on grain sorghums, barley, rye, and oats on the 1956 crop at 76 percent of parity and (if price support was made available in the commercial corn producing area to producers not complying with acreage limitations) on the 1957 crop at not less than 70 percent of parity.

The 1956 Act provided that whenever the price of either cottonseed or soybeans was supported, the price of the other would be supported at such level as would cause them to compete on equal terms on the market.

Parity calculations.—Since the special requirement that the effective parity price for the six basic commodities would be the parity price computed under the "old" or "new" parity formula, whichever was higher, expired on December 31, 1955, the transitional parity mechanism went into effect January 1, 1956, with respect to basics. The Agricultural Act of 1956, however, "froze" transitional parity for basics during 1957. This affected corn, peanuts, and wheat, for which transitional parity was higher. By Jnuary 1960, all the basics had effected the transition and for the 1960 crops were under the "new" parity formula.

Agricultural Act of 1958

Basic commodities.—The Agricultural Act of 1958 provided for a referendum of corn producers to determine if they favored (1) continuing the current price support program, which made support available within a 75 to 90 percent of parity range for those producers who complied with their acreage allotments, or (2) shifting to a new program which discontinued acreage allotments and made support available to all producers at 90 percent of the average price received by producers during the 3 preceding calendar years, but in no event at less than 65 percent of parity. In the referendum held November 25, 1958, a majority of the growers voting favored the latter program and it became effective with the 1959 crop.

Under other provisions of the Act, producers of upland cotton were given a choice of supports for their 1959 and 1960 crops based on two different acreage allotments. Under Choice "A", a producer who complied with his regular acreage allotment was assured support on his 1959 crop at not less than 80 percent of parity; under Choice "B", a producer who complied with an allotment which might be as much as 40 percent larger than his regular allotment—at the discretion of the Secretary—was assured support for either or both of these 2 years at a level 15 percent of parity below the level of support established for producers electing Choice "A". For subsequent years, a return to a single no-choice program was specified, with the range of support set at 70 to 90 percent of parity for 1961 and at 65 to 90 percent of parity for subsequent years. Beginning with the 1961 crop (a) the exact level of support was not required to be based upon the supply percentage, and (b) the support price was to be based on the average quality of the crop.

For rice, beginning with the 1959 crop, the minimum level of support was not based on the supply percentage. For the 1961 crop, the support price range was from 70 to 90 percent of parity and for the 1962 and subsequent crops, the range of price support was to be from 65 to 90 percent of parity.

Designated nonbasic commodities.—In line with the 1956 Act, the Agricultural Act of 1958 took oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums out of the "permissive" price support category and, in effect, made them designated nonbasics by requiring that, beginning with the 1959 crop, price support should be made available for each of these crops at such level of its parity price as the Secretary of Agriculture determined to be fair and reasonable in relation to the level of support made available for corn. Since support for corn was and still is mandatory, this had the effect of making support mandatory also for these "other feed grains."

1960 and 1961 Legislation

Tobacco.—The Act of February 20, 1960, provided for price support on the 1960 crop of tobacco at the same level as on the 1959 crop and on the 1961 and each subsequent crop at a level determined by adjusting the support level for the 1959 crop by the ratio of prices paid by farmers in the preceding three calendar years to the prices paid in the calendar year 1959.

Corn and Other Feed Grains.—The Act of March 22, 1961 provided for an acreage diversion program for corn and grain sorghums under which payments could be made to producers who diverted acreage to conserving uses. Payments-in-kind from CCC stocks were authorized as a method of paying participants. The level of price support for the 1961 crop of corn was to be not less than 65 percent of parity. Since a higher level of support was authorized for the 1961 crop of corn than the level of support for the 1959 and 1960 crops, and since the requirement that the support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums be fair and reasonable in relation to corn support was not changed, the Act also indirectly authorized a higher level of support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums. Price support for corn and grain sorghums was limited to the normal production of the 1961 acreage of these commodities, based on the 1959–60 average per acre yield. This legislation was the forerunner of the feed grain programs which were to be in effect throughout the 1960's.

The Agricultural Act of 1961 (approved August 8, 1961) continued the 1961 feed grain provisions basically unchanged for 1962 crops, except for the addition of barley as a diverted acre crop.

Wheat.—The Agricultural Act of 1961 continued the level of support for 1962-crop wheat within the 75 to 90 percent of parity range, but tightened eligibility requirements for price support. It extended acreage diversion provisions to wheat and provided for a 10-percent reduction in the 55-million-acre minimum national wheat allotment. It limited support to producers in the commercial wheat-producing area who participated in the special 1962 wheat program authorized by this Act.

Food and Agriculture Act of 1962

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–703) approved September 27, 1962, provided for 1963 wheat and feed grain programs and for programs for 1964 and future crops of these commodities. Provisions for crops after 1963 never became fully effective.

For 1963 wheat, the legislation authorized an emergency wheat program including voluntary diversion of wheat acreage. Participants who diverted wheat acreage were eligible for support at an average of $2.00 per bushel. This was made up of a loan of $1.82 per bushel and an 18-cent per bushel price-support payment. Since the program was authorized after many farmers had begun fall plantings, producers who harvested within acreage allotments, but did not divert acreage, were eligible for loans only.

For 1963-crop feed grains, the legislation continued the price support eligibility provisions for acreage diversion of corn, grain sorghum, and barley and continued the corn support at not less than 65 percent of parity. It also provided for part of the price support in the form of payments-in-kind from CCC's stocks. This was set at 18 cents per bushel for corn and comparable amounts for barley and grain sorghum.

For 1964 and subsequent crops of wheat, the Act provided for a marketing certificate program with price support between 65 and 90 percent of parity on wheat used for food in the United States and on a share of the exports to be determined by the Secretary. Remaining wheat was to be supported at a level related to its feed value and the world wheat price. This program was dependent upon marketing quotas being in effect. However, wheat producers in a 1963 referendum did not approve marketing quotas. A feature of this legislation eliminated the minimum 55-million-acre national allotment and authorized the Secretary to estimate a year's requirements for wheat and set an acreage allotment to meet those requirements.

For 1964 and subsequent crops of corn, the Act provided for price support at such level—from 50 to 90 percent of parity—as the Secretary determined would not result in increasing CCC stocks of corn.

This legislation also authorized the substitution of feed grains for wheat acreage and wheat for feed grain acreage during any year in which an acreage diversion program was in effect for feed grains, with price support to be from 65 to 90 percent of parity for any crop of corn for which an acreage diversion program was in effect.

Feed Grain Act of 1963

The Feed Grain Act of 1963 (Public Law 88–26) approved May 20, 1963, authorized a voluntary feed grain program for the 1964 and 1965 crops in principle similar to that in effect for 1963.

Agricultural Act of 1964

The Agricultural Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–297) approved April 11, 1964, authorized a 2-year program for the 1964 and and 1965 crops of cotton and wheat.

For upland cotton, the support price of 30 cents per pound for Middling 1-inch cotton was provided for the 1964 crop. Under the 1958 Act, the support price for the 1965 crop was to be at a level within 65 to 90 percent of parity. In addition, the 1964 Act provided for a price support payment on 1964 and 1965 crop cotton at not more than 15 percent of the basic level of support for those producers planting within their domestic allotments (domestic allotment was that portion of the national allotment needed to produce the cotton for domestic consumption). Payments-in-kind (cotton equalization payments) were authorized to persons, other than producers, in amounts which would make upland cotton produced in the U.S. available for domestic use at a price not in excess of the price cotton was made available for export.

For wheat, the legislation authorized a 2-year voluntary wheat certificate and acreage diversion program. Marketing quotas were suspended. It provided for price support for wheat accompanied by domestic certificates at between 65 and 90 percent of parity, and for wheat unaccompanied by certificates at a level not in excess of 90 percent of parity, as the Secretary determined appropriate—taking into account competitive world prices, the feed value of wheat, and the level of support for feed grains. Price support was also provided for wheat accompanied by export certificate.

Act of April 16, 1965

The Act of April 16, 1965, provided for acreage-poundage farm marketing quotas on tobacco. When such quotas were in effect, price support was to be available on not to exceed 110 (120 for burley) percent of the quota for the farm. (Acreage-poundage quotas have been in effect only for flue-cured tobacco.)

Food and Agriculture Act of 1965

This Act, approved November 3, 1965, provided 4-year commodity programs (1966–69 crops) for feed grains, wheat, and upland cotton. It continued the payment method for wool. It authorized a Class I milk base plan for the 75 Federal milk marketing orders and a long-term diversion of cropland under a Cropland Adjustment Program. The Act was extended for 1 year, through December 1970, by Public Law 90–559, approved October 11, 1968.

Basically, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 continued the feed grain diversion and payment programs and the wheat diversion and certificate program with modifications. It also extended the payment and diversion program to cotton. It provided for market support of cotton, feed grains, and wheat prices through price support loans and payments (certificates in the case of wheat).

Public Law 90–475, approved August 11, 1968, provided lower price support loans for extra long staple cotton, supplemented by price support payments.

The Agricultural Act of 1970

This Act, approved November 30, 1970 and applicable through 1973, initiated a cropland set-aside approach for participating producers in the wheat, feed grains and upland cotton programs (1971–73 crop years), and established a payment limitation a person could receive annually under the programs.

Principal provisions of the Act are as follows:

Title I—Payment Limitation:—Provided an annual ceiling of $55,000 per crop on payments to producers of upland cotton, wheat and feed grains, with the limitation to consider all payments made for price support, set-aside, diversion, public access and wheat marketing certificates. This limitation did not include loans and purchases.

Title II—Dairy:—Amended and extended the authority for the Class I Base Plan in milk market order areas, and provided that any area covered by the program during the 1971–73 period could continue to have it in effect up to December 31, 1976. Dairy indemnity payments were continued and the Secretary's authority was extended for donation of dairy products owned by CCC to the Armed Forces and Veterans Hospitals. The Act suspended the operation of the mandatory butterfat price support program for farm-separated cream, and directed that support would be provided through the purchases of milk and the products of milk.

Title III—Wool:—Extended the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, through December 31, 1973, and established support prices of 72 cents per pound for shorn wool and 80.2 cents per pound for mohair for each year of the extension.

Title IV—Wheat:—Marketing quotas and acreage allotments were suspended for the 1971–73 crop years. A set-aside program was established under which wheat farmers, to be eligible for loans, certificates and payments under the program, were required to set aside from the production of wheat, or other substitute crops as designated, an acreage determined by the Secretary. The 1971 set-aside would not be more than 13.3 million acres. The 1972 and 1973 set-aside could not exceed 15 million acres. Additional set-aside and public recreational access payments were authorized.

The Act provided domestic wheat marketing certificates for farmers participating in the set-aside program in an amount equal to U.S. food consumption, but not less than 535 million bushels annually. The face value of the domestic certificates was set at the difference between the wheat parity price and the average price received by farmers during the first 5 months of the wheat marketing year (beginning June 1). The cost of certificates to wheat processors was continued at 75 cents per bushel.

Provision was made for a preliminary payment to participating farmers as soon as practicable after July 1. This payment would be the amount estimated by the Secretary to be 75 percent of the value of the domestic certificate. The balance of the payment, if any, would be paid after December 1. The face value of the certificates as finally determined was less than the advance, the difference would not be required to be repaid.

The Secretary was authorized to set nonrecourse loans to participating farmers from $1.25 per bushel to 100 percent of the parity price for wheat.

Title V—Feed Grains:—A voluntary feed grain program (corn, grain sorghum, and, if designated by the Secretary, barley) was established for the 1971–73 crop years, with a set-aside program under which participating farmers would be required to set aside feed grain acreage or other cropland in order to become eligible for loans and payments.

The Act provided that payments to participating farmers on one-half of their feed grain base would be the difference between the higher of (a) $1.35 per bushel, or (b) 70 percent (68 percent under certain circumstances) of the parity price for corn and the average market price for the first 5 months of the marketing year (which starts on October 1 on corn and grain sorghum, and July 1 on barley). In no event, however, would these payments be less than 32 cents per bushel for corn—with rates on grain sorghum and barley at levels determined to be fair and reasonable in relation to the corn payment rate.

The Secretary was authorized to set the nonrecourse loan level from $1.00 per bushel to 90 percent of parity.

The Act provided for a preliminary payment of 32 cents per bushel (subject to a reduction if the set-aside was less than 20 percent of the feed grain base) on corn to participating farmers as soon as practicable after July 1. If the difference between the average market price and $1.35 were more than 32 cents during the first 5 months of the marketing year, an additional payment would be made. In no event would refunds by farmers be required.

Additional set-aside and public recreational access payments were also authorized.

Title VI—Upland Cotton:—A voluntary program was established under which marketing quotas and penalties would be suspended for 3 years, and provided for a cropland set-aside program, not to exceed 28 percent of the cotton allotment, as a condition of eligibility for benefits under the program.

The Act provided for payments on the estimated production from 11.5 million acres for the 1971 crop. In 1972 and 1973, the base acreage allotment would be set by the Secretary, and total payments would be adjusted accordingly.

The payment to participating cotton farmers would be the difference between the higher of 65 percent of parity, or 35 cents, and the average market price for the first 5 months following the beginning (August 1) of the marketing year, but in no event would the payment be less than 15 cents per pound. No refunds by farmers would be required. Small farms would be eligible for 30 percent bonus payments.

Participating farmers were required by the Act to plant cotton to receive payments, with two exceptions: (1) if unable to do so because of natural disaster or other conditions beyond producers' control, and (2) if not less than 90 percent of the allotment were planted.

The Act also authorized payments to participating farmers on acreage made available to the public for recreational purposes, or on additional voluntary set-aside acreage.

The loan rate was established for the 1971–73 crop years at 90 percent of the average world price for the 2 previous years. A loan program was authorized under which the Secretary was directed, after being presented with warehouse receipts reflecting accrued storage charges of not more than 60 days, to make nonrecourse loans for a term of 10 months from the first day of the month the loan was made.

The Act permitted the sale of cotton allotments within a State, permitted the lease of allotments within a State, and provided for the release and reapportionment of allotments during the 1971–73 period. The Act provided also for a cotton research and promotion program.

Title VII—Public Law 480:—The Act extended the provisions of P.L. 480, the "Food for Peace" program, which authorizes donations and long-term dollar credit and foreign currency sales of U.S. farm commodities to underdeveloped nations.

Title VIII—General:—The Act continued the Cropland Conversion and Greenspan long-term land retirement programs, at an authorized appropriation level of $10 million annually for each program. An indemnity program was established to reimburse beekeepers for losses caused by pesticide residues.

The Act authorized farmers or other land owners who do not desire to hold an allotment on any crop under a Government program to voluntarily relinquish it.

The Act authorized producers to plant, and bale hay grown on wheat, feed grain, and cotton set-aside or diverted acres and store the hay for future emergency periods declared by the Secretary. The Secretary could also make loans for baled hay storage facilities.

Title IX—Rural Development:—The Act committed Congress to a sound rural-urban balance and provided for various reports on planning assistance, technical assistance, Government services and utilities, and financial assistance. The Act also required a Federal policy that new offices and facilities be located, insofar as practicable, in communities of lower population density.

Act of April 14, 1971

Public Law 92–10, approved April 14, 1971, amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for poundage quotas for burley tobacco in lieu of farm acreage allotments. Producers voting in referendum from February 25-March 1, 1974, approved the poundage program for the 1974–76 crop years by 98.3 percent of those voting.

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973

This Act, which amended the Agricultural Act of 1970 and was signed into law on August 10, 1973, includes the following provisions:

—The total payments a person can receive under one or more of the wheat, feed grain or upland cotton programs (combined) for the 1974 through 1977 crops shall not exceed $20,000. This limitation does not apply to CCC purchases or commodity loans available to eligible program participants or any part of any payment which represents compensation for resource adjustments or public access for recreation. The feed grains affected are corn, grain sorghum and, if designted by the Secretary, barley.

—The authority is continued through the 1977 crop years for the Secretary to establish cropland set-aside (and additional diverted acreage) if he determines that these provisions are deemed necessary for the wheat, feed grain or upland cotton programs. The Secretary suspended for the life of the Act the conserving base requirement for participants in the programs.

—Established, or "target," prices were initiated in the Act for wheat, feed grains and upland cotton, with payments to eligible producers, based on alloted acres, to be made under specified conditions.

No payment will be made as long as the average market price received by producers during the first 5 months of the marketing year—or in the case of upland cotton, during the calendar year in which the crop is planted—remains at or above the target level.

If the average market price for the stated period drops below the target level, a payment on the allotment (for cotton, the acreage planted within the allotment) will be made to eligible producers equal to the difference between the target price and the higher of the loan level or the average market price.

The target prices for 1974 and 1975 were set in the Act at

38 cents per pound for upland cotton, $2.05 per bushel for wheat, and $1.38 per bushel for corn—with reasonable rates to be set for grain sorghum (and barley, if designated) in relation to the rate for corn.

Target prices for the 1976 and 1977 crop years would be set by taking an established price for each year, and increasing or decreasing it to reflect changes in prices paid by producers as shown by an index of production costs (production items, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates) published by the Department and productivity. Productivity is measured by comparing the most recent national 3-year average for each crop with the 3-year average ending with the preceding year.

—The Act also authorized "disaster" payments. If an eligible producer of wheat or feed grains is prevented from planting any portion of his allotment to wheat, feed grains or other non-conserving crop or an eligible producer of cotton is prevented from planting any portion of his allotment to cotton because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or condition beyond his control, the payment rate for that portion will be the larger of the regular calculated rate or one-third of the target price.

And if, because of the same circumstances, the total quantity of the commodity (or authorized substituted crop) harvested on the farm is substantially less than the "expected production" because of a natural disaster, the payment rate for the deficiency in production below 100 percent will be the larger of the regular calculated rate or one-third of the target price. ("Expected production" is the farm payment yield multiplied by the farm acreage allotment for the grains and the farm base acreage allotment for cotton.)

—Provision was made to establish a disaster reserve of inventories not to exceed 75 million bushels of wheat, feed grains and soybeans to alleviate distress caused by a natural disaster.

—The Act increased the minimum dairy support price on manufacturing milk to 80 percent of parity for the balance of the 1973 marketing year and for the 1974 marketing year, which ended March 31, 1975. The suspension of support for butterfat was continued.

The Act extended the National Wool Act, and continued the dairy and beekeepers indemnity programs.

The Dairy Program:—The price of milk shall be supported at such level between 75 and 90 percent of parity (except that the minimum level was set by the 1973 Act at 80 percent through the period ending March 31, 1975) as the Secretary determines necessary to assure an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk to meet current needs, reflect changes in the cost of production, and assure a level of farm income adequate to maintain productive capacity sufficient to meet anticipated future needs. Price support shall be provided through purchases of milk and the products of milk.

CCC purchases dairy products through the ASCS Prairie Village, Kansas Commodity Office.

The Wool Program—The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, provides that support of the prices for wool and mohair be carried out through payments to producers.

The 1973 Act continues through the marketing year ending December 31, 1977 the price support for shorn wool at 72 cents per pound, grease basis, and the support price for mohair at 80.2 cents per pound, grease basis.

PRICE SUPPORT AND OTHER LOAN, PURCHASE AND PAYMENT PROGRAMS

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES

Price stabilization and support operations for specified commodities were first authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Acts of 1933 and 1938; with loan programs initiated in the Fall of 1933 when the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was created.

Current price support and other loan, purchase, and payment programs are carried out under authority of CCC's Charter Act, as amended; the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended; the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended; the Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended, and the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended.

In conjunction with these programs, production adjustment programs (utilizing marketing quotas, acreage allotments, and when applicable, cropland set-aside or diverted acreage provisions for specified commodities) are authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended, and the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended.

Export programs are carried out primarily under authority of the CCC Charter Act; the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480); and section 32 of Public Law No. 320, 74th Congress.

COMMODITIES SUPPORTED

CCC makes loans, purchases and payments available on agricultural commodities to eligible producers.

Basic Commodities.—The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended makes mandatory price support for extra long staple cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco, loans and purchases for corn and wheat, loans for upland cotton, and payments (under certain conditions) for corn, wheat, and upland cotton.

Nonbasic Commodities.—The 1949 Act, as amended, also requires price support for designated nonbasic commodities—tung nuts, honey, milk, barley, oats, rye, and grain sorghums.

Price support for other nonbasic commodities is discretionary, with the Secretary authorized by the Congress to announce a commodity program, if he deems it necessary under statutory authority, and under terms and conditions that he determines applicable under legislative provisions.

Target Prices and Payments.—Under the terms of the 1973 Act, payments to producers of wheat, feed grains (corn, grain sorghum, and, if designated by the Secretary, barley), and upland cotton will not be made unless the average market price received by producers for the commodity during the first 5 months of the marketing year—or in the case of cotton, during the calendar year in which the crop is planted—goes below the target price. If this occurs, the payment will be made at a rate equal to the difference between the target price and the higher of such average market price or the loan level.

For rice, Public Law 94–214, enacted February 16, 1976, established for the 1976-77 crop years provisions for loans, target prices, deficiency payments and disaster payments similar to those provisions applicable to wheat, feed grain and upland cotton. Rice quotas were no longer applicable to the program. Authority for a cropland set-aside program was provided, under terms and conditions specified in the legislation.

The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended and extended, requires price support for wool and mohair.

The Corporation also may carry out operations to remove and dispose of surplus agricultural commodities in order to stabilize prices at levels not in excess of those permissable by law.

SUPPORT DETERMINATION

Except as otherwise provided by statute, the Secretary determines or approves the amounts, terms, and conditions of price support operations.

Eight factors set forth in section 401(b), title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1949 are taken into consideration in determining, in the case of any commodity for which price support is discretionary, (1) whether a price support operation is undertaken, and (2) the level of support.

For many of those commodities for which price support is mandatory, these same factors are considered to determine the level of support above the minimum set forth by law.

These factors are as follows:

1. the supply of the commodity in relation to the demand;
2. the price levels at which other commodities are being supported and in the case of feed grains, the feed values of each grain 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 to offset temporary losses of export markets; and
8. the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

SUPPORT LEVEL

For some commodities, the Congress has either established a specific parity level at which, or a range within which, loan, purchase and payment rates must be set.

The parity price for an agricultural commodity is the dollars-and-cents price, determined by formula, that will give such commodity the same buying or purchasing power, in terms of goods and services bought by farmers and certain costs of their farming operations, that such commodity had in the 1910–14 base period, with an adjustment based on the commodity's most recent 10-year average farm price divided by the ratio of the general level of prices for all farm commodities during such 10-year period to the general level of prices received for all commodities during the 1910–14 base period.

The parity price of a commodity is a general or overall standard. It applies to the average of the various locations, grades, qualities and classes of the commodity as sold by all farmers. The formula for computing parity prices is set forth in section 301(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Congress has established specific formulae for the computation of the loan rate for upland cotton of the 1974–77 crops and has set specific support prices for wool and mohair for the 1974–77 marketing years.

Program Compliance

Producer compliance with acreage allotments, production goals, and marketing practices (including marketing quotas when authorized by law), may be required by the Secretary as a condition of eligibility for price support.

Support Level Determination

The price support level for commodities marketed on a marketing year or seasonal basis is determined on the basis of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year or season. The price support level for other commodities is determined on the basis of the parity price as of January 1.

In general, the parity price is that price which will give an agricultural commodity the same purchasing or buying power in terms of goods and services farmers buy that it had in a specified base period.

The parity price for any commodity is determined by multiplying the adjusted base price of the commodity by the parity index.

The formula for computing parity prices is set forth under provisions in section 301(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. However, if the formula outlined in the Act results in a parity price for any commodity seriously out of line with those for other commodities, the Secretary is authorized to revise the method of computing the parity price for the commodity.

Separate parity prices are usually computed for fruits and vegetables for fresh use and for processing.

In brief, the method of parity price computation used in 1975 is as follows:

a. The average of prices received by farmers for a commodity for the 10 preceding years is calculated (for 1975 this is the 1965 through 1974 average). An allowance for unredeemed loans and other supplemental payments resulting from price support programs such as the value of marketing certificates for wheat and support payments for feed grains is included for those commodities for which applicable.

b. This 10-year average for a commodity is divided by the average of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers for the same 10 preceding calendar years, adjusted to include an allowance for unredeemed loans and other supplemental price support operations, including the value of marketing certificates and support payments, to give an "adjusted base price."

c. The parity price for the commodity is computed by multiplying the "adjusted base price" by the current Parity Index (the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates, with 1910–14=100).

For the purpose of illustrating the computation of parity prices, the calculation of the parity price for corn based on data for July 1974 is given below.

The 120-month, January 1965-December 1974 average of prices received by farmers for corn was $1.55 per bushel, adjusted to allow for unredeemed loans and other supplemental payments resulting from price support operations. The 120-month average of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers, adjusted to include an allowance for unredeemed loans, etc., was 322 (1910–14=100). Dividing $1.55 by 3.22 gives $0.481 per bushel, the adjusted base price. The adjusted base price is multiplied by 636 percent, the Parity Index (1910–14=100), based on data for July 1975. This gives 3.06 per bushel, the parity price of corn during August 1975.

Uses of Parity Prices

Parity prices have a number of uses in agriculture, the more important of which are these:

1. To measure the price needed to provide farmers the same purchasing power as in the 1910–14 base period. This was the principal purpose for which parity price was originated in 1933. It is still an important use.

2. As a factor in the determination of support levels. This is one of the most important regular uses of parity price. Legislation requiring or authorizing the Department to support prices of agricultural commodities does not generally specify the dollars-and-cents prices at which the commodities are to be or may be supported. Instead, this legislation indicates the specific percentage of parity price or the range in percentage of parity price at which the commodity must or may be supported. While support prices are ordinarily announced on a dollars-and-cents basis, the percentage of parity which this represents is usually announced at the same time.

3. To determine marketing agreement and order needs and objectives. This use is important in the case of agricultural commodities, such as fresh fruits and vegetables and nut crops, where marketings are stabilized by means of marketing agreements and orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. The percentage of parity prices at the time an agreement or order is proposed is an important factor in determining the need for the agreement or order. The percentage of parity price at the time a specific restriction on marketings is proposed is considered carefully in determining the need for the regulation. For a commodity other than milk, marketing stabilization operations under an agreement or order, other than minimum stand-

ards of quality and maturity, and such grading and inspection requirements as are in the public interest, cannot be continued after the price of the commodity reaches parity.

Price Support Announcement

Insofar as practicable, the Secretary announces the price support level long enough before the planting or marketing season for each commodity so as to permit the producer to plan and gear his farm operations to appropriate programs.

The announced support prices may be raised, but not lowered, during the marketing year or season.

Section 402, Agricultural Act of 1949, authorizes support above 90 percent of parity (for those commodities for which a maximum of 90 percent is designated) if the Secretary determines, after a public hearing, that increased price support is needed (1) to prevent or alleviate a shortage of a commodity essential to the national welfare, or (2) to increase or maintain the production of a commodity in the interest of national security.

The price support level for each commodity is announced in two forms: (1) a national average, and (2) the dollars-and-cents level relating to specific qualities and locations.

Unless the specific price support level is set forth by law, two computations usually are made for the national average support level for mandatorily supported commodities.

An initial computation of the support level is made and announced before planting time on the basis of latest available information.

The second computation is made at the start of the marketing year to determine if the announced level is below the minimum level of support based on the parity price as of that time. If so, the support level is increased to the minimum specified by law. If not so, the initially announced support level continues in effect.

Most support levels are national average prices, representing the average of all classes and grades of the commodity as sold by all farmers in their local markets in the United States.

The national average support level is converted into specific support prices for specific qualities at specific locations, and is set forth in a "price support schedule" for the particular commodity.

Average or normal spreads are calculated between different varieties, classes, or grades and between different markets, methods of sale, or locations. The difference then is added to or subtracted from (as appropriate) the basic support level.

These differentials are adjusted or recalculated periodically to adjust to changes in (1) relative market prices; (2) methods of processing; (3) marketing and transportation costs, and (4) the distribution of supplies relative to demand.

By using this schedule, every farmer (regardless of where he is located) can determine the support price at his local market for the quality of the commodity he produces. The location differentials assure him the same relative level of price support offered every other farmer, in any area of production.

MARKETING YEARS

The following are marketing year (beginning and ending) dates for selected commodities.

Commodity	Date
Feed Grains	
Corn	October 1-September 30
Grain Sorghum	October 1-September 30
Barley	June 1-May 31
Oats	June 1-May 31
Food Grains	
Wheat	June 1-May 31
Rye	June 1-May 31
Rice	August 1-July 31
Oilseeds and Oils	
Flaxseed	June 1-May 31
Cottonseed	August 1-July 31
Soybeans	September 1-August 31
Tung Nuts	November 1-October 31
Fibers	
Wool-mohair	January 1-December 31
Cotton, upland	August 1-July 31
Cotton, ELS	August 1-July 31
Miscellaneous	
Milk, mfg.	April 1-March 31
Honey	April 1-March 31
Gum Naval Stores	April 1-March 31
Tobacco, Flue-Cured	July 1-June 30
Tobacco, Others	October 1-September 30
Peanuts	August 1-July 31
Dry Edible Beans	September 1-August 31

SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY

In order to be eligible to participate in a program, a producer must comply with the requirements of the applicable legislation and such additional terms and conditions as may be established by the Secretary as a condition of eligibility.

LOAN, PURCHASE, AND PAYMENT LEVELS

Specic provisions for loans, purchases and payments on a number of commodities are contained in the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (See Page 35). The following levels or ranges for loans, purchases, and payments on other commodities are authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

In general, unless otherwise stated, the annual national average level determined and announced within the ranges cited for the commodities is based upon the eight factors set forth in section 401(b) of the 1949 Act (See Above).

Extra-long staple cotton (ELS).—If marketing quotas are approved by ELS producers, the loan level is to be not less than 50 percent or more than 100 percent in excess of the loan level established for Middling 1-inch upland cotton at average location (but not less than 35 cents per pound). In addition, payments are to be available at a rate which, together with the loan level, is not less than 65 percent or more than 90 percent of the parity price for ELS cotton as of the month in which the payment rate is announced. If marketing quotas are disapproved, the support level drops to 50 percent of parity, with no payments available.

Tobacco.—For those years in which marketing quotas have not been disapproved, the support level is determined by adjusting the 1959 support level upward or downward in proportion to changes in the parity index (prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates), comparing the 1959 index with the most recent preceding 3-year moving average. If marketing quotas are disapproved by tobacco producers, no program is available.

Peanuts.—If marketing quotas have not been disapproved, the support level range is from 75 to 90 percent of parity. The minimum level within this range depends on the level of supply (the supply percentage) at the beginning of the marketing year, in accordance with the schedule in section 101(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Four steps are taken in determining the minimum level: (1) computing the estimated total supply (allowing for the effects of any control programs such as marketing quotas and acreage allotment); (2) computing the normal supply; (3) dividing the total supply by the normal supply to determine the supply percentage, and (4) referring to the schedule in section 101(b) of the 1949 Act for the minimum level applicable to the supply percentage so determined.

If marketing quotas have been disapproved, the support level drops to 50 percent of parity.

Honey.—The support level may not be less than 60 percent nor more than 90 percent of parity.

Tung Nuts.—The support level may not be less than 60 percent nor more than 90 percent of parity. However, in any crop year in which the Secretary determines that the domestic production of tung oil will be less than the anticipated domestic demand, the support level is to be not less than 65 percent of the parity price.

Other nonbasic commodities.—The level of support for other nonbasic commodities may not be more than 90 percent of parity. The Secretary takes into consideration the factors in section 401(b) of the 1949 Act, as amended, to determine whether a program operation should be undertaken and the level of support.

SUPPORT METHODS

The principal methods of the Corporation to provide support are, singly or in combination, loans, purchases, and payments.

Support operations are usually conducted for CCC by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), which carries out much of its work through State, county and community farmer committees, county ASC offices, and a commodity office located in Prairie Village, Kansas.

Loans.—Commodity loans are made directly to eligible farmers through county ASC offices, or are made to approved agricultural cooperative marketing associations, or both, on the security of the stored commodities. Approved storage may be storage structures on the farm or off the farm, or country or teminal warehouses.

With limited exceptions, commodity loans are nonrecourse. The commodities serve as collateral for the loan, and on maturity the producer or association may generally deliver or forfeit the pledged commodity to satisfy the loan obligation without further payment.

The loan technique has been used extensively in commodity programs for cotton, tobacco, soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, dry edible beans, honey, tung nuts (loans on oil), gum naval stores (loans on rosin), and the grains—corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rye and rice.

If a loan is made directly to a farmer, the farmer may repay the loan, plus accrued interest, computed on a daily basis, at any time prior to loan maturity.

(Interest rates are reviewed by the Corporation each 6 months for the CCC loan program, with the goal of keeping the rate of interest charged to producers in line with CCC borrowing costs from the U.S. Treasury.)

Service fees on farm stored loans for grain and recourse seed cotton loans are $10 per loan, plus $1 for each additional bin over one in the case of grain, plus $1 for each additional rick or lot over one in the case of seed cotton.

Also, in the case of seed cotton, loans to cooperatives and to approved ginning companies (acting on behalf of producers) which prepare loan documents, the service fee (1975) is $7.50 per loan.

Fees for processing cotton loans to producers, when prepared by cotton loan clerks, are $1 per loan plus 10 cents per bale for machine readable documents (documents which can be processed by data processing equipment), and $1.50 per loan plus 25 cents per bale for nonmachine readable documents.

Fees for coton loan documents prepared by county offices are $1.50 per loan plus 25 cents per bale.

If the farmer chooses not to repay a loan, he delivers the commodity to CCC if it is farm-stored, or CCC takes title to the commodity if it is in warehouse storage, and ordinarily the loan, including interest, is satisfied. It is in this way that CCC has acquired most of its inventories of commodities.

Loans on tobacco, peanuts, gum naval stores (rosin), cotton and rice are also made available through producer associations or cooperatives. The collateral of all producers is pooled. The association or cooperative markets the commodity held as collateral and repays the amount due CCC in some cases, and remits the sales proceeds to apply on the loan in other cases. If the sales by the association or cooperative return a profit over advances to growers, charges and interest, it may be returned to the growers as a patronage dividend.

Loans are usually available to producers for 10 to 12 months following harvest. In the case of peanuts, tobacco, and naval stores, loans mature on demand. For baled lint cotton, loans mature 10 months from the first of the month in which the loan is made. For wheat and the feed grains, loans mature on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

Depending on the commodity, storage may be in country or terminal warehouses, or in other storage structures on or off the farm.

Reseal Loans.—As necessary, CCC has offered in the past "reseal" privileges for certain commodities stored on the farm. The term "reseal" means extension of a commodity program loan and is derived from the fact that the farm-stored collateral for such loans is put under seal. Resealing has enabled farmers to extend their loans beyond the initial loan maturity date. This program has been used as an aid to orderly marketing. It is especially useful when production exceeds utilization or when market prices are weak.

Storage costs accruing during the reseal period were paid by CCC. These payments were made to farmers who provided farm storage, and to warehousemen on extended warehouse storage loans.

Farmers continued to have the option of redeeming their commodities under reseal loan.

Commodity Loan Benefits.—While the loan program does not guarantee the participating farmer a profit, it does offer definite safeguards and advantages if his commodity is eligible for loan.

The loan program gives farmers an opportunity to obtain cash and hold their crops for later sale. In practice, if the producer cannot profitably pay off his loan and sell the commodity, the loan may be satisfied in full by letting CCC take over the commodity.

The loan program tends to even out marketings. In order to meet operating costs, farmers would otherwise be inclined to market their crops at harvest time. This sometimes makes market gluts, undue burdening of the transportation system, and lower prices. Price swings and transportation bottlenecks are minimized to a great extent by spreading commodity marketing over the season.

The loan program gives producers a chance to exercise greater independence in their marketing operations and to benefit from price increases that often come later in the season after harvest.

Why Market Prices May Be Less Than Support Prices

Market prices of some agricultural commodities at times fall below support levels. Usually, this is a temporary or seasonal condition prevailing at harvest time. However, it can persist for a longer period when supplies are unusually large relative to requirements, when there are storage problems, or when the crop is below average quality.

The extent to which market prices fall below the support level varies from commodity to commodity and year to year. Prices are more likely to fall below support on a commodity where support is provided by means of loans (such as grains) than where it is carried out by direct purchase. Further, this condition is more likely to happen on grains than on tobacco and cotton because of differences in the type of price support program and in storability (cotton and tobacco are less subject to change in quality or to deterioration in the storage period than grains).

The fact that market prices fall below the support level does not in itself necessarily mean either that producers do not have the opportunity to receive the support level offered by the Government, or that all producers are receiving less than the support level. Under price support programs, the Government makes a commitment to provide support to individual eligible producers at specified levels, usually by means of loans and purchases, rather than to maintain the open market price at any specified level. Producers have the opportunity to obtain this announced level of support any time during the period price support is available, regardless of whether the market price is below support. The effect of these programs on market prices thus is indirect rather than direct. Stated another way, the extent to which producers receive the support price when supplies are so plentiful that market prices drop below the support level is directly related to the extent to which producers participate in the price support program rather than sell in the open market. This point is discussed in more detail below.

Major reasons why market prices sometimes fall below support levels include:

1. Nonparticipation in the price support program.—Participation by producers in any price support program always is voluntary. Some of the reasons why producers are ineligible or unable to participate or elect not to participate in the price support programs are:

a. *Lack of adequate storage*—Availability of storage, both farm and warehouse, is an important factor in the ability of producers to participate in price support. Prices of most crops, such as grains, are supported by loans or purchases. To obtain a price support loan, a producer must store the commodity either in farm storage facilities approved by the ASC county office or in a warehouse approved by CCC. Producers participating through purchases likewise need a good storage place, so that their crop remains in good condition in the period it must be held prior to delivery to the Government.

Some of the ways in which lack of storage affects market prices are:

(1) Some producers, such as share tenants in certain areas, do not have adequate farm storage. To obtain support, they generally must rely on warehouse storage. During periods of peak marketings, such a producer may not be able to obtain suitable warehouse storage. This problem is aggravated when there is an overall storage shortage. Under such circumstances, the producer

sells his commodity at the best price obtainable and if these marketings reach sizable volume, they tend to depress prices further.

(2) Some producers who have adequate farm storage for a normal crop find it necessary to use off-farm storage when they have a larger than usual crop. When other producers in the area and in the county in general also have larger than usual crops, it is difficult for such producers to obtain storage space. Under such circumstances, these producers must sell at market prices those quantities for which they cannot get storage.

(3) Some producers, lacking adequate farm storage, may sell at the market price even though it is below the support level rather than obtain a warehouse storage loan which requires assuming costs of storage during the loan period. Producers who take out farm-storage loans always receive the full support price although, of course, they "assume" costs of storage on the farm. However, on warehouse storage loans on most commodities producers either must prepay storage for the season or else a storage deduction is made in disbursing the loan. Under these circumstances, a producer may elect to sell in the open market if the market price is above the loan minus interest and storage deduction, particularly when it appears unlikely that prices will advance.

b. *Quality*—The crop may not be of good storing quality. In this situation, public storage facilities may refuse to accept the commodity for storage and thus a producer must elect either (1) to run the risk of both quality deterioration and shrinkage by storage on his farm, or (2) to sell at the market price. When storage is relatively tight, warehousemen may be even more particular about handling grain of questionable storability and this further aggravates the problem.

There always is some portion of a crop not eligible for price support because of poor quality. This proportion varies from year to year. As a general rule, price support is limited to merchantable grades. Obviously, prices for ineligible grades, qualities, and classes may drop to lower levels, depending upon the demand for them. This low level, in turn, can affect prices of better grades in years of large supplies, and the average price received by farmers for all grades and qualities. Thus, in some years when unusual quantities of the crop are low grade, generally due to weather, support is extended to lower qualities in order to maintain the price support level for the whole crop.

c. *Variety*—For some commodities the support price for certain varieties is below that for other varieties of the same commodity because of undesirable characteristics which make them unacceptable for use in normal outlets.

d. *Potential gain*—The quantity of a commodity owned by a particular producer may not be large enough to encourage his participation in the program. Taken collectively, the open market sales of such producers may weaken prices in periods of large supplies and heavy marketings.

e. *Disagreement with price support*—Not all producers agree with the concept of price support. Some prefer to sell in the open market, taking their chance on price. To the extent that this group may be significant in any marketing area, prices in that area may thus be driven down. This group benefits from the program by the extent to which market prices are bolstered through the support program.

f. *Ineligibility for price support*—When acreage allotments, marketing quotas or diversion programs are in effect, only those producers who comply with their farm acreage allotments, and other program provisions, receive price support. The number of farmers who exceed their farm acreage allotments varies from crop to crop and from year to year. The number tends to be greater when acreage allotments are in effect by themselves than when acreage allotments are in effect in conjunction with marketing quotas, since participation in the acreage allotment program is voluntary and producers are not subject to the penalties which are in effect under marketing quotas.

In summary, producers may not participate in the price support program for many reasons, including a lack of adequate farm storage, small production, prospects for market prices, poor storing quality of their crop, ineligibility because of failure to comply with eligibility requirements, and disagreement with the price support concept.

2. Sales by nonfarmers.—Only an "eligible producer," that is, any person or other legal entity producing the commodity of the crop being supported as owner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, can obtain price support.

From time to time at the end of the marketing season or over the course of a full marketing season, considerable quantities of a commodity may be owned by nonproducers. Such "noneligible interests" may sell stocks in a weak or falling market in order to minimize or stop their losses. The cumulative effect of such operations may depress prices.

3. CCC sales of nonstorable commodities.—While there are restrictions on sales of storable CCC-owned commodities in the domestic market, such restrictions do not apply to commodity stocks which have deteriorated or are in danger of deterioration.

LOAN METHODS BY COMMODITIES

Feed Grains, Wheat, Rice.—For these commodities, the farmer usually applies to the ASC county office for a loan.

A member of the county office staff checks to assure eligibility (compliance with program provisions) and the eligibility of the commodity.

The farmer who has his commodity in farm storage signs a promissory note, chattel mortgage, and security agreement and receives his loan through the county office. The farm cribs or bins are certified that they provide safe storage.

In those cases where the commodity is stored by the farmer in an approved public storage facility, the farmer receives a warehouse receipt from the facility. This is presented at the county office as security for the loan. For commodities stored in warehouses, a deduction for storage charges for the loan period is made from the loan proceeds if the farmer has not prepaid these charges.

The county ASC office disburses the loan by issuing the farmer a draft drawn on CCC.

For support on rice, a producer may deliver his commodity to an approved cooperative marketing association (for pool loans), and the association may place the commodity under loan.

Tobacco.—Farmers receive advances for tobacco at a level established by CCC through their own associations, which pledge the tobacco to CCC.

Producers may obtain advances on tobacco through one of the 13 producer associations in the continental United States and Puerto Rico. The associations, under contract with CCC, handle all operations connected with making advances to producers on tobacco and processing and storing the tobacco.

These operations of the associations are financed by nonrecourse loans to the associations by CCC through banks acting as servicing agent for CCC. The funds made available are used to make the advances to producers (generally through auction warehouses) and to reimburse carriers, redrying plants, and storage warehouses for services performed for the associations.

Administrative expenses of the associations also are financed by the CCC loans to the extent that the service charges collected from producers fail to cover all expenses. Expense budgets are subject to approval by CCC.

In areas where tobacco is sold at auction, the producer delivers his tobacco to an auction warehouse. There it is weighed, identified by a warehouse sales ticket, and displayed in lots, (baskets, sheets, or piles), on the auction floor. A Government tobacco inspector grades the tobacco in each lot and marks the grade on the warehouse sales ticket.

At the time of sale the tobacco is auctioned to the highest bidder, except that if the high bid for any particular lot does not exceed the advance level, as published for that grade, that lot is consigned to the association, provided the producer and tobacco are eligible under the program.

After the sale is completed, the auction warehouseman pays the producer for his tobacco, including that consigned to the association. The farmer is also given a participating record covering the quantity and value of the tobacco that went under loan.

The loan tobacco accumulated by the association is trucked to the plant of a redrier or a packer under contract with the association. The tobacco, segregated by grade, is run through a redrying machine and packed in hogsheads.

The redrier or the packer sends a report to the association showing the quantity of loan tobacco received from each auction warehouse. The association matches the redrier's or packer's report with the warehouseman's billing and draws a check to the warehouseman.

The redrier or packer transports the packed hogshead to a warehouse where nonnegotiable warehouse receipts are issued in favor of CCC.

Over a period of time, the tobacco placed under loan by the association is marketed by the association on the basis of prices proposed by the association and approved by CCC. When all the tobacco is sold, proceeds in excess of the loan, if any, are required to be distributed by the association in cash to the producers or, if approved by CCC, may be used otherwise for the benefit of the producers. The Corporation retains the right to call the loans at any time upon demand.

The procedure for obtaining the advances on cigar leaf tobacco is substantially the same as for other kinds except that cigar leaf tobacco is not sold at auction. The producer delivers his tobacco to a warehouse or assembly point maintained by the association and receives an advance on the basis of a Government grade.

Advances are not available on tobacco of the kinds for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by more than one-third of the producers voting in referendum. Such disapprovals have traditionally excluded advances being made on Pennsylvania cigar-filler, type 41, and have excluded advances on Maryland tobacco, type 32 subsequent to the 1965 crop year.

Except for flue-cured and burley tobacco, the farm marketing quota is the quantity produced on the acreage allotment for each farm.

For flue-cured tobacco, an acreage-poundage program was initiated in 1965. Under this program, a farm's marketing quota is the number of the pounds representing the farm's pro rata share of the quantity of marketings determined to be needed during the year. A farm's acreage allotment is the farm's pro rata share of the acreage determined desirable to produce the quota for all farms. If marketings exceed 110 percent of the marketing quota, penalties are collected, and all such excess marketings are ineligible for advances.

Producers of flue-cured tobacco are required as a condition of price support eligibility, to designate the warehouse(s) at which they will market their tobacco. This requirement began with the 1974 crop and was continued for the 1975 crop.

In a referendum held July 17, 1973, the acreage-poundage program was approved for the 1974 through 1976 crop years.

For burley tobacco, a poundage program was authorized by legislation approved in 1971. Under this program, a farm's marketing quota is also the pounds representing the farm's pro rata share of the quantity of marketings determined to be needed during the year. There are no restrictions on the acres used for production or on the quantity produced. However, marketings in excess of 110 percent of a farm's quota is subject to penalties and ineligible for advances.

Producers approved the program in a referendum on May 4, 1971, for the three crop years 1971 through 1973 and approved the program for the 1974 through 1976 crop years in a referendum held on February 25 through March 1, 1974.

Pricing policies of the associations, with approval of CCC are designed:

1. To be in the best interest of the growers.
2. To minimize loss to the Government.
3. To protect stocks on hand from damage and deterioration.

4. To avoid undue disruption of the marketing of current crops.
5. To maintain stability in both domestic and foreign markets.

Cotton, upland and extra long staple.—To obtain a loan, an eligible producer first has his cotton classed by a board of cotton examiners of USDA (on the basis of a sample drawn from the bale and sent in to the board). The board, after establishing grade, staple length, and micronaire reading, sends the producer a form indicating the class. The producer delivers his bales of ginned fiber (lint cotton) to a warehouse approved by CCC and obtains a warehouse receipt.

After the official classification and warehouse receipt are received by the producer or his representative, the producer may obtain a loan. Loan documents, except for loans made through approved cooperative marketing associations, may be prepared by ASCS county office personnel or by CCC-approved loan clerks located in banks, offices of cotton buyers, cotton gins, warehouses, and other locations as necessary for the convenience of producers. Loans are disbursed by use of CCC drafts by the county office which keeps the farm records for the farm on which the cotton was produced.

Under a special procedure, an advance to the producer (full amount of the loan, less authorized deductions) may be made by any firm, individual, or other entity, which obtains credit at a financial institution for the amounts advanced. The financial institutions receive a draft from CCC for the loan proceeds, on which interest is payable by CCC from the date of investment of funds.

In keeping with cotton trade practices, loans are reduced by the amount of any warehouse receiving charges due on the cotton if such charges have not been prepaid. In cases where the receiving charges have not been prepaid and the cotton is not redeemed from loan. CCC pays the receiving charges directly to the warehouse when the warehouse storage charges are paid. Loans are reduced also if warehouse receipts show more than 60 days accrued charges due on the cotton.

Loan documents covering loans to producers, including warehouse receipts and class cards, are retained in the county offices until maturity of the loans.

Document availability at the county level facilitates and expedites the redemption of cotton stocks under loan. Cotton merchants can determine readily from the documents not only the identity of producers who have cotton under loan, but also the quantity and quality of the cotton. However, it is not necessary for a person redeeming cotton to visit the county office.

Producer-members of a cotton cooperative marketing association may obtain advances from the association on eligible cotton delivered for marketing. The association may then tender to CCC documents representing such cotton and receive a nonrecourse loan on the cotton from CCC.

Peanuts.—CCC makes price support available to peanut producers primarily through nonrecourse warehouse storage loans to the three peanut grower associations which serve the producing areas. The associations operate under loan and handling agreements with CCC, pursuant to which they contract with warehousemen to receive, handle, and store collateral peanuts and to issue warehouse receipts to CCC and drafts to growers.

The producer delivers his peanuts to a warehouse having a storage contract with a grower cooperative association. The producer appoints the association his agent to handle and market his peanuts and to pledge them to CCC as security for a loan to the association. The producer's right to redeem or obtain possession of the peanuts ceases at the time they are loaded into the warehouse.

The warehouseman, as agent of the association, prepares a draft in favor of the producer for the price-support value of the peanuts. The draft, drawn on the association, may be cashed at any commercial bank. As the drafts are paid for the association's account, CCC lends to the association amounts equal to the drafts. The loan is secured by warehouse receipts representing the peanuts received by the association from producers.

The association may withdraw individual lots of peanuts from the loan or redeem all of the peanuts from the loan for sale for domestic edible use. Loan collateral peanuts are sold for edible use by the associations in accordance with a minimum sales policy approved by CCC. The sales policy provides for minimum prices based on the amount of the loan on the peanuts—plus interest, handling and storage charges, other costs, and a percentage markup depending on the time of the sale.

The grower obtaining price support through the association shares on a pro rata basis in the net profit, if any, the association earns from its sales of collateral peanuts for edible use.

Loan peanuts are also sold by CCC for the association's account on a competitive bid basis for crushing into oil and meal and for export.

Loans are also available to producers on farm-stored peanuts through ASC county offices. However, only a small number of growers obtain this type of loan. After the county office determines that the producer is eligible for the loan program and that the storage facility meets CCC's requirements, the county office prepares the necessary loan documents. As in the case of grain loans, the producer obtains his peanut loan from the county office. The producer may deliver the peanuts to CCC upon maturity of the loan, or he may redeem the peanuts by repaying the amount of the loan plus interest. In recent years most of the farm-stored peanuts have been redeemed by the grower, presumably for seed purposes.

Gum Naval Stores.—CCC makes advances available to producers of gum naval stores through a nonrecourse loan to the American Turpentine Farmers Association (ATFA), Valdosta, Georgia. Under loan agreement with CCC, ATFA makes the advances to its eligible producers on eligible rosin or the rosin content in crude pine gum.

All U.S. producers of crude pine gum are eligible for membership in ATFA upon application and payment of an initial membership fee of $1; any further membership dues are voted on in annual convention. In 1972, ATFA membership comprised almost 85 percent of domestic producers, representing more than 95 percent of pine gum production.

The loan made to ATFA covers advances to producers, administrative and operating expenses, and storage charges on the pledged collateral. The loan has no fixed maturity date but is payable on demand. Generally, ATFA redeems the collateral and sells it from redemption pools. For certain years' collateral, ATFA has been given the right to sell without redemption, provided all the proceeds are paid to CCC.

ATFA may sell its redeemed collateral stock at or above redemption cost. Redemption costs are determined by CCC. These include the following factors: face value of the loan, storage costs, ATFA administrative expenses, and interest.

Any amount remaining over redemption costs that is realized from sales by ATFA is returned to participating producers on an equitable basis, as determined by ATFA and approved by CCC.

Usually the producer delivers his oleoresin to an approved processing plant-warehouse facility where it is inspected and graded. The producer determines the quantity, if any, he wants to sell outright to the warehouseman.

On the remainder, the producer executes a producer's offer which tenders the rosin or rosin content to ATFA for the loan program. Payment on this quantity is usually advanced by the warehouseman, who deducts the inspection fee, initial storage costs, and processing fees (including the cost of rosin drums).

Warehousemen summarize the various producer offers periodically, make certification as to quantity and grade, and transmit the offers to ATFA, which checks eligibility. ATFA, in turn, consolidates the certifications and producer offers from various warehouses and transmits to CCC a request for loan funds to cover the advances. These funds are then distributed by ATFA to eligible producers or those warehousemen who advanced the funds to producers.

Tung Nuts (oil).—When production merits a program, operations are carried out through loans on oil because of the relatively high perishability of tung nuts.

Producers deliver their tung nuts to a crushing mill where the oil is extracted on a custom basis, with the grower retaining title to the oil. Producers receive warehouse receipts for the oil, which generally is stored in tanks at the crushing mill.

The warehouse receipts serve as collateral for loans made directly by CCC through ASC county offices.

When active, the loan program is carried out in the producing areas of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Loans are payable on demand, without a fixed maturity date. Producers pay a service charge of 6 cents per hundredweight on all oil pledged and not redeemed by October 31 of the end of the marketing year the loan was made.

Price support for tung nuts will be permissive, at the discretion of the Secretary, after the 1976 crop year (P.L. 93-225, enacted December 29, 1973).

PURCHASES.—In its program operations, CCC acquires by purchase some commodities as authorized or required by applicable legislation. Commodities and processed products are acquired primarily under purchase agreements, and perishable or processed commodities are acquired by direct purchase.

Purchase Agreements.—Subject to the terms and conditions set forth for the particular commodity program, a producer may apply at the ASC county office for the option of selling to CCC an approximate quantity of his eligible commodity at the applicable settlement value as established by regulation.

CCC will purchase, at settlement value, the quantity of the commodity the producer elects to sell, up to that quantity eligible under the program on the basis of weight, grade and quality factors established for the commodity if the producer:

1. Declares his intention not later than the date specified by regulation;
2. In the case of a commodity stored in an approved warehouse, submits to the ASC county committee, during a period specified by CCC, warehouse receipts representing the eligible quantity he elects to sell to CCC;
3. In the case of a commodity in storage in other than approved warehouse storage, makes delivery within the specified period immediately following the date the county committee issues delivery instructions, unless the county committee determines that more time is needed for delivery, and
4. If the producer is an eligible producer and the commodity delivered by him is eligible for sale to CCC under the program regulation.

Included in the commodities that purchase agreements are applicable to in 1975 are grains and honey.

Direct Purchases.—For milk, the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 directs that the program shall be carried out through purchases of milk and the products of milk. (See Page 40)

For support on honey, CCC offers (1975) a purchase program whereby producer or cooperative marketing associations may offer to sell their honey to CCC by completing a purchase agreement. Delivery of the honey to CCC shall be after the maturity date for the specific crop year.

PAYMENTS.—The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 continued provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970, which amended the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This statute provides for a cropland set-aside, if needed, for participating producers in the voluntary upland cotton, wheat and feed grain programs, with set-aside program payments established for program participants (See below).

The 1973 Act continued authority for payments for wool and mohair (See page 47).

THE AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

This Act, which amended the Agricultural Act of 1970 and was signed into law on August 10, 1973, includes the following provisions:

—The total payments a person can receive under one or more of the wheat, feed grain or upland cotton programs (combined) for the 1974 through 1977 crops shall not exceed $20,000. This limitation does not apply to CCC purchases or commodity loans available to eligible program participants or any part of any payment which represents compensation for resource adjustments or public access for recreation. The feed grains affected are corn, grain sorghum and, if designated by the Secretary, barley.

—The authority is continued through the 1977 crop years for the Secretary to establish cropland set-aside (and additional diverted acreage) if he determines that these provisions are deemed necessary for the wheat, feed grain or upland cotton programs. The Secretary suspended for the life of the Act the conserving base requirement for participants in the programs.

—Established, or "target," prices were initiated in the Act for wheat, feed grains and upland cotton, with payments to eligible producers, based on alloted acres, to be made under specified conditions.

No payment will be made as long as the average market price received by producers during the first five months of the marketing year—or in the case of upland cotton, during the calendar year in which the crop is planted—remains at or above the target level.

If the average market price for the stated period drops below the target level, a payment on the allotment (for cotton, the acreage planted within the allotment) will be made to eligible producers equal to the difference between the target price and the higher of the loan level or the average market price.

The target prices for 1974 and 1975 were set in the Act at 38 cents per pound for upland coton, $2.05 per bushel for wheat, and $1.38 per bushel for corn—with reasonable rates to be set for grain sorghum (and barley, if designated) in relation to the rate for corn.

Target prices for the 1976 and 1977 crop years would be set by taking an established price for each year, and increasing or decreasing it to reflect changes in prices paid by producers as shown by an index of production costs (production items, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates) published by the Department and productivity. Productivity is measured by comparing the most recent national 3-year average for each crop with the 3-year average ending with the preceding year.

—The Act also authorized "disaster" payments. If an eligible producer of wheat or feed grains is prevented from planting any portion of his allotment of wheat, feed grains or other nonconserving crop or an eligible producer of cotton is prevented from planting any portion of his allotment to cotton because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or condition beyond his control, the payment rate for that portion will be the larger of the regular calculated rate or one-third of the target price.

And if, because of the same circumstances, the total quantity of the commodity (or authorized substituted crop) harvested on the farm is substantially less than the "expected production" because of a natural disaster, the payment rate for the deficiency in production below 100 percent will be the larger of the regular calculated rate or one-third of the target price. ("Expected production" is the farm payment yield multiplied by the farm acreage allotment for the grains and the farm base acreage allotment for cotton.)

—Provision was made to establish a disaster reserve of inventories not to exceed 75 million bushels of wheat, feed grains and soybeans to alleviate distress caused by a natural disaster.

—The Act increased the minimum dairy support price on manufacturing milk to 80 percent of parity for the balance of the 1973 marketing year and for the 1974 marketing year, which ended March 31, 1975. The suspension of support for butterfat is continued.

The Act extended the National Wool Act, and continued the dairy and beekeepers indemnity programs.

THE WHEAT PROGRAM.—The voluntary wheat program provides for loans and purchases and sets forth established (or target) prices of $2.05 per bushel for the 1974 and 1975 crop years, with this established price adjusted for 1976 and again for 1977 on the basis of cost production change measured by USDA's cost of production index, further adjusted by the productivity change as measured by the national average yield for the preceding 3 years, compared with the yield of the 3 years previous to the preceding year (i.e., for the 1976 crop, the 1973–75 average yield will be compared with the 1972–74 average yield). The wheat marketing certificate program was terminated.

Loans.—Nonrecourse loans will be available to participating farmers at a national average level not less than $1.37 per bushel and not more than 100 percent of parity, determined by the Secretary to be appropriate, taking into consideration competitive world prices of wheat, the feeding value of wheat in relation to feed grains, and the loan level for feed grains.

County loan rates are established to reflect the national average, adjusted by premiums or discounts for quality, and other factors specified in program provisions.

Loans through ASC county offices are usually available from harvest time through March 31 of the following year. Loans mature on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

Purchases.—Wheat may be purchased by CCC from eligible producers on the loan maturity date at the county basic loan rate, adjusted by premiums or discounts for quality, and other factors specified in program provisions.

Disaster Payments: These were described on page 36.

Cropland Set-Aside.—If a set-aside of cropland is in effect, then as a condition of eligibility for loan, purchases, and payments as authorized, the producers on a farm must set aside and devote to approved conservation uses an acreage of cropland equal to a specified percentage of the wheat allotment for the farm as designated by the Secretary.

If a cropland set-aside provision is in effect for any crop year, the Secretary shall permit producers to plant and graze sweet sorghum on set-aside acreage, and may permit, subject to such terms and conditions he may prescribe, all or any of the set-aside acreage to be devoted to hay and grazing, or the production of guar, sesame, safflower, sunflower, castor beans, mustard seed, crambe, plantago ovato, flaxseed, triticale, oats, rye, or other commodity, if he determines that such production is needed to provide an adequate supply, is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program, and will not adversely affect farm income.

If a farm has at least 55 percent of total farm cropland in summer fallow, and a set-aside provision is in effect, the farm will be considered to have met the set-aside of the allotment requirement.

Cost-sharing for control of erosion, insects, weeds and rodents, or for the establishment of wildlife food plots or habitat on set-aside acreage is authorized.

THE FEED GRAIN PROGRAM.—The voluntary feed grain program under the 1973 Act provides for loans and purchases of corn, oats, grain sorghum and, as designated by the Secretary, barley. It also sets forth established (or target) prices for corn of $1.38 per bushel for the 1974 and 1975 crops, with this established price adjusted for 1976 and again for 1977 on the basis of cost of production change measured by USDA's cost of production index, further adjusted by the productivity change as measured by the national average yield for the preceding three years, compared with the yield of the 3 years previous to the preceding year (i.e., for the 1976 crop, the 1973–75 average yield will be compared with the 1972–74 average yield). The target prices for grain sorghum and barley will be at a rate that the Secretary determines fair and reasonable in relation to that for corn. Barley was designated a feed grain through 1977.

Loans.—Nonrecourse loans will be made available to eligible producers of corn at a level not less than $1.10 per bushel nor more than 90 percent of the parity price, that the Secretary determines will encourage the exports of feed grains and not result in excessive total U.S. feed grain stocks.

The loan rate for grain sorghum is to be at a level the Secretary determines is fair and reasonable in relation to that of corn, taking into consideration the feeding value and average transportation cost to market of grain sorghum in relation to corn.

The loan rates for barley, oats and rye are to be at such level the Secretary determines is fair and reasonable in relation to that for corn, taking into consideration the feeding value of each to corn and the other factors set forth in section 401(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (See page 19).

Loans for corn are available through ASC county offices from harvest time through May 31 of the following year, with the loans maturing on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

Loans for grain sorghum are usually available through the county offices from harvest time through May 31 of the following year. Loans mature on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

For barley, loans through the county offices are available through March 31 of the following year. Barley loans mature on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

Loans for rye are available through the county offices until March 31 of the year following harvest and mature on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

Loans for oats are available through March 31 following harvest. Loans mature on demand, but no later than the last day of the 11th calendar month following the month the loan is made.

As with other commodities, the county feed grain loan rates reflect the announced national average loan rate, with the county loan rate also adjusted by premiums and discounts for quality to determine rates for individual producers.

Purchases.—Feed grains may be purchased by CCC from eligible producers on the loan maturity date at the county loan rate, adjusted by premiums or discounts for quality, and other provisions under the program.

Disaster Payments.—These were described on page 36.

Cropland Set-Aside.—If a set-aside of cropland is in effect, then as a condition of eligibility for loan, purchases and payments as authorized, the producers on a farm must set aside and devote to approved conservation uses an acreage of cropland equal to a specified percentage of the feed grain allotment for the farm as designated by the Secretary.

If a cropland set-aside provision is in effect for any crop year, the Secretary shall permit producers to plant and graze sweet sorghum on set-aside acreage, and may permit, subject to such terms and conditions he may prescribe, all or any of the set-aside acreage to be devoted to hay and grazing, or the production of guar, sesame, safflower, sunflower, castor beans, mustard seed, crambe, plantago ovato, flaxseed, triticale, oats, rye, or other commodity, if he determines that such production is needed to provide an adequate supply, is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program, and will not adversely affect farm income.

If a farm has at least 55 percent of total farm cropland in summer fallow, and a set-aside provision is in effect, the farm will be considered to have met the set-aside of the allotment requirement.

Cost-sharing for the control of erosion, insects, weeds and rodents, or for the establishment of wildlife food plots or habitat on set-aside acreage is authorized.

THE UPLAND COTTON PROGRAM.—The voluntary upland cotton program under the 1973 Act provides for loans and sets forth established (or target) prices for upland cotton of 38 cents per pound for the 1974 and 1975 crops, with this established price adjusted for 1976 and again for 1977 on the basis of cost of production change measured by USDA's cost of production index, further adjusted by the productivity changes as measured by the national average yield for the preceding 3 years, compared with the yield of the 3 years previous to the preceding year.

Loans.—The national average loan rate per pound for Middling 1-inch upland cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9), net weight, at average location in the U.S. is established to reflect 90 percent of the average price of American cotton in world markets for the preceding 3 year period.

A preliminary loan rate is announced not later than November 1 of the calendar year preceding the marketing year for the crop. An evaluation of world prices will be made before the beginning of the particular crop's marketing year (August 1). If it is determined that the then current level of average world prices for American cotton is lower than the announced preliminary rate, the loan rate will be adjusted downward to 90 percent of the then current level of average world prices.

Loans available to program participants for different individual qualities will be based on the Middling 1-inch rate, after adjustment to the quality Strict Low Middling $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches—the new base quality adopted for spot and futures price quotation purposes.

The term of the loan will be 10 months from the first day of the month in which the loan is made. Loan amounts will be reduced for any unpaid storage charges in excess of 60 days.

Disaster Payments.—These were described on page 36.

Cropland Set-Aside.—If in effect, generally the same provisions as for the wheat and feed grain programs.

THE DAIRY PROGRAM.—The price of milk shall be supported at such level between 75 and 90 percent of parity (except that the minimum level was set by the 1973 Act at 80 percent through the period ending March 31, 1975) as the Secretary determines necessary to assure an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk to meet current needs, reflect changes in the cost of production, and to assure a level of farm income adequate to maintain productive capacity sufficient to meet anticipated future needs. Price support shall be provided through purchases of milk and the products of milk.

Before the beginning of each marketing year (April 1), the Secretary announces the support price for manufacturing milk applicable for the marketing year. The announced price will be raised if necessary to assure an adequate supply of milk or to reflect at least the minimum percentage of the parity equivalent for manufacturing milk, but may not be lowered during the year.

At the same time, an announcement is made of the prices that CCC will pay for bulk butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk throughout the marketing year from manufacturers and handlers. The purchases maintain market prices of dairy products at levels which enable cooperatives and dairy processing plants to buy milk from farmers at prices which will reflect, on the average, the announced support level.

In addition to its purchases of bulk dairy products at announced prices, CCC buys substantial quantities of these products in special forms and in consumer-size packages through competitive bids. These products are used in the various food distribution programs. Purchases of such dairy products are at prices which reflect the announced support price for manufacturing milk plus a reasonable allowance for additional packaging and processing costs.

CCC purchases dairy products through the ASCS Prairie Village, Kansas Commodity Office.

THE WOOL AND MOHAIR PROGRAM.—The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, provides that support of the prices for wool and mohair be carried out through payments to producers. (See Page 47).

PRODUCTION ADUSTMENT PROGRAMS

As part of commodity operations, programs to help adjust production and marketing of specified farm crops, when in effect, are carried out by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, through its State and county offices, under authorities of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, applicable through 1977, continued authority initiated in the Agricultural Act of 1970 for a cropland set-aside approach for participating producers in the voluntary wheat, upland cotton, and feed grain programs (1974 through 1977 crop years).

Designed to help farmers shift to a market-oriented agriculture, program goals include those (1) to give farmers more opportunity for decision-making on their farms; (2) to protect and improve farmers' income; (3) to keep agricultural production in line with anticipated needs, and (4) to put a greater reliance on the market place as the principal source of farm income.

Under the Act, marketing quotas and penalties are suspended for the 1974 through 1977 crop years for wheat and cotton. As specified in the Act, feed grains include corn and grain sorghum —and barley if designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Act established a $20,000 limit on the amount of payments a person could receive annually under each or combination of the programs. The payment limitation does not apply to commodity loans and purchases available to eligible program participants.

For rice, the same general provisions apply, except that the payment limitation is $55 thousand.

Participants in the voluntary wheat, upland cotton and feed grain programs who meet cropland set-aside requirements, when in effect, can plant all of that particular crop they wish on the farm's remaining acreage, with the total production eligible for loan and purchase.

In addition, an eligible producer in any of the three programs can plant any crop on the acres remaining after set-aside requirements are met, except those governed by marketing quotas—peanuts, tobacco, and extra long staple cotton.

In general, set-aside acres must be cropland which is at least equal in productivity to the average productivity of other cropland on the farm and be expected to produce a crop in the absence of a program. The determination of acreage eligibility rests with the ASC county committee.

Cropland Set-Aside for Wheat, Feed Grains, Rice, and Upland Cotton.—In general, set-aside provisions are applicable under the same conditions.

If a set-aside of cropland is in effect, then as a condition of eligibility for loan, purchases, and payments as authorized, the producers on a farm must set aside and devote to approved conservation uses an acreage of cropland equal to a specified percentage of the allotment for the farm as designated by the Secretary.

If a cropland set-aside provision is in effect for any crop year, the Secretary shall permit producers to plant and graze sweet sorghum on set-aside acreage, and may permit, subject to such terms and conditions he may prescribe, all or any of the set-aside acreage to be devoted to hay and grazing, or the production of guar, sesame, safflower, sunflower, castor beans, mustard seed, crambe, plantago ovato, flaxseed, triticale, oats, rye or other commodity, if he determines that such production is needed to provide an adequate supply, is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program, and will not adversely affect farm income.

If a farm has at least 55 percent of total farm cropland in summer fallow, and a set-aside provision is in effect, the farm will be considered to have met the set-aside of the domestic allotment requirement.

Cost-sharing for the control of erosion, insects, weeds and rodents, or for the establishment of wildlife food plots or habitat on set-aside acreage is authorized.

To assist in adjusting the acreage of wheat, upland cotton and the feed grains to desirable goals, the Secretary is authorized, if he deems it necessary, to permit producers to divert cropland acreage in addition to the set-aside requirement and to make payments on this additional land diversion at a rate he determines to be fair and reasonable—taking into consideration the diversion undertaken by the producer and the productivity of the acreage diverted.

An additional payment may be provided by the Secretary, in an amount he determines to be appropriate in relation to the benefit of the general public, if the producer agrees to permit, without other compensation, access to all or any portion (as determined by the Secretary) of the farm by the general public for hunting, trapping, fishing and hiking.

MARKETING QUOTA AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS

Acreage allotments, through apportioning to individual farms the national acreage considered desirable for planting to a field crop, provide a means of adjusting particular crop supplies closer to national needs. If acreage allotments alone are in effect, farmers who produce the commodity on acreage in excess of their farm acreage allotment are not subject to penalties on the "excess" production of the community, but they usually are not eligible for price support.

Marketing quotas are a means of regulating the production and marketing of commodities when supplies become excessive. A national marketing quota is the quantity of a particular commodity that, in general, will provide adequate and normal supplies. This quantity is translated into terms of acreage. The national acreage allotment is apportioned among States, counties and individual farms.

After proclamation of a national marketing quota by the Secretary, quotas are in effect only when approved by a two-thirds majority of producers voting in referendum.

When quotas are in effect, all producers who are not covered by specified exemptions are subject to monetary penalties on marketings from their excess acreage, if the acreage exceeds the farm allotment. Price support privileges are not usually extended to farms with plantings that exceed the allotted acreage.

Under a tobacco acreage-poundage program, in effect on flue-cured tobacco since 1965, poundage quotas as well as acreage allotments apply when the program is approved in referendum by producers. A poundage program is in effect for burley tobacco when approved in referendum by producers.

Under current commodity programs, marketing quotas are in effect for extra long staple cotton, peanuts, and most kinds of tobacco. Rice quotas were suspended for the 1975 crop.

Legislative History Summary.—The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 provided for the reduction in the acreage or in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity through agreements with producers, or by other voluntary methods, on the basis of rental or benefit payments to cooperators.

The designated basic commodities in the 1933 Act were wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, and milk and its products. Subsequent amendments in 1934 and 1935 expanded the list to include rye, flax, barley, grain sorghums, cattle, peanuts, sugarbeets, sugarcane, and potatoes.

Acreage reduction programs under the Triple-A, however, were operated only for cotton, corn, peanuts, rice, tobacco, wheat and the sugar crops through the 1935 crop years.

In January of 1936, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the Hoosac-Mills case which invalidated the production control programs of the Triple-A that were carried out through agreements and contracts between the Government and individual farmers and financed by processing taxes.

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, launched a program in March under which farmers were offered soil-conserving payments for shifting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops. Soil-building payments for seeding soil-building crops on cropland and for carrying out approved soil-building practices on cropland or pasture also were offered.

Prewar.—Surpluses and declining prices in 1937, particularly for wheat and cotton, put production needs back into sharp focus and, with active participation by farm leaders, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was enacted on February 16, 1938. This Act, with many amendments, is still in effect.

The 1938 Act contained amendments which strengthened and broadened the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and provided for marketing quotas for tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton and rice.[1] Marketing quotas for peanuts were added to the Act in 1941.

The 1938 Act provided for acreage allotments to be proclaimed each year for the designated basic crops, except tobacco. Provision was made for marketing quotas also for any year if the supply of the commodity was excessive.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were used for cotton from 1938 to 1941, and for certain types of tobacco for 1938, 1940, and 1941. Acreage allotments, without quotas, were used for corn

[1] The Agricultural Act of 1954 repealed the authority for marketing quotas for corn, but authority for corn acreage allotments was retained. Growers voted to end corn allotments in a referendum on November 25, 1958.

in the designated commercial corn area from 1938 to 1942. Acreage allotments under the agricultural conservation program were in effect for wheat in 1938, 1939, and 1940, and for peanuts and rice from 1938 to 1941. Quotas and allotments for wheat were proclaimed under the 1938 Act for 1941.

War Adjustments.—With the beginning of World War II, the situation changed. While production of basic crops continued large, demand for most commodities far exceeded available supplies.

Acreage allotments for cotton were at first increased and then lifted entirely, together with allotments for corn, wheat and rice; marketing quotas were terminated for the 1942 crop of wheat and for the 1943 crops of wheat, cotton, fire-cured and dark-air cured tobacco and peanuts.

From 1943 to 1949, marketing quotas and allotments were not used as a part of the farm program except for certain kinds of tobacco, which were covered by special legislation during the war years.

Marketing quotas were proclaimed and approved for the 1948 crop of peanuts but were later terminated because of the world shortage of fats and oils.

Postwar.—From 1945 through 1975, acreage allotments only (marked "A") and marketing quotas, operating through allotments, (marked "M") were in effect for the basic crops as follows:

	1945	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50[1]	'51	'52	'53
Wheat						A	A[2]		
Cotton (upland)						M			
Cotton (extra long staple)									
Rice						A	A[2]		
Peanuts				M*	M	M	M	M	M
Tobacco, major types	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Corn (in commercial counties)						A[1]	[2]		

	1954	'55	'56	'57-'58	'59-'63	'64-'70	'71-'73	'74-'75
Wheat (for 1964 through 1970 crops, effective only in commercial wheat States)***	M	M	M	M	M**	A	A	A[5]
Cotton (upland)	M	M	M	M	M	M	A	A
Cotton (extra long staple)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Rice		M	M	M	M	M	M	M[6]
Peanuts	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Tobacco, major types	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Corn (in commercial counties)	A	A	A[3]	A	[4]	[4]		

* Terminated during year.
** Quotas on wheat voted out for 1963.
*** More than 25,000 acres.

[1] In 1950, allotments were also in effect for dry beans and potatoes (commercial); corn allotments were effective only in the "commercial corn area" defined by law.

[2] For 1951, wheat and rice allotments were in effect for a time, but were terminated early in 1951; corn allotments were terminated before announcement of the actual allotment.

[3] Allotments used only in connection with price-support determination, superseded by larger "base acreages" for commercial corn-producing area.

[4] Growers voted to end corn allotments in a referendum on Nov. 25, 1958. A voluntary feed grain acreage diversion program was in effect for corn (with grain sorghum) in 1961, and for corn (with grain sorghum and barley) in 1962, 1963, and 1964. Barley was in the feed grain program in 1965 and 1966, not in 1967 or 1968, was included in the program again in 1969 and 1970, not in 1971, and was included in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975.

[5] For payment purposes only, if necessary.

[6] Rice quotas suspended for the 1975 crop.

Current Programs.—Marketing quotas and acreage allotments are presently (1975) in effect for extra long staple cotton, peanuts, and most kinds of tobacco. Rice quotas were suspended for the 1975 crop, and not applicable for the 1976-77 crops.

The Secretary is directed by law (The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended) to proclaim marketing quotas generally when supplies of the specified basic crop are excessive.

Two exceptions to this rule are (1) marketing quotas must be proclaimed each year for peanuts and extra long staple cotton, without regard to the supply situation; and (2) if quotas are once proclaimed for a particular kind of tobacco because of large supplies, legislation requires that quotas be proclaimed for 3 years for that kind of tobacco and that the amount of the quota for the first year of such 3-year period be announced. If tobacco growers have disapproved quotas for 3 years in succession, quotas which would be in effect within the 3-year period for which quotas were disapproved may not be proclaimed unless, prior to November 10 of the marketing year, one-fourth or more of the farmers engaged in production of such tobacco petition the Secretary to proclaim quotas.

The level of supply of the various basic crops at which marketing quotas must be proclaimed, and the dates of the proclamation and the referendum are as follows:

Crop	Proclamation Supply Level In excess of:	Proclamation Date Not later than:	Referendum Date
Cotton (extra long staple)	Proclaimed each year: supply does not govern [1]	Oct. 15	Not later than Dec. 15
Peanuts	Proclaimed each year: supply does not govern	Nov. 30	Not later than Dec. 15
Tobacco	Reserve supply (normal supply plus 5%) [2]	Dec. 1 (flue-cured)	Within 30 days
		Feb 1 (others)	Within 30 days

[1] Estimated domestic consumption plus estimated exports and stock adjustments, less estimated imports for the marketing year beginning on August 1 following the proclamation of the quota, but not less than the import quota in effect on August 1, 1967 (82,481 bales).

[2] Since quotas have been proclaimed previously for each major kind of tobacco, legislation requires that quotas be announced each year without regard to the supply level.

Quotas may not be used unless at least two-thirds of the eligible producers voting in a referendum approve their use. (Usually, an eligible producer is one who engaged in the production of the crop during the previous year.) Approval by "more than two-thirds" of the voters is required to put acreage-poundage tobacco quotas into effect.

For tobacco and peanuts, the vote is on quotas for 3 years; if growers vote disapproval of quotas, another referendum on 3-year quotas will be held the following year. For other crops, the vote is on quotas for 1 year.

Provision is made for increasing, suspending, or terminating quotas under certain demand and supply conditions, in the interest of consumers, or in national emergencies.

Quotas seek to limit the marketing of the commodity during the marketing year by placing penalties of so much per pound or per bushel on marketings in excess of the quota. The crop grown on the farm allotment acreage may be considered as the farm quota.

Under an acreage-poundage flue-cured tobacco marketing quota program, a farm's penalty-free marketing may be 10 percent more than the farm's effective poundage quota. Any marketings in excess of the farm's effective quota will be deducted from the quota for the following year; if less than the effective poundage quota is marketed in any year, the difference will be added to the farm's quota (both acres and pounds) for the following year only. (Price support is available on the farm's penalty-free tobacco if the harvested acreage for the farm is kept within the acreage allotment.)

A poundage program for burley tobacco was authorized by legislation approved April 14, 1971, if approved by at least two-thirds of the producers voting in referendum. This legislation provides for the establishment of farm marketing quotas for burley tobacco on a poundage basis rather than on an acreage basis. The burley poundage program was approved in referendum on February 25 through March 1, 1974 for the three crop years 1974 through 1976.

For the first year (1971) of the poundage program, farm marketing quotas were based on the average of each farm's four highest yields during the preceding 5 years, multiplied by 95 percent of the 1970 acreage allotment.

For subsequent years, farm quotas were to be adjusted as necessary to establish the quota in line with supplies on hand and anticipated demand.

If growers disapprove quotas, price supports for most marketing quota crops may be made available to producers who do not exceed their acreage allotments only at 50 percent of parity and to noncooperators at such levels, not in excess of the level for cooperators, as the Secretary determines will facilitate the effective operation of the program.

If tobacco quotas are disapproved, however, no price support is available for the particular kind and crop for which quotas were disapproved.

LONG-TERM LAND RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Under Title VIII of the Agricultural Act of 1970, long-term land retirement programs, similar to the prior Cropland Conversion and Greenspan Programs, were authorized for the 1971 through 1973 calendar years. Under Title VIII authority, payments could not exceed $10 million annually for each program.

THE WOOL AND MOHAIR PROGRAM

Legislative history.—The National Wool Act of 1954, as extended and amended through December 31, 1977 by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, approved August 10, 1973.

The amended Act provides that shorn wool be supported at the same level for 1974 through 1977 as for 1971 through 1973—72 cents per pound. The support level for mohair is 80.2 cents per pound.

Program objectives.—The wool program is designed, through use of annual incentive payments, if required, to encourage domestic production at a yearly level of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. This policy was established by the Congress "* * * as a measure for our national security and in promotion of the general economic welfare."

Program activities.—The total amount of payments under the Act is limited to 70 percent of the accumulated totals of duties collected on imports of wool and wool manufactures.

Shorn wool.—Payments on shorn wool are based on the percent needed to bring the average return received by all producers up to the support level. The average price received from the sale of wool becomes known early in the year following the program year for which payments are to be made. To determine individual producer's payments, this percentage is applied to his proceeds from the sale of wool.

The percentage method of payment is employed to encourage producers to improve the quality and marketing of their wool. Under this method, the producer who gets a better market price for his wool also gets a higher support payment.

Pulled wool.—The law also provides for a payment on sales of unshorn lambs. (This wool is called pulled wool.) This payment is at a comparable rate to the shorn wool payment and is designed to encourage the normal practice of marketing lambs without shearing the wool.

Advertising and sales promotion.—The National Wool Act also authorizes growers to organize and conduct advertising and sales promotion activities, financed by deduction from their payments.

Programs of advertising and sales promotion for wool, lamb, and mohair, are carried on by approved organizations established by growers for this purpose. Activities are designed to improve demand for products in the free market.

CONSERVATION AND LAND USE PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Legislative Authority.—The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) is authorized in section 7 to section 15, 16(a) and 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended and supplemented, particularly by the Rural Development Act of 1972, and Title X of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Funds for the program are authorized annually by the Congress.

Originally, the ACP offered payments for land use and production adjustments in addition to conservation measures. Since 1944, however, its conservation assistance has been limited to measures which farmers generally would not be likely to carry out to the needed extent without cost-share aid.

As required by the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture reports to the Congress each year on the operation of the program.

Program Purpose.—With emphasis on enduring practices, ACP is the principal channel through which the Federal Government shares with farmers and ranchers the cost of carrying out approved soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation practices on their land to help maintain the productive capacity of American agriculture.

To strengthen the enduring practices aspect of the program, county ASC committees review with a selected number of farmers their conservation needs, looking toward what the farmers would do without cost-sharing assistance.

In departure from the past, specific practices are not included in the National program. County ASC committees, working with county program development groups, have full authority to develop each county's practices. Counties first identify their conservation needs and then develop the practices, concentrating on enduring conservation, that offer solutions. As in the past, the county programs are to be reviewed and approved by State ASC committees.

Program Activities.—Funds for the cost-share use in each program year are allocated to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) State committees on the basis of the conservation needs of the farmlands in the various States, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The ASC State committees, in turn, allot the funds to farmer-elected ASC county committees, who use them to help local farmers carry out conservation measures on their land. Farmers go to their Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) county office and request cost-sharing for conservation work in advance of performance.

In granting requests, the county committee takes into account the need for each practice on the farm, its benefit to the public, its relative urgency, and the need for cost-sharing to carry it out.

How Program is Developed and Administered

The ACP and its accomplishments are reviewed annually in the light of changing conditions. The annual program at the State and county levels is developed jointly by ASC committees, the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and in most instances, the Soil and Water Conservation Districts and State Conservation Commissions. These programs are developed also with the counsel of the Cooperative Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, State Government conservation departments and commissions, and representatives of local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. Local conservation needs are reflected in the county list of approved ACP practices, including specifications and cost-share rates.

The ACP is administered by ASC State, county and community farmer-committees, working under the general direction of ASCS of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. ASCS State and county offices—each at its own level of responsibility—serve as the focal point of the administration of the ACP. The Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service are responsible for providing technical program guidance to ASC committees as well as technical aid to farmers in carrying out conservation practices.

To accomplish the program objective and to assure that the program is tailored to best meet the needs locally, authority is delegated to the County Committee (COC), in consultation with the county program development group, to develop all practices for inclusion in the county program for review by the State program development group and approval by the State Committee (STC).

How to Cooperate

The farmer files a request with the ASC county committee for ACP cost-sharing, before carrying out the practice. He receives a notice from the committee of the extent to which his request has been approved. Definite installation specifications which meet technical standards and local needs, must be met if the practices are to qualify for ACP cost-sharing. After the practice is completed, the farmer certifies this to the county office. His cost-shares may be in the form of either cash or a purchase order for a conservation service or material.

If the farmer pays the total cost of establishing the approved practice, he is later reimbursed for the Government's share of the cost.

Under the purchase order plan, a purchase order is issued to the farmer for (1) a conservation material (such as seed, trees, or essential minerals) or (2) a service (such as earthmoving or tree planting) needed by him in carrying out an approved conservation practice. The vendor who furnishes the material or service bills the Government and receives payment for the Government's share of the cost. The farmer pays the vendor the difference between the amount the Government pays and the total cost of the material or service used.

The ACP also helps provide required technical service for certain practices through special arrangements with the Soil Conservation Service, the State Forester, the County Agricultural Extension Agent, and others.

Cost-sharing is available either under annual or long-term agreements of 3 to 10 years. Long-term agreements are based on conservation plans of operation developed by the farmer or rancher and the Soil Conservation Service and approved by the local Soil and Water Conservation District.

To meet problems that may involve more than one farmer or rancher, pooling agreements may be entered into by farmers and ranchers to jointly solve the mutual conservation problem.

Scope of Program

The ACP helps farmers solve conservation problems in several broad practice groups. The program is designed to cost-share basically for enduring practices. These are practices primarily to meet definite need to:

—Establish long-lasting protective cover;
—Improve or sustain protective cover;
—Conserve or safely dispose of water;
—Benefit wildlife;
—Establish or improve stands of forest trees;
—Give protection against soil erosion and flood damage;
—And meet special county conservation needs.

Generally, cost-sharing assistance is between 50 to 75 percent of the cost of performing the approved practices. Higher rates are authorized for low income farmers who otherwise would be unable to carry out needed practices.

CROPLAND CONVERSION PROGRAM

Legislative history.—Section 16(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, as amended by section 101 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, provides authorization for this program. The program is administered by ASCS, with technical service assistance in the field provided by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

Program objectives.—The program was designed to provide for longterm agreements with farm- and ranch-owners and operators to make changes in their cropping systems and land uses to (1) change permanently, to better productive use, cropland that is not well suited for crop use, and (2) temporarily shift to better productive use, land that is suitable for crop use, but is not currently needed for crops that are in oversupply. Program aims included those to help any farmer stay on the farm, find better use for his land, and to earn income from the land by using it for purposes other than surplus crop production.

Program activities.—Agreements with farmers were authorized for periods not to exceed 10 years, depending upon the type of land being converted and the type of project to which conversion is being made.

Adjustment and cost-share payments made to farmers were not income payments, but rather were designed to provide limited assistance to help shift cropland to alternate income-producing uses.

The amount of assistance to farmers was based on various factors, including land productivity, type of conversion, use to which the land is being converted, changes in operating costs, and the conservation measures needed by the land in its new use.

Cost-sharing assistance was available to farmers for soil and water conservation measures, such as earthmoving and the establishment of protective cover of grass and trees.

Recreational developments approved under the program include facilities for fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, hiking, camping, skiing, and other similar outdoor activities.

Long-range agreements were approved with farmers and ranchers from 1963 to 1967. The law placed a limit of $10 million on payments made in a calendar year under signed agreements.

No new agreements have been made since 1967. Payments under prior year agreements will continue to be made until they expire in 1976.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Legislative history.—This program, administered by ASCS, was authorized in title VI of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965.

Program objectives.—The program is designed to assist farmers, through long term agreements, to divert land from the production of crops to uses that will promote the development and conservation of soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources. The program also is designed to establish, protect, and conserve open spaces and natural beauty, and to prevent air and water pollution.

Program provisions also permit grants to public bodies, through Greenspan projects, to help them buy cropland and to change it to permanent public use to meet community needs for recreation, beautification, wildlife conservation, and prevention of air and water pollution.

Program activities.—The Secretary was authorized to enter into agreements with producers during the period 1965 through 1969 to divert, for periods of not less than 5 nor more than 10 years, acreage being used for production of row grain and tame hay crops to protective conservation use from which a crop generally cannot be harvested or pastured.

In return for participating in the program, the producer receives adjustment payments for each acre diverted and cost-sharing assistance to help establish the minimum needed protective conservation use.

Those participants in selected areas who agree to permit free public access for fishing, hunting, hiking, and trapping may get an additional per acre payment.

Authority was granted the Secretary to make the annual adjustment payments in advance of performance, in which case the payment must be reduced by 5 percent for each year the payment is advanced.

To qualify for the program, a farm must have been operated during the year prior to the first year of the agreement. Farms on which ownership had changed during the 3-year period prior to the first year of the agreement were ineligible in most cases.

The farm's crop acreage and allotment history was preserved for the designated acres in the program for the period of the agreement, and for an equal period after, as long as the approved practice was maintained.

To avoid adverse effect on the local economy of a county or a trade area, the total acreage which could be placed under agreement was limited.

The last of these agreements will expire in fiscal year 1977.

GREENSPAN PROGRAM

Legislative history.—This activity is a part of the cropland adjustment program authorized in title VI of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. It is administered by ASCS.

Program objectives.—This program was designed to assist Federal, State, or local government agencies to permanently convert cropland to noncrop uses such as public recreation, wildlife habitat, natural beauty, open space, and uses that control air and water pollution.

Program activities.—The Secretary was authorized to provide funds toward purchasing the land, figured at the same rate as would have been used if the land were placed under the cropland adjustment program by an individual farmer. The adjustment payment could not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the land. A share of the cost could also be provided to establish, protect, and conserve open space, natural beauty, wildlife or recreation resources, or to prevent air or water pollution.

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Legislative history.—This is a long term program authorized in section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Technical services in the field are provided by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

Program objectives.—This program is a specialized effort that applies to potential growth areas in designated counties in the 13 States of Appalachia (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Mississippi).

The program was designed to share with farmowners, operators or occupiers, the cost of installing certain soil and water conservation and development practices. Particular emphasis was given to help farmers with relatively low income.

Program activities.—The program for a State was developed by the State government, with assistance from the ACP development group. Each State program must have the approval of USDA and the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Every person applying for cost-sharing must have furnished a conservation and development plan showing the practices and land-use changes needed on the acreage so that general program objectives are reached. The plan also showed the order in which the practices would be performed, and the time needed for completing them.

Cost-sharing assistance is offered by USDA to farmers under long term contracts to help carry out the practices needed in implementing his plan. Included in these practices are the following:

—Conserve and dispose of water, such as building ponds, dams, sod waterways, diversion ditches, or terraces; strip-

cropping; channel lining; protecting a shoreline; or clearing a channel for water.
—Establish permanent land cover—such as grass for pasture, forest trees, or shrubs—to protect the soil or change the use of the land to something better.
—Improve protective cover that is already on the land, such as improving grass or timber stands.
—Protect and attract wildlife by providing natural living places, food plantings, and shelter.
—Develop facilities for such recreation as picknicking, camping, nature study, hunting and fishing, shooting, water sports, and winter sports.

State programs were not necessarily limited to the practices mentioned above; other practices may be included provided they were aimed at accomplishing the purpose of the program.

Practices qualify for cost-sharing at rates approved in the State program, but the rates may not exceed 80 percent of the cost of performing the practices.

Each farm could get cost-sharing on as much as 50 acres. Normally, the average cost-share cannot exceed $50 for each acre under contract, but this could be increased when the income potential, or other benefits expected, warrant a higher limit.

Contracts could be for 3 to 10 years, according to the time needed by the farmer to establish approved practices and needed changes in the use of his land.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Legislative history.—This program is authorized by Public Law 85–58, the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, enacted June 21, 1957.

Program Objectives.—This law authorizes emergency measures in any State or area in which it is determined by the ASC county committee, in consultation with the State ASC Committee, that emergency conservation measures are needed to control severe wind erosion on farmlands, or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes or other natural disasters.

Program activities.—The law provides for the allocation of emergency funds, which are used to share with farmers and ranchers the cost of emergency conservation measures needed to meet the new conservation problems caused by the disaster in a given area.

The law requires, however, that the natural disaster must be such as to create new conservation problems, which, if not treated, would: (1) impair or endanger the land; (2) materially affect the productive capacity of the land; (3) represent unusual damage which, except for wind erosion, is not the type likely to recur frequently in the same area; and (4) would be so costly to repair that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

Funding for the program has been authorized on an annual basis from time to time by appropriations approved by the Congress.

Subject to availability of funds, an ASC county committee, in consultation with the State ASC committee, is authorized to implement the ECM program for eligible farmers.

Eligibility for ECM assistance is determined by the ASC county committee on an individual basis, considering the type and extent of damage and the farmer's capability to rehabilitate the damaged farmland.

Typical of emergency practices to combat or repair damage by wind erosion or sustained drought are emergency tillage operations, emergency cover to prevent wind erosion, and constructing or improving reservoirs, wells, springs, and seeps for livestock and irrigation water.

In flood disaster areas, emergency conservation practices frequently include removal of debris, the leveling of sand or gravel deposits, and the replacement of other previously functioning conservation installations destroyed or damaged by floods.

FARMER COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

At the State and local levels, the functions and responsibilities of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, as well as those of the Commodity Credit Corporation, are administered by State, county and community Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committees.

These committees are established in accordance with the provisions of section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, as amended.

The committee system administrative line in the field starts with Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) State committees. Under the general supervision of these State committees are some 3,000 elected ASC county committees, most of which are in turn assisted by elected committees in designated local communities.

ASC State committees include from three to five members, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition, in each State the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service is an ex officio member of the committee.

The State committee is responsible for the administration of farm programs in each State and for general supervision of the work of county committees. Each State committee appoints a State executive director who supervises and directs the work of the State office staff under policies established by the committee.

The ASC county committees—one in each "agricultural" county—have three farmer-members, elected by farmer-elected delegates to a county convention. Since 1966, one committeeman is elected each year, with two committeemen being holdovers. The county agricultural extension agent is a nonvoting ex officio member of the committee.

Alternate county committeemen are elected at the time of the annual committeemen elections. If for any reason a committeeman cannot serve, either temporarily or permanently, the first alternate committeeman serves in his place.

Each ASC county committee employs a county executive director who, for the committee, hires the necessary employees for officework and fieldwork and sees that the day-to-day office and field operations are effectively and efficiently performed. The county committee, however, is responsible for program and administrative policies and decisions at the county level.

To assist the county committee in carrying out program administration, community committees of three farmers each are elected annually by other farmers in each designated community within the county. Some counties have only one community area, in which case the community committee becomes the county committee. The designated communities may follow township, school zone, line of subdivision, or natural boundary lines, as determined by the State ASC committee. As in the case of the county committees, alternate community committeemen are also elected at the annual elections—to serve if one of the regular committeemen cannot.

In general, those eligible to vote in the annual ASC committee elections are persons of legal voting age who have an interest in a farm as owner, tenant, or sharecropper, and who are participating or are eligible to participate in the programs administered by the committees. Those who are not of legal voting age may vote if they are in charge of the operation of a whole farm.

To hold office as a county or community committeeman, a person must be eligible to vote in the committee elections, must reside in the county or community, as the case may be, and must meet certain other minimum requirements designed primarily to insure that political activity is in no way involved in committee decisions or operations.

About 65,000 farmers throughout the country regularly serve as county or community committeemen. They perform a primary function in seeing that farm programs are practical and appropriate, and that they are administered effectively.

Currently, farmer committees administer locally the following programs:

1. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and cropland set-aside when in effect.
2. The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP).
3. Prior Long-Term Land Retirement Programs under which agreements with farmers have not expired, including the Cropland Adjustment Program and the Cropland Conversion Program.
4. The cotton program.
5. The emergency livestock feed program.
6. The feed grain program.
7. The commodity loan and purchase program.
8. The wheat program.
9. The wool program.
10. The storage facilities program.
11. The Water Bank Program (in specified counties).
12. Appalachian Region Conservation Program.
13. Dairy and Beekeeper Indemnity Programs.
14. Emergency Conservation Measures.

PART II

ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF FARM COMMODITIES

CCC ACTIVITIES

In its price support, loan and purchase operations and in various programs to promote the general welfare, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) acquires, transports, stores, processes and disposes of various agricultural commodities and their products.

Stocks owned or pledged to the Corporation have been referred to variously as the "farm surplus," the "price-support" inventory, the "CCC" inventory, and as "Ever-Normal-Granary" stocks.

CCC inventories have been virtually eliminated the past 2 years.

Stocks May Be Both Asset and Liability

The entire quantity of a commodity in the CCC inventory, when acquired should not be considered as true "surplus." Some part of the stocks held by CCC would otherwise be "carryover" in the hands of producers and the trade.

The CCC inventory also often includes stocks which—although on occasion larger than normal carryover—may be considered desirable as reserves to ease tight supply situations.

While CCC inventories at times have been considered national assets, they offer disadvantages, too. Storage costs can be large. At one time, CCC storage costs ran well over $1 million a day. Consequently, CCC keeps looking for useful outlets through which it can dispose of its stocks. This movement is designed to meet domestic and export needs, and at the same time to help maintain the inventory at manageable levels. Because of price and supply changes, deterioration, sales at competitive export prices, and donations, the movement of large holdings into consumption has resulted at times in substantial financial losses to CCC.

Dispositions

Commodities from the CCC inventory are moved into consumption outlets in various ways.

Some commodities are sold for domestic uses in the United States, and some are sold for export.

Some commodities have been bartered for goods and services to fill U.S. Government needs abroad, and for foreign produced strategic and critical materials for stockpiling.

In addition, commodities have been donated through Federal, State, and private agencies for use in child nutrition programs and in the assistance of needy persons in the United States; commodities are transferred for donation through U.S. welfare organizations and intergovernmental organizations to needy persons and child feeding programs abroad; and dairy products are transferred to the Veterans Administration for use in hospitals and to the Secretary of the Army for use by the Department of Defense.

Some grains are donated to aid livestock producers in declared acute economic distress and major disaster areas; some grains are sold at reduced prices to livestock producers in areas where feed is short due to drought, flood, hurricane, or other catastrophe.

How The CCC Inventory is Acquired

The Corporation's inventory[1] is a byproduct, so to speak, of the programs undertaken by CCC to support agricultural prices. In carrying out support programs, CCC acquires its inventory in two principal ways:

1. **Through "takeover."**—Commodities pledged as collateral for support loans are taken over by CCC if the commodity is not redeemed by loan repayment time.

Loans to producers are nonrecourse, in that producers are not obligated to repay their loans or make good any decline in the market price of the commodity they have put up as collateral. Instead, a producer can deliver or forfeit the collateral to CCC with settlement of the loan made at loan rate on the quantity and quality involved. When market prices are below the amount due on the loans, it is not advantageous for producers to pay off their loans in order to redeem commodities for their own use or for sale in the market. During such periods, the bulk of the loan stock is usually forfeited or delivered to CCC and becomes a part of the CCC price-support inventory.

2. **Through purchases.**—Prices of some commodities are supported through purchases of the commodities from producers. CCC is committed to buy eligible commodities from producers, at producers' option, at the support level. This method of support is available to producers on a number of commodities on which loans are also available.

Support for milk and the products of milk is carried out through purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk from processors and handlers.

Commodities and products acquired through purchase either go immediately into available outlets or, are placed in CCC's inventory.

CCC Inventory and Commodity Programs

CCC operations to help maintain balanced and adequate agricultural supplies have been an integral part of farm programs mandated by the Congress since 1933. When production exceeded

[1] Peak levels of CCC commodity inventories are shown on Page 67.

needs, farm income was maintained by adding supported commodities to CCC stocks, thus stabilizing farm market prices. Production adjustment programs, when applicable, encourage farmers to hold down their output of some commodities that would find their way into the CCC inventory. The principle is that reasonable balance between supply and demand benefits both farmers and consumers.

CCC has applied the principle in part by moving commodities into use in times when demand was strong or crops were short, thus stabilizing market supplies and prices. In many instances, strengthened markets have resulted directly from Government-administered production adjustment programs designed to bring output down, or from Government-financed foreign aid programs to help those in need abroad.

Types of Commodities in the Inventory

Some people have visualized the support inventory as a big grocery store—stocked with fresh fruits and vegetables, canned goods, fresh meats, preserves, and other products. This idea is far from reality.

First, there are no CCC support programs for processed products, other than dairy products.

Second, part of the inventory value has been represented by commodities that are not foods at all—such as cotton.

Third, many of the "food" commodities, such as wheat, corn, oats, and rye, are stored in raw, bulk form and require considerable processing before they can be used for food, when stocks are held by CCC.

About the only food commodities acquired by CCC that can be put to immediate use without processing are dairy products and dry edible beans. Even these foods are generally in bulk or packed in large commercial-size containers not suitable for individual consumer distribution unless suitably repackaged.

Location of the Inventory

Commodities making up the CCC inventory are, when acquired, stored in many different places, primarily in commercial storage. Virtually all of the wheat is stored in commercial elevators, either in producing areas or in terminal markets.

Corn is stored on the farm and in commercial warehouses.

Most of the other grains are stored in commercial warehouses. Small quantities of some are stored on the farm.

Cotton is warehoused commercially, primarily in the South.

Butter is stored in commercial freezer storage and cheese in commercial cold storage.

CCC Dispositions Handled Through the ASCS Commodity Office

Dispositions of CCC commodities are handled by the ASCS Prairie Village, Kansas, Commodity Office.

Sales by the commodity office are made at fixed prices or through competitive bids on definite quantities and qualities.

This office handles the details of shifting the stocks from location to location and supervises the storage, transportation, and inventory management activities. It also handles the arrangements for transferring commodities to other agencies for donation and other outlets.

Information on CCC-owned commodities available for sale and barter is contained in an Annual Sales List and a Monthly Sales List issued by the USDA at the end of each month and effective for the following month. The monthly list, which varies from month to month as CCC inventories change, shows in summary form the various announcements under which sales are made for each commodity. This list is made available to potential buyers.

Considerations in Making CCC Supplies Available for Use

The Corporation must consider many factors in making stocks available for movement into use and in determining the pricing policies to accomplish this movement.

Legal pricing restrictions must be observed.

Domestic needs must be considered. CCC dispositions may be essential at times to maintain an orderly flow of supplies to users.

Export needs and the level of world prices are factors.

The effect on farmers' and consumers' prices must be taken into account.

The effect of production adjustment programs, if in effect, must be gauged in order to fill the gap between output and needs as a means to maintain use at adequate levels.

The desirability of some turnover in CCC stocks to freshen them and reduce the possibility of deterioration is still another consideration.

Domestic Disposal Operations

Domestic Sale.—With the exception of limited, specific emergency programs, CCC's selling prices on commodities for domestic use are never below the current market price for the same quality of the commodity.

In pricing commodities for domestic use, CCC also must stay within specified legal guidelines. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, prohibits domestic "bargain sales" of basic and storable nonbasic CCC-owned commodities. CCC may not, in general, sell any such commodity in the domestic market at less than 105 percent of the current support level for the commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges.

For upland cotton, CCC sells for unrestricted use at the same prices as it sells for export, in no event, however, at less than 110 percent of the loan rate for Middling 1-inch upland cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9), adjusted for such current market differentials reflecting grade, quality, location, and other value factors the Secretary deems appropriate, plus reasonable carrying charges.

For the 1974–77 crops of wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats and rye, the minimum is not less than 115 percent of the current national average loan rate for the commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges and adjustments for value factors as determined. Aside from definite exceptions set by law, CCC makes domestic sales of these commodities at these prices or higher.

The objective of this provision is obvious. If CCC made a general practice of selling these comodities below support levels, such sales would tend to drive market prices down below support prices. This, in turn, would result in more support activity—with more commodities coming into the Corporation's inventory.

Section 407 exempts from the minimum price restriction any commodities which are in danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage, thus becoming unsuitable for further storage. CCC has followed a consistent policy of pricing these commodities at not less than the market price for a comparable quality. Despite the huge quantities taken into the inventory in past years, spoilage losses as a result of complete deterioration have been negligible. Commodities in danger of deterioration are sold before any appreciable loss occurs.

Peanuts and oilseeds sold for the extraction of oil are also exempt from the legal minimum provision. Such sales are made in line with oil market prices.

Dairy products, being considered nonstorable under legal authority, are exempt from the minimum pricing requirements of Section 407. However, sales of dairy products for domestic unrestricted use are made at prices moderately above the current support level.

Other exemptions from Section 407 restrictions on domestic dispositions are sales for new or byproduct uses, claims purposes, or other than primary uses, sales of wool, and sales of shortfall cotton.

Other Domestic Uses

Donations of Food Commodities.—Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes CCC, in certain circumstances, to donate food commodities, acquired through support programs or from private stocks, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and to Federal, State, and private agencies for use in the United States in nonprofit school lunch programs and in summer camps for children; in the assistance of needy persons, and in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent needy persons are served.

Donations for use in school breakfast programs and in child-care institutions are authorized by the National School Lunch Act, as amended, and by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended.

Under Section 709 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, as amended and extended, the Secretary is authorized to use CCC funds to purchase sufficient supplies of dairy products at market prices to meet the requirements of any programs for the schools (other than fluid milk), domestic relief distribution, community action, and other programs authorized by law, when there are insufficient stocks of dairy products in the Corporation's inventory available for such purposes.

Grain for Migratory Waterfowl and Game Birds.—The Corporation is directed to make available to the Secretary of the Interior grain acquired through support operations, to be used as feed for migratory waterfowl for the purpose of preventing crop damage.

The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to requisition CCC grain for feeding starving migratory birds. In addition, any State may requisition CCC grain upon the finding of the Secretary of the Interior that resident game birds and other resident wildlife are threatened with starvation.

Distress and Major Disaster Areas.—The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, directs CCC to make available its farm commodities or products for use in relieving distress areas determined by the President of the United States to be acute distress areas because of unemployment or other economic causes, and also in connection with certain major disasters. During most of the years in the last decade feed grain has been donated to needy Indian tribes and to those suffering severely from natural disasters.

Emergency Area Livestock Feed.—The Secretary can make feed owned or controlled by CCC available to eligible owners in areas where an emergency exists for foundation herds of cattle, sheep, and goats at not less than 75 percent of the current county loan rate, and at the current county support level for any livestock, when it is determined that an emergency exists. The sale of feed at these levels is authorized only to persons who do not have, and cannot obtain, sufficient feed without undue financial hardship. The program has been offered every year since 1959.

Dairy Products for Armed Services.—To the extent that such quantities are in excess of usual commercial purchases, Section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, directs CCC to make its stocks of dairy products available to the armed services and to veterans' hospitals without charge, except that such agencies shall pay CCC for the cost of packaging.

State and Federal Institutions.—The Agricultural Act of 1956 authorizes CCC to donate food commodities acquired through support programs to Federal penal and correctional institutions, and to State correctional institutions for minors, other than those in which food service is provided on a fee, contract or concession basis.

Agricultural Export Programs

The United States is the world's leading exporter of agricultural products. The export market absorbs the production from 1 out of every 4 acres of harvested crops.

Export Sales of CCC Stocks

The Office of the Sales Manager is responsible for CCC export sales of all commodities, except tobacco, peanuts, gum naval stores and tung oil, which are the responsibility of ASCS.

It is the policy of the Department in the sale of its inventories to endeavor to maintain, regain and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. This does not mean that all CCC stocks are offered for export sale at all times. As a general rule, they are offered for export sale when privately owned stocks are not sufficient to meet export requirements and world price levels are below the price at which CCC can sell for unrestricted use.

Care is taken to assure that sales are made in a manner and at prices which will not disturb world price levels. CCC export sales are not subject to the minimum pricing provisions that apply to domestic sales.

In recent years less emphasis has been placed on exports from CCC stocks; more on exports from private stocks. Most U.S. exports under the various programs discussed below flow from farms to oceangoing vessels through normal trade channels. This policy directs more of the export demand to current production and helps to strengthen farm prices. It reduces the amount of commodities that would otherwise be delivered to CCC. Furthermore, it makes a wider range of grades and qualities available for export under these programs throughout the year.

CCC Export Credit Sales Program

Under CCC's Export Credit Sales Program, the Corporation finances commercial export credit sales by U.S. exporters of agricultural commodities from private stocks. Commodities purchased from CCC inventories may be exported under this program as private stocks.

The usual period for which such transactions are financed is 12 months, but a maximum of 3 years may be approved in special situations as, for example, when the longer period is needed to meet competition from other countries or to permit the establishment or expansion of commercial markets for agricultural commodities in importing countries. Generally, for financing periods in excess of 12 months, the concurrence of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies (NAC) is required.

The financing is accomplished through the purchase by CCC of the exporter's account receivable arising from the export sale. Agricultural commodities which are eligible for export financing under this program are specified in an announcement published monthly by USDA. Interest rates are determined in accordance with established criteria and are announced each month. The interest rate applicable to a particular financing agreement is specified in the agreement. In all sales financed under the program, the U.S. exporters pass the credit on to the foreign buyers. A letter of credit is issued by a U.S. bank or an acceptable foreign bank is required to assure payment.

Barter

When utilized, barter exports were used in later years almost exclusively to generate funds for the procurement abroad of goods and services for use overseas by U.S. agencies, which reimbursed CCC.

Procurements through barter have included such items as airplane parts and repairs, military base maintenance, and port handling and transportation services for the Department of Defense. Arranging for agricultural exports through barter transactions to finance offshore procurement of these items by U.S. agencies was designed to help the U.S. balance of payments.

When a barter program was in effect, agricultural exports were made through private trade channels and were regarded as part of total U.S. commercial sales. In order to avoid undue disruption of world prices, or replacement of cash sales, the barter program limited the countries to which agricultural commodities could be exported.

Barter contracts generally ran for a period of 1 year. During that period, the contractor provided procurement funds and exported agricultural commodities.

When contractors were reimbursed by CCC for commodities exported before they provided funds for procurement, they had to furnish CCC with irrevocable letters of credit to assure CCC against loss.

Interest was charged for any period during which the CCC reimbursements exceeded funds provided by the contractor.

Sales Under Title I, Public Law 480

Substantial quantities of agricultural commodities are sold abroad on concessional terms under Title I of Public Law 480, 83rd Congress—also cited as the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

There are two types of sales programs under Title I of P.L. 480: Sales Under Government-to-Government Agreements, and Sales Under Private Trade Agreements, when this latter program is funded and active.

These programs enable the United States to supply commodities to importing countries which lack sufficient foreign exchange to purchase commercially all the commodities needed to meet their domestic requirements.

Government-to-Government Sales Agreements.—The payment terms of Government agreements may be for a maximum of 20 years, with 2 years grace, for dollar credit sales agreements, and a maximum of 40 years, with 10 years grace, for convertible local currency credit sales agreements.

Under terms of convertible local currency sales agreements, installment payments must be paid in U.S. dollars, unless the United States elects to receive payments in local currency to provide for its currency needs in the importing country.

The minimum interest rate on all Title I credit sales is 2 percent during the grace period, and 3 percent thereafter. However, some agreements have interest rates higher than the minimum.

As originally enacted in 1954, P.L. 480 provided for sales for foreign currencies only. The credit sales provision was added in 1959, and there was a gradual increase in the volume of credit sales through 1966.

The 1966 amendment of the Act required a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars by December 31, 1971, or to the extent that it was not possible to effect such a transition, to sales for convertible local currencies on credit terms described above. No local currency sales agreements were to be entered into after December 31, 1971.

Transactions under Title I Government-to-Government credit agreements involve the following steps:

1. The government of the foreign importing country enters into an agreement with the Government of the United States of America to purchase agricultural commodities in this country and pay for them under dollar credit or convertible local currency credit terms. A specified portion may be paid in local currency if it is determined the United States would otherwise have to buy such currency.

2. The importing country applies for purchase authorizations providing for dollar financing of the commodity sales and specifying the conditions under which the financing will be done. When authorizations are issued, the importing country designates certain banks in its country and in the United States to participate in the program. CCC issues letters of commitment to the U.S. banks in the amounts requested by the importing country. Each letter of commitment names the foreign bank, as well as the U.S. bank, and constitutes commitment by CCC to reimburse the U.S. bank in dollars for payments made under letters of credit for the account of the foreign bank.

3. A commercial importer or the importing country buys U.S. commodities from a U.S. exporter who supplies them from U.S. commercial stocks. The importer pays for them in foreign currency to the foreign bank. The foreign government pays for the commodities under the terms of the agreement. The American exporter, however, receives his payment in dollars from the U.S. bank. The U.S. bank is reimbursed by CCC.

4. The foreign currency acquired from past foreign currency agreements is used abroad by the United States for such purposes as the development of new markets for U.S. farm products; procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense; payment of U.S. obligations abroad; and financing of international educational exchange activities.

5. If the agreement provides for payments in dollars or convertible local currency, then the sales proceeds are used by the foreign government for economic development projects as are mutually agreed upon by the two governments. Payments are made according to the credit terms of the agreement. To the extent CCC receives dollars through credit payments and sales of foreign currencies accruing under Title I transactions, it reduces its request for reimbursement through appropriations.

Private Trade Dollar Credit Sales Program.—When funded and active private trade entities of the United States or of countries friendly to the United States which meet program requirements are eligible to enter into P.L. 480 private trade agreements with CCC, acting on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture. No new agreements have been entered into the past few years.

The amount financed by CCC may be repaid over periods of not to exceed 20 years from the date of last delivery of commodities in each calendar year, usually in equal annual installments. The interest rate is set as closely as practicable at the cost of funds to the U.S. Treasury for comparable maturities. Interest is due and payable annually on the principal payment due dates.

The first principal installment is due on the date specified in the agreement. This date can be no later than 2 years after the date of last delivery of commodities in the calendar year. Subsequent annual installments are due on the anniversary dates of the first installment.

Preference is given to agrements involving use of the commodity sales proceeds to finance projects which will directly assist in developing additional commercial markets for U.S. agricultural commodities—such as facilities for food processing and distribution, and other supporting facilities and services essential to efficient and economic marketing.

Commodity purchase and financing procedures applicable to the P.L. 480 private trade credit sales program are generally similar to those outlined in steps 1, 2, and 3 above for Government-to-Government agreements.

Export Payments

Domestic market prices of some supported U.S. commodities at times are higher than world market prices. To make it possible for these commodities to compete in foreign markets and to help the U.S. balance of payments, the Department of Agriculture through the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to operate an export payment program. The program, when necessitated, is administered by the Office of the General Sales Manager.

When in effect, payments are made to exporters in the form of cash. The amount of payments is announced regularly and is sufficiently large to span the gap between U.S. domestic market prices and world prices.

In the case of wheat and flour, the export payment rates have been determined and announced daily. Exporters receive these payments when the wheat is exported and the sale registered with CCC. Export payment rates for rice have been announced weekly. In the case of tobacco, fixed export payments were established in the tobacco export program announcement.

Foreign Donations Under Title II

Food commodities in excess of estimated domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated dollar exports may be supplied to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, to foreign governments, and to intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Food Program. These donations are made under authority of Title II, P.L. 480. They are to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements; to combat malnutrition; to promote economic and community development in friendly developing areas, and for needy persons and nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States.

American voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations currently participating are: American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, American National Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services—U.S.C.C., Church World Service, CARE, Hadassah, Lutheran World Relief, Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, N.A.E. World Relief Commission, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Relief and Works Agency, and World Food Program.

Peak Levels of CCC Commodity Inventories

Commodity	Unit	Record Inventory Quantity	Record Inventory Value (Millions)	Date of Record Inventory
Beans, Dry Edible	Cwt.	9,802,905	$ 80.3	Aug. 31, 1950
Cotton				
Extra Long Staple	Bale	148,648	38.1	Aug. 31, 1966
Upland	Bale	11,864,188	1,783.4	Aug. 31, 1966
Cottonseed Oil				
Crude	Pound	39,185,302	4.4	Feb. 28, 1959
Refined	Pound	1,024,573,416	173.2	April 30, 1954
Dairy Products				
Butter	Pound	520,847,552	327.0	Sept 30, 1954
Butter Oil	Pound	110,729,453	87.2	Sept. 30, 1963
Cheese	Pound	463,363,100	174.0	Oct. 31, 1954
Milk, Dried	Pound	744,533,582	109.8	July 31, 1963
Feed Grains				
Barley	Bushel	100,839,675	98.9	July 31, 1959
Corn	Bushel	1,472,845,459	1,878.2	Nov. 30, 1961
Grain Sorghum	Bushel	720,936,582	781.1	April 30, 1962
Oats	Bushel	199,644,553	124.1	Sept. 30, 1971
Rye	Bushel	27,340,241	28.4	Aug. 31, 1971
*Flaxseed	Bushel	27,098,555	72.5	July 31, 1971
Honey	Pound	6,167,922	0.7	June 30, 1953
Linseed Oil	Pound	528,027,934	150.1	Feb. 28, 1951
Peanuts				
Farmers' Stock	Pound	324,805,409	35.8	Jan. 31, 1952
Shelled	Pound	105,773,769	15.0	July 31, 1960
Rice				
Milled	Cwt.	14,337,127	154.0	Sept. 30, 1956
Rough	Cwt.	16,046,379	85.7	May 31, 1957
Soybeans	Bushel	182,407,689	472.7	Oct. 31, 1969
Tung Oil	Pound	42,049,479	10.5	Nov. 30, 1970
Wheat	Bushel	1,276,830,359	2,552.4	May 31, 1961

* Quantity of flaxseed as of 7-31-71 exceeds quantity as of 1-31-49, but value is less as of 7-31-71 because carrying charges not included. Carrying charges were included in 1949 value. Revalued basis of inventory (which excludes carrying charges) started June 1953.

SECTION 32 PROGRAMS

Legislative History

Congress in 1935 enacted legislation to widen market outlets for surplus agricultural commodities as one means of strengthening prices received by farmers. This legislation, section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, contains three clauses authorizing certain types of programs.

Clause (1).—To "encourage the exportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof * * *"

Clause (2).—To "encourage the domestic consumption of * * * commodities or products by diverting them * * * from the normal channels of trade and commerce or by increasing their utilization * * * among persons in low-income groups * * *"

Clause (3).—To "reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption."

HOW THE PROGRAMS OPERATE

Export Programs

Most section 32 export programs developed under clause (1) have involved cash payments to commercial exporters following the export of privately owned commodities. In initiating a program, the Department notifies exporters of payment rates on exports to certain destinations, and the basic terms and conditions of the program. The exporter then enters into a contract with his regular customer in a foreign country. He buys the commodity at the market price, but—because of the cash payment he will collect from the Federal Government—he can sell to his customers at the competitive world price, which is generally below the U.S. domestic market price. After export, which is handled through regular trade channels, the exporter receives a supplementary payment from section 32 funds. The exporter's return on the transaction, then, comes from two sources—the sales price from the foreign buyer and the payment from section 32 funds. In fiscal year 1974 there were no section 32 export programs.

Purchase and Donation Programs

Under clause (2), the Department purchases surplus agricultural commodities in the open market—from cooperatives, processors, etc.—or from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

Commodities purchased are donated through the facilities of State distributing agencies to groups eligible to receive them. These groups include:

1. Public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under which operate nonprofit school lunch or breakfast programs.

2. Nonprofit, nonpenal, and noneducational public or private institutions devoted to a charitable or public welfare purpose, to the extent that needy persons are served. This group includes

hospitals, homes for the aged, orphanages, missions, summer camps and child care centers.

3. Certain nonresidential child-care institutions.

4. Public or private nonprofit organizations that provide meals under the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

State distributing agencies, acting under agreements with the Department determine the specific organizations meeting the requirements specified by the Department to obtain donated food.

The Federal Government pays the cost of shipping the commodities in carload lots to receiving points within the States. The States are responsible for arranging for delivery of the commodities to recipients.

Section 32 purchases are limited to the quantities that can be moved to eligible outlets, and this quantitative determination is made before a program is initiated.

In fiscal year 1974, commodities acquired under purchase and donation operations included dry whole milk, luncheon meat, ground beef, canned pork, peanut butter, peanut granules, turkeys, peas, orange juice, peaches, green beans, canned corn, corn syrup, dry beans, cranberry sauce, evaporated milk, lentils, pears, grapefruit juice, pear nectar, purple plums, prunes, chickens, egg mix, tomatoes, infant formula and lard.

Diversion Programs

Other-than-normal use programs, also carried on under clause (2), have been used much less widely than export, purchase and donation operations. Their objective is to encourage the use of surplus commodities in different ways than would occur without the program.

Diversion programs have taken many forms, including experiments or demonstrations to develop new uses, such as cotton for insulation; operations involving increased use of surpluses in byproduct or secondary uses, such as potatoes for livestock feed and starch, and tobacco for insecticides; and action to make products, such as winter pears, available to consumers in areas outside those in which the products usually are marketed.

Payments are made after the diversion has taken place. The terms and conditions under which payment is made generally are contained in a contract. Payments sometimes are made to the processor who uses the commodity for other than a normal purpose so that he, in turn, can pay the farmer the full market price for the commodity. In other cases, payments are made to the farmer who sells the commodity diverted at a reduced price for a diversion outlet. This payment helps to equalize the return the farmer receives from the lower-priced use as compared with the regular outlet.

In fiscal year 1974 there were no diversion payments.

Programs to Reestablish Farmers' Purchasing Power

No programs have been initiated under this authority (clause 3) in recent years. The last program under clause (3) was undertaken in fiscal year 1960 to reestablish the purchasing power of cranberry growers.

SECTION 32 AND PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS CONTRASTED

There are several differences between section 32 and price support operations. Major differences are:

1. Section 32 does not specify what commodities are to be exported, distributed, or diverted. The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, makes price support mandatory for some commodities.
2. Section 32 does not specify what prices shall be paid. The Agricultural Act of 1949 specifies, generally in terms of percentages of the parity price or in terms of a range of percentages, the maximum and minimum levels at which prices shall or may be supported.
3. Under section 32, the Department of Agriculture promptly channels to program use commodities acquired. Under price support operations, substantial inventories of storable commodities such as cotton, corn, and wheat may be accumulated and held for varying periods of time.
4. Commodities acquired under section 32 are not sold; instead they are donated to child nutrition programs, charitable institutions, and the like. In the case of commodities acquired under price support, the possibility of sales is explored fully before donation operations are considered.

SOURCE OF SECTION 32 FUNDS

Section 32 programs are financed by a continuing appropriation equal to 30 percent of the import duties collected on all commodities entering the United States under the customs laws, nonagricultural commodities as well as agricultural, plus unused balances to the extent of $300 million. These funds become available at the beginning of each fiscal year without any further legislation.

Under the Agricultural Act of 1956, an additional sum of $500 million may be appropriated annually to carry out the purposes of section 32.

In recent years appropriation acts have made section 32 funds available for other purposes, such as foreign market development, agricultural utilization and production research, and child nutrition programs. They have also been made available for direct distribution or other programs designed to provide an adequate diet to needy children and low income persons.

Under the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to transfer to the Secretary of Commerce each year an amount of section 32 funds equal to 30 percent of the customs receipts on fishery products, for use in promotion, market development and research relating to such products.

The following table shows the amount of funds available for section 32 programs during fiscal year 1974.

Carryover from fiscal year 1973	$262,988,117
Recovery of prior year obligations	710,687
Unobligated balances transferred from other accounts	12,954
30 percent of customs receipts	931,485,638
Total available	1,195,197,396

Department of Agriculture obligations of section 32 funds for commodity and special feeding programs and administrative expenses	779,157,255
Transferred to child nutrition programs	199,631,000
Transferred to Agricultural Research Service	15,000,000
Transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service	3,117,000
Transferred to Department of Commerce	7,287,562
Total used	1,004,192,817
Unobligated balance carried forward into fiscal year 1974	191,004,579

HOW SECTION 32 FUNDS HAVE BEEN SPENT

During the 38 years section 32 programs have been in operation, Department of Agriculture expenditures break down as follows on the basis on commodities;

Obligations, Section 32, by commodities, fiscal years 1936-1974:

	Millions
Fruits	$ 558.4
Cotton	219.3
Vegetables	352.9
Grain	337.4
Eggs and poultry	845.8
Dairy products	1,266.1
Livestock products (meat)	1,548.2
Peanuts and products	188.0
Tree nuts	21.7
Tobacco	25.1
Miscellaneous	169.2
Total obligations for commodities	5,532.1

Obligations, Section 32, by type of program, fiscal years 1936-1974:

	Millions
Domestic purchase and donation programs	4,582.0
Production payments	62.4
Export programs	336.6
Diversion and new use programs	148.7
Stamp plans	330.8
Financial assistance	71.6
Total obligations for commodities	5,532.1

LIMITATIONS ON USE OF SECTION 32 FUNDS

No more than 25 percent of section 32 funds can be spent on any one agricultural commodity in any one fiscal year. However, up to 50 percent of the $500 million authorized to be appropriated under the Agricultural Act of 1956 may be devoted during any fiscal year to any one agricultural commodity.

Section 32 funds must be used principally for perishable nonbasic agricultural commodities.

Section 32 programs give assistance at a price level which does not exceed certain maximum levels approved by the Secretary of Agriculture at the time the program is undertaken.

FACTORS CONSIDERED IN INITIATING SECTION 32 PROGRAMS

1. Agricultural commodities.—Section 32 funds, generally speaking, may be used only for programs involving agricultural commodities and products thereof, although special statuory provisions have been made for the use of some section 32 funds in connection with fishery products.

2. **Existence of surplus.**—Section 32 programs are aimed at removing surpluses. Surpluses can be physical; that is, the type of surplus that comes when available supplies exceed normal domestic, export, and stock requirements. Or the surpluses can be economic, a situation that develops when prices drop below certain desired levels.

3. **Perishable commodities.**—Section 32 funds must be devoted principally to perishable nonbasic agricultural commodities.

4. **Extent of surplus.**—The size of the surplus affects the selection of commodities for assistance.

5. **Cause of the surplus.**—Whether the surplus arises from conditions beyond growers' control, such as weather or general economic conditions, or whether it is due to factors within growers' control such as excess acreage, are matters carefully considered.

6. **Existence of outlets.**—Section 32 programs are not undertaken unless there are actual or potential outlets.

7. **Availability of funds.**—Section 32 operations in the past have been limited to an amount equal to 30 percent of customs receipts, plus a maximum of $300 million from unused balances of previous years. As mentioned earlier, the Agricultural Act of 1956 provides authority whereby an additional sum of $500 million may be appropriated annually to carry out the purposes of section 32.

8. **Other factors.**—Most section 32 programs do not seek to support prices at a specific level. However, they can affect prices and when they do so, before a section 32 program is undertaken, the Secretary of Agriculture also considers the factors he is required to consider when he undertakes any nonmandatory price support program. (See page 19.)

FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Since its inception in the 1930's, Federal food assistance for school children, low-income families, and certain "nutritionally vulnerable" groups was closely tied to, and largely dependent upon, commodities acquired under the farm surplus removal and price support activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

During the 1960's, growing public awareness of the nutritional plight of millions of poor people in America brought legislative and administrative changes that broadened and expanded the scope and effectiveness of the existing direct food distribution and school lunch programs, and added the new dimension of food stamps to supplement needy families' food-buying resources.

In August 1969, all food assistance programs of USDA were consolidated into a new Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) for more efficient administration.

The virtual elimination of farm surpluses in the early 1970's accelerated the trend to Federal cash subsidies for school lunches and to food stamps for needy people in place of direct food donations.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Legislative history.—The National School Lunch Act of 1946 declared it to be national policy "... to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods, by assisting the States, through grants-in-aid and other means, in providing an adequate supply of foods and other facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs." (P.L. 79–396, June 4, 1946.)

Significant amendments to broaden the program and help it meet changing conditions include:

- A new section 11 in 1962, authorizing appropriations to provide special additional help for schools drawing attendance from "... areas in which poor economic conditions exist" to enable such schools to meet the Act's requirement that schools provide free or reduced price meals to children unable to pay the usual price. (P.L. 87–823, October 15, 1962.)
- Revisions of section 9 of the original Act in 1970 mandated free school lunches for all children in participating schools coming from households with incomes below uniform national income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Secretary as of July 1 each year. (P.L. 91–248, May 14, 1970.)
- A 1973 amendment stipulated that reduced price lunches "not exceeding 20 cents" be served to children from households with incomes "... not more than 75 percent above the applicable income poverty guidelines." (P.L. 93–150, November 7, 1973.)

Program operations.—FNS administers the national school lunch program (NSLP) cooperatively with State educational agencies, providing cash to help schools buy food locally, USDA donated foods, and technical advice and assistance. In a few States whose laws forbid disbursement of funds to parochial schools by the State agency, FNS deals directly with the nonprofit private schools enrolled in the program. The lunch program operates in all 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Cash Assistance

Basic cash reimbursements for all lunches are provided under amended section 4 of the National School Lunch Act. At the beginning of fiscal year 1975, the national average "guaranteed" minimum reimbursement for every lunch served was 11 cents, subject to adjustment each subsequent January 1 and July 1 to reflect changes in the "food away from home" series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Price Index.

In addition, under amended provisions of section 11, schools were guaranteed further payments for lunches served to needy children—39.5 cents for each reduced price meal and 49.5 cents for each free lunch at the start of fiscal year 1975. These rates are also adjusted semi-annually in accordance with changes in the national price index for food away from home.

Food Assistance

Direct food assistance for the school lunch program over and above cash reimbursements falls into two basic categories: (1) Use of NSLP appropriated funds by USDA to buy and distribute certain foods under section 6 of the Act; (2) donation to the States of foods acquired by USDA in its price support and surplus removal programs under applicable provisions of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended, and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

In 1974, Congress amended section 6 of the National School Lunch Act directing that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and subsequent fiscal years, ". . . the national average value of donated foods, *or cash payments in lieu thereof*, shall not be less than 10 cents per lunch," and that amount is to be adjusted annually each fiscal year after June 30, 1975, to reflect changes in the BLS price index for food away from home. The amendment also directs the Department to give special emphasis to high protein foods, meat, and meat alternates among the foods to be purchased under section 6. (P.L. 93–326, June 30, 1974.)

OTHER CHILD FOOD SERVICE PROGRAMS

Legislative history.—The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 "extended expanded, and strengthened" efforts to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children ". . . by assisting States through grants-in-aid and other means, to meet more effectively the nutritional needs of children." In addition to extending the authority for the Special Milk Program which since 1955 had been funded on a year-to-year basis, the 1966 legislation set the stage for Federal cash and food assistance for school breakfasts, food service in preschool programs operated as part of established school systems, and authorized nonfood funding to help public and nonprofit private schools in needy areas obtain kitchen and lunchroom equipment that would enable them ". . . to establish, maintain, and expand" any of the federally assisted child nutrition programs. (P.L. 89–642, October 11, 1966.)

In 1968, nutritional help was extended to children in group activities outside of school. A new section 13 was added to the National School Lunch Act. It authorized extension of federally assisted food service programs to "service institutions", defined in the legislation to include public or private, nonprofit establishments such as child day-care centers, settlement houses, and recreation centers ". . . in areas in which poor economic conditions exist . . . and in areas in which there are high concentrations of working mothers." (PL. 90–302, May 8, 1968.)

That amendment also provided for a summer food service program ". . . similar to that available under the school lunch and school breakfast programs" for needy children in park and playground recreation activities when schools are not in session.

Program operations.—FNS administers the school breakfast and preschool food service programs through cooperating State educational agencies, similar to the national school lunch program. The same income-poverty guidelines are used to determine eligibility for free or reduced price breakfasts, and Federal payment rates for the meals are also adjusted semiannually in line with changes in the applicable BLS indices.

In many States, the educational agency also carries out the nonschool summer and child-care feeding programs for service institutions. Where the State agency is unable to act, FNS Regional Offices administer the nonschool programs directly to such service institutions as churches, park departments, and charitable organizations.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Legislative history.—The Food Stamp Act of 1964 set forth a national policy ". . . that the Nation's abundance of food should be used cooperatively by the States, the Federal Government, and local governmental units . . . to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's population and raise levels of nutrition among low-income households." (P.L. 88–525, August 31, 1964.)

Major amendments to the Food Stamp Act were enacted in 1971 and again in 1973 which (1) established uniform national eligibility standards, (2) required semi-annual adjustment of food stamp allotments to reflect changes in the price of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as an element in the Consumer Price Index, (3) mandated that food stamps replace food distribution to needy families in all U.S. counties and independent cities, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, (4) broadened the definition of "eligible foods" to include certain imported items, and seeds and plants for home growing of food for personal consumption by eligible recipients, and (5) permitted the elderly to use food stamp coupons to buy meals in nonprofit feeding programs for the aged. (P.L. 91–671, January 11, 1971. P.L. 93–86, August 10, 1973.)

Program operations.—FNS administers the food stamp program through the same State welfare agencies that carry out all federally assisted welfare programs. The county and local welfare departments certify food stamp applicants and issue food coupons to them. FNS authorizes participating wholesale and retail food outlets and oversees redemption procedures for food stamp coupons through the banking industry.

Food stamps are available, generally, to all households with incomes below prescribed maximums. All households of the same size are allotted the same value of food stamps, but the amount of money they pay for their allotment varies in accordance with income.

Example: Households of four persons in the first half of calendar year 1975 received an allotment of $154 in food stamps per month if their monthly income, after certain authorized deductions, was $513 or less. The amount such a household paid for that allotment ranged from nothing (income of $30 or less) to a maximum of $130 for those at or near the $513 cut-off point.

The coupon allotments are adjusted semiannually to reflect changes in the food component of the Bureau of Labor Statistics "cost-of-living" index. Allotment adjustments are based on the cost of USDA's economy food plan as computed from the BLS statistics.

Authorized retailers accept food coupons at face value—50-cent, $2, and $5 denominations—only for foods for human consumption, except home garden seeds and plants as noted above. The coupons are redeemed by local banks and authorized wholesale suppliers, and in due course move back through the Federal Reserve System. Recipients' payments are funneled back to the U.S. Treasury to become part of the funds—augmented by Congressional appropriations—that pay for the program.

FAMILY FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Legislative history.—Section 32 of the Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved August 24, 1935, (P.L. 74–320) was the foundation legislation that led to the Federal program of direct distribution of surplus foods to needy families. An amendment in 1937 (P.L. 75–165) gave the Secretary of Agriculture specific direction to use foods purchased under section 32 for donation ". . . for relief purposes and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children."

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83–480, July 10, 1954) which amended section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, enabled the Commodity Credit Corporation—". . . in order to facilitate the disposal of such (surplus) commodities"—to pay for reprocessing, packaging, transporting, handling, and other charges accruing up to the time of their delivery . . . to the designated State or private agency . . . for use within the United States.

Provisions for nutritional enrichment and "sanitary packaging in suitable containers" of cornmeal, corn grits, rice, and flour were legislated in 1962 amendments to P.L. 480, and thus gave the Department considerable latitude in providing surplus foods for schools and needy families in quantities and qualities to encourage usage.

A 1974 amendment directed USDA to use section 32 funds to buy foods "customarily purchased" to maintain the "traditional level" of food assistance for needy families ". . . pending the transition to the food stamp program," and for other outlets including Indian reservations not requesting a food stamp program. (P.L. 93–347, July 12, 1974.)

Program operations.—Food for direct distribution to needy families is delivered to designated State agencies. From a peak of over 7 million participants in 1962, the program has steadily declined as the food stamp program replaced it. In late 1974 only a few jurisdictions, because of special circumstances, continued to distribute food to families pending inaugural of food stamps.

Legislative history.—An amendment to the Child Nutrition Act in 1972 directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make cash grants to State health departments to be used by local health, welfare, or private nonprofit agencies to carry out programs under which supplemental foods ". . . will be made available to pregnant or lactating women and to infants determined by competent professionals to be nutritional risks because of inadequate income." (P.L. 92–433, September 26, 1972.)

Program operations.—With limited funding, FNS in fiscal year 1975 provided cash grants to some 260 project areas in 45 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Known as the WIC Program, it makes additional foods available to eligible pregnant and lactating women, infants, and children up to 4 years of age through distributions at health clinics, issuance of food vouchers redeemable at retail stores, or other approved methods selected by the State health agency.

PART III

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS

Legislative History

Federal legislation authorizing the use of marketing agreements and licenses for regulating the handling of (1) milk and dairy products, and (2) fruits, vegetables, nuts and specialty crops and products thereof, originated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Amendments to the Act in 1935 substituted orders for licenses, specifically listed the commodities authorized for marketing orders, and defined types of controls to be used.

In 1936, the Supreme Court held certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional, casting doubt on the validity of marketing agreements and orders. To clarify their legal status, Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act in 1937. The Act reenacted and amended the marketing agreement and order provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

An amendment in 1947 authorized the establishment of minimum standards of quality and maturity for commodities other than milk. The Agricultural Act of 1954 authorized fixing the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of containers used in packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of certain crop commodities. The Act also authorized, in conjunction with a marketing order program, use of marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of any eligible commodity other than milk. Provision also was included in the Act for orderly flow of commodities to market when prices are above parity.

The Agricultural Act of 1961 extended the programs by making eligible for inclusion in marketing orders any agricultural commodity not specifically excluded in the Act, and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with farmers, farm organizations, and handlers on possible need for additional program legislation.

Subsequent amendments provided for production research for commodities other than milk, and authorized marketing research and promotion projects, including paid advertising, for a number of specified commodities. An amendment by the 91st Congress (Public Law 91-670, approved January 11, 1971), extended certain promotion, research, and advertising authority to cover programs for milk.

Program Objectives

These programs are designed to establish and maintain orderly market conditions for commodities, moving in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce. Their purpose is to assure equitable returns to producers while providing adequate supplies at more stable prices to consumers.

The programs differ from other agricultural adjustment measures in a number of significant respects. They are generally initiated by the industry. Handlers in each industry bear the local costs of administering the program. The programs generally involve active group participation in their development, with resultant interest and emphasis placed upon furthering agricultural enterprise. The programs are administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Marketing Agreements and Orders Defined

A marketing agreement is voluntary. It is a contract entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture with handlers of a particular commodity (including producers who also handle the commodity). It is binding only on those who sign it, and as a result, a marketing agreement alone is seldom effective. Legislation provides that the agreements are not subject to the antitrust laws.

There are no milk marketing agreements in effect at the present time. Most fruit and vegetable orders are accompanied by marketing agreements. Many fruit and vegetable cooperatives serve as handlers and are signers of the agreements. An agreement is made effective if signed by handlers handling enough of the total quantity of the commodity to accomplish the purposes of the program.

A marketing order is issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and is binding on all handlers of the commodity concerned in the specified production or marketing area, regardless of whether they have signed an agreement. An order may be issued for a commodity only if favored by the required percentage of producers—either by number or volume—voting in referendum. Processor approval is also required for some commodities. In the event the required number of handlers fail to sign a marketing agreement, a marketing order may nevertheless be made effective by the Secretary upon his making certain determinations as provided in the Act.

General Division of Programs

Marketing agreement and order programs were originally set up differently for the two general types of commodities (milk; and other commodities) because of the great difference in marketing problems of the industries.

In the case of milk, regulations involve (1) classification according to use, and (2) fixing of minimum prices handlers must pay to producers for the various uses. Prices of milk for fluid distribution are set at a higher level than prices for other uses.

Regulations for other commodities approach the problems of producers' prices indirectly. Quantity, quality, and rate of shipment to market may be controlled, and prices received by producers are indirectly affected.

Following are the steps usually taken in setting up a program for any commodity or product for which a marketing order is authorized:

1. A proposed marketing agreement and order program generally is formulated by industry groups. The Secretary of Agriculture also has authority to propose such a program.

2. The proposed program is reviewed by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service to determine whether it warrants a public hearing.

3. After due notice (usually not less than 15 days after date of publication of hearing notice in the Federal Register) the hearing is held. Interested parties, including producers, handlers, and consumers may enter evidence. They may also file written briefs or arguments, and proposed findings or conclusions, after the close of the hearing.

4. A recommended decision, with terms of the program set forth as supported by evidence presented at the hearing, is prepared and published by USDA.

5. Interested parties may file exceptions to the recommended decision.

6. A final decision is issued by the Secretary.

7. The proposed marketing agreement is submitted for execution by handlers, and an order containing the regulatory provisions of the final decision is submitted to producers and, when required, to processors for approval. A referendum is used for this purpose.

8. Handlers of not less than 50 percent of the volume of the commodity must sign the agreement for it to become effective (for citrus fruits produced in any area producing what is known as California citrus fruits the percentage is 80). Voting in referendum, producers accept the program when two-thirds by number approve, or when those producing two-thirds of the commodity in terms of volume approve. In addition, orders for grapefruit, cherries, apples, or cranberries for canning or freezing must be approved by processors who canned or froze more than 50 percent, as applicable, of the commodity to be regulated. (Orders for the aforesaid citrus fruits and individual handler pools in milk orders require approval by three-fourths of the affected producers.)

9. The Secretary may issue an order even if the required proportion of handlers fails to sign the agreement, if it is the only practicable means of advancing the interests of producers, if it has received the necessary producer, (and, when required, processor) approval, and if he finds refusal or failure of the handlers to sign tends to prevent accomplishing the declared policy of Congress.

10. An order becomes effective not less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register, unless the Secretary determines that an earlier date is required.

Whether or not a program is established depends on the evidence submitted and entered into the record on the basis of which the Secretary makes his decision that the program and its terms and conditions will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Proposed programs generally apply to the problems of the industry and offer a plan for market stabilization, and for protection of producer income and supplies for consumers. Careful and full presentation of all facts is made at the public hearing.

The procedure for amending orders is much the same as for instituting an order, but less time (3 days) for notice of hearing may be involved.

A marketing order, or any provisions of an order, must be suspended or terminated whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds it no longer tends to achieve the declared policy of the enabling law. An order must also be terminated by the Secretary at the end of the then current marketing period, whenever more than half the producers, who produced during the representative period more than half the volume of the commodity, request a termination.

(For complete reference, Rules of Practice and Procedure Governing Proceedings to Formulate Marketing Agreements and Marketing Orders, are published in the Code of Federal Regulation, 7 CFR, 900.1 - 900.18.)

Regulatory Provisions in Programs

Marketing orders (other than milk orders) must provide for one or more of the following:

1. limiting the total quantity of any commodity or product, or of any grade, size or quality thereof, that handlers may ship to market;
2. allotting the amount of any commodity or product, or any grade, size or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase from or handle on behalf of, any and all producers under a uniform rule on the basis of past sales by the producers, or the current quantities available for sale by such producers, or both;
3. allotting the quantity of the commodity or product that may be shipped to market during any specified period, the total quantity being allotted among all handlers under a uniform rule on the basis of prior shipment during a representative period or the amount the handler has available for current shipment, or both;
4. determining the existence and the extent of any surplus, controlling and disposing of the surplus, and equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among producers and handlers thereof;
5. establishing reserve pools of any commodity or products, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof and providing for the equitable distribution to all persons beneficially interested therein of the net return derived from the sale of the pools;
6. inspecting the commodity or products marketed by handlers;
7. fixing the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of the container used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of the commodity.

All marketing orders also must contain one or more of the following provisions:

1. prohibiting unfair methods of competition and unfair trade practices in the handling of the commodity or product;
2. requiring handlers to file their selling prices (except for milk and cream to be sold for consumption in fluid forms), and to sell at prices filed;
3. the selection by the Secretary of Agriculture of an agency to administer the order. (Marketing orders for milk provide for a Federal Milk Market Administrator, who is appointed by the Secretary.)

In addition, a marketing order for commodities or products other than milk and its products may contain provisions to establish production research, marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing distribution, and consumption or efficient production of the commodity or product, and, for specified commodities provisions for market promotion, including paid advertising. Milk marketing orders may contain provisions for research and development projects, advertising, sales promotion, education and other programs designed to improve or promote the marketing and consumption of milk and its products.

Administration of Programs (Other Than Milk)

Administration of programs for commodities other than milk is generally by a committee of producers, or of producers and handlers. Members may represent both producers and handlers and are nominated by the industry and selected by the Secretary. The committees recommend regulations for issuance by the Secretary.

To the extent authorized in the marketing order, a committee makes administrative rules, and investigates and reports to the Secretary complaints of violations, and recommends amendments.

Committees are required to analyze growing and marketing conditions, give notice of meetings, and make recommendations to the Secretary as to regulations and policies under the order. The Secretary supervises administration of orders by committees and their actions are subject to his approval.

Committees are authorized to employ necessary staffs to carry out their responsibilities in administration of orders.

The expenses of the committee, as set forth in budgets and as approved by the Secretary, are defrayed by assessments on handlers according to provisions of the order. Generally, excess funds are set aside in a reserve fund for future needs. If not so set aside, they are credited to handlers' accounts against future operations, or returned to handlers at the end of each marketing season upon request.

Foreign Import Restrictions

Whenever the grade, size, quality, or maturity of the following commodities as of July 1, 1975 produced in the United States is regulated by an order, the importation of any such commodity other than dates for processing, is prohibited unless the imported commodity complies with the same or comparable restrictions: tomatoes, raisins, olives (other than Spanish-style green olives), prunes, avocados, mangoes, limes, grapefruit, green peppers, Irish potatoes, cucumbers, oranges, onions, walnuts, dates, and eggplants. Inspection is required before importation.

Other Legislative Provisions

1. No order can be applicable to a producer in his capacity as a producer.
2. Cooperative associations of bona fide producers engaged in marketing the commodity or product thereof covered by a marketing order may vote for their producer members on acceptance or rejection or termination of an order.
3. The Secretary of Agriculture may continue a regulation under an order for the remainder of any marketing season or marketing year, even if prices received by producers exceed parity, if the regulation was initiated during that period, to avoid a disruption of the orderly marketing of that commodity and be in the public interest.

Commodity Lists

There are marketing agreements and orders in effect for fruits, vegetables, hops, tobacco, and nuts, as of July 1, 1975, produced in the following areas:

Citrus fruits.—Grapefruit (Arizona and California); lemons (California and Arizona); limes (Florida); oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos (Florida); oranges and grapefruit (Texas); navel oranges (Arizona and California) and Valencia oranges (Arizona and California); grapefruit (Indian River, Fla.); grapefruit (Florida Interior); and oranges (Florida Interior).

Other Fruits.—Apricots (Washington); avocados (Florida); cherries (Washington), cherries grown in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland; cranberries (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, Washington, and Long Island, New York); dates (California); Tokay grapes (California); nectarines (California); dried prunes (California); fresh prunes (Idaho-Oregon and Washington-Oregon); olives (California); papayas (Hawaii); peaches (Colorado, Georgia, and Washington); Bartlett pears (Washington-Oregon); Bartlett pears, plums, and Elberta peaches (California); winter pears (Oregon, Washington and California); and raisins (California).

Potatoes.—Colorado, Idaho and eastern Oregon; Maine; Oregon and northern California; North Carolina and Virginia; and Washington.

Hops.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California.

Vegetables.—Celery (Florida); lettuce (Texas, Lower Valley); onions (Idaho, eastern Oregon, and South Texas); tomatoes (Florida and Texas).

Nuts.—Almonds (California); filberts (Oregon and Washington); walnuts (California, Oregon, and Washington); peanuts, marketing agreement only, (16 States—Virginia to California).

Tobacco.—Marketing order and agreement in designated production are (cigar wrapper type) of Florida and Georgia.

Excluded Commodities

Commodities excluded (July 1, 1975) from marketing orders are:

honey	sugarcane
cotton	sugar beets
rice	wool
wheat	mohair
corn	livestock
grain sorghums	soybeans
oats	cottonseed
barley	poultry (but turkeys permitted)
flaxseed	eggs (but turkey hatching eggs permitted)
rye	potatoes for processing

Apples are excluded in all States except Washington, Oregon, Idaho, New York, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio. But apples for canning and freezing are not eligible in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing are excluded, except asparagus, olives, grapefruit, cherries, cranberries, and pears.

MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Legislative history.—Federal milk marketing orders are issued by the Secretary of Agriculture as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. Title I of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 amended the 1937 Act to include authorization for the use of Class I base plans. Title II of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-524, approved Nov. 30, 1970), extended and revised the Class I base plan authority, retained and separately stated existing authority for seasonal base plan provisions, and clarified and reaffirmed the authority for Louisville (takeout and payback) plans. The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-86, approved Aug. 10, 1973) extends the Class I base plan, seasonal base plan, and Louisville payback provisions of the 1970 Act.

Program objectives.—Federal milk orders are designed to aid in stabilizing marketing conditions in the sale of milk by dairy farmers to handlers. The statute authorizes the fixing of minimum milk prices to producers at levels that will reflect supply-and-demand conditions in the regulated market, assure an adequate supply of wholesome milk, and be in the public interest.

Program objectives are achieved by:

1. The establishment of uniform prices to handlers for milk received from producers according to a classified price plan based on the use made of milk;

2. Pooling of the proceeds of sales, usually on a marketwide basis, so that producers can be paid a uniform blend price;

3. An impartial audit of handlers' records to verify the payments of required prices;

4. A system for verifying the accuracy of weights and butterfat content of milk sold by producers; and

5. Making available information on the handling of milk in the marketing areas so that interested parties can evaluate the market situation. The program is administered by AMS.

Program activities.—Handlers (milk dealers) are regulated under a milk marketing order. The term "handler" is defined in each order.

All provisions of Federal milk orders, including the pricing provisions, are based on evidence presented at a public hearing.

After established procedures have been concluded, a milk order may be issued upon approval by at least two-thirds of the producers affected. The legislation provides that a milk producers' cooperative may vote for all of its members who deliver milk.

Orders are amended in the same manner as the original orders are developed and issued. To cope with emergency situations, orders are sometimes suspended, in whole or in part. An order must be terminated at the request of more than 50 percent of the producers supplying more than 50 percent of the milk for the market, or by the Secretary of Agriculture if he finds the order no longer carries out the purposes of the Act.

Costs of operating a milk order are defrayed by an assessment on milk handlers in accordance with the quantity of milk they receive or handle. The amount of the assessment varies under different orders and at different times. Generally it ranges from 2 to 5 cents per hundredweight of the milk received by the handlers from producers.

Each order defines the marketing area to which the order applies, establishes minimum producer prices according to the use made of the milk by handlers, and provides for a method of distributing among producers the total proceeds from milk sales to handlers.

Each order also provides for a Federal milk market administrator, to administer the terms of the order, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. An administrator may be responsible for more than one market.

The marketing area to which the order applies is the market area with which the regulated milk is substantially associated. This is defined in each order.

There are two basic pooling methods for distributing returns to farmers for milk delivered to handlers under the system of classified prices:

1. In a marketwide pool, the announced producer price is uniform for all producers in the market, inasmuch as it represents a blend of the combined class-use values of all the milk received by all handlers from all producers.

2. In an individual-handler pool, prices received by producers delivering milk to any one handler are uniform as among the producers delivering to that handler, but they may be different from prices received by producers delivering milk to other handlers under the same order, depending on differences in the utilization of milk by the various handlers. Only four orders have this type of pooling.

Under either arrangement, the announced producer price is subject to uniform adjustments, such as differentials for butterfat content, locations at which milk is delivered to the handler, and other factors.

Seasonal production plans have been used in some markets to encourage more even production by producers at all seasons of the year. Two types of plans are used. Under one type, the seasonal base plan, the producer establishes a production base, usually during the season of low production for the market. The base-forming period is specified in the order. The producer is paid the base price for deliveries up to his established base and a lower price for milk produced in excess of this base amount. The other type of seasonal production plan is the so-called Louisville (take-out and payback) plan. Under this plan, part of the payments due producers is withheld in the flush season and paid producers according to their total deliveries in the short-supply season.

Class I base plans as authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 and revised by the Agricultural Act of 1970 provide that producer bases may be related to higher-valued fluid sales. Bloc voting by cooperatives is not permitted and a separate referendum is held to determine producer approval of this type of plan. Other provisions of an order are not affected if a Class I base plan is disapproved by producers. Bases are determined on the basis of a producer's marketings during a period of 1 to 3 years and are automatically updated each year. Only two orders utilize this type of plan.

The Agricultural Act of 1970 provides flexibility in the determination of bases and provides for the assignment of bases to new producers within 90 days. Moving base periods allow for expansion of production units and permit producers historically associated with a market to share in additional bases made available by increased sales or base forfeitures. Moving base periods also permit new dairy farmers to earn bases over a period of time. Under the Act of 1973, the expiration date of the revised Class I authority is December 31, 1973. However, Class I base plans issued prior to this date may continue in effect through December 31, 1980.

The Act authorizing milk orders was amended in 1971 to provide authority for producers to develop advertising and promotion programs under the Federal marketing order program within the framework of individual orders. The amendment allows for the establishment of research and development projects and advertising (excluding brand advertising), sales promotion, educational, and other programs designed to improve or promote the domestic marketing and consumption of milk and its products, to be financed by producers in a manner and at a rate to be specified in the order on all producer milk under the particular order involved. Such funds must be paid to an agency organized by milk producers and associations of producers, and a separate referendum must be held on promotion provisions. Other provisions may be made for suitable adjustments or credits on milk on which a mandatory checkoff for advertising or marketing research is made under a State law. Provision shall be made for a refund of producer deductions when requested by any producer. Advertising and promotion programs currently were in effect in 17 milk order markets as of July 1, 1975.

Federal milk marketing orders in effect July 1, 1975, included:

- Appalachian
- Black Hills
- Boston Regional
- Cedar Rapids-Iowa City
- Central Arizona
- Central Arkansas
- Central Illinois
- Chattanooga
- Chicago Regional
- Connecticut
- Des Moines
- Duluth-Superior
- Eastern Colorado
- Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania
- Eastern South Dakota
- Fort Smith, Arkansas
- Georgia
- Great Basin
- Indiana
- Inland Empire
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Lake Mead
- Louisville-Lexington-Evansville
- Lubbock-Plainville
- Memphis
- Michigan Upper Peninsula
- Middle Atlantic
- Minneapolis-St. Paul
- Minnesota-North Dakota
- Nashville
- Nebraska-Western Iowa
- Neosho Valley
- New Orleans
- New York-New Jersey
- North Central Iowa
- Northern Louisiana
- Ohio Valley
- Oklahoma Metropolitan
- Oregon-Washington
- Paducah
- Puget Sound
- Quad Cities-Dubuque
- Red River Valley
- Rio Grande Valley (New Mexico, Texas, Colorado)
- St. Louis-Ozarks
- Southeastern Florida
- Southeastern Minnesota-Northern Iowa
- Southern Illinois
- Southern Michigan
- Tampa Bay
- Texas
- Texas Panhandle
- Upper Florida
- Western Colorado
- Wichita

Penalties for Program Violations

Three types of action may be taken by the Department of Justice against violators of marketing orders:

1. Civil action to obtain a court order commanding compliance and restraining the party from further violations.

2. Criminal action. If convicted of violating a marketing order, offender may be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500 for each violation. Each day the violation continues may be considered a separate violation.

The Department of Justice also may institute criminal action in appropriate cases under a statute pertaining to frauds against, or the furnishing of false information to, the United States, and criminal or civil contempt incident to violation of injunctions.

SECTION 22 (IMPORT CONTROLS)

Legislative history.—Section 22 was added to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 by the Act of August 24, 1935. It has been amended several times and was revised in its entirety by section 3 of the Agricultural Act of 1948, and again by section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1950. It was further amended by sections 8 (b) and 104 of the Trade Agreements Extension Acts of 1951 and 1953, respectively.

Authority.—Under section 22, the President is authorized to impose import quotas or fees on any article or articles whenever he finds, after an investigation and hearing by the U.S. International Trade Commission, that imports of such article or articles render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with programs undertaken by the Department of Agriculture which are designed to support or stabilize the prices of specific agricultural commodities and products.

The Secretary has the responsibility to advise the President regarding any need for action under section 22. If the President agrees with the Secretary that action is needed, he directs the Trade Commission to conduct an investigation and report back its findings.

After receipt of the findings and recommendations of the Trade Commission a proclamation is issued, if the President finds that controls are necessary, imposing import quotas or fees. The fees, which are in addition to the basic import duties, may not exceed 50 percent ad valorem. The quotas proclaimed may not be less than 50 percent of the total quantity imported in a representative period as determined by the President. The President's decision as to facts is final.

Controls imposed under section 22 may be suspended, terminated, or modified by the President whenever, after investigation and report by the Commission, he finds that changed circumstances require such action.

Whenever the Secretary reports to the President that a condition exists requiring emergency treatment, the President may take action under section 22 without awaiting the report of the Commission. This continues in effect until the President takes further action after receipt of the report and recommendations of the Commission.

No trade agreement or other international agreement entered into at any time by the United States may be applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of section 22.

Present import control.—Commodities currently (1975) under control include cotton, cotton wastes, and certain cotton products; specified dairy products, and peanuts. Import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 are set forth in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Other controls imposed.—At one time or another import controls also were imposed with respect to wheat and wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat and similar wheat products; rye, rye flour, and rye meal; barley, hulled or unhulled, including rolled barley, ground barley and barley malt; oats, hulled or unhulled and unhulled ground oats; certain harsh or rough cotton and cotton card strips; shelled almonds; shelled filberts; tung nuts and tung oil; flaxseed and linseed oil, and peanut oil. Import controls have been removed from these commodities.

Control procedure.—The Import Branch, Foreign Agricultural Service, issues licenses for the importation of most of the specified dairy products for which there are section 22 quotas. Licenses for most of these quotas are based on historical eligibility (importations of the commodity during a representative period), but some are issued to new businesses (persons with no historical eligibility but who are actively engaged in the business of importing dairy products).

Customs Service, U.S. Treasury Department, administers the quotas which do not require licensing on a first-come, first-served basis.

The importation pursuant to license of commodities which are subject to section 22 restrictions does not relieve the importer from compliance with other applicable laws and regulations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

Protocols to extend the participation of the United States in the International Wheat Agreement through June 30, 1976 were signed in 1975 and submitted to the Congress for ratification.

A Conference of Governments met in London in February 1975 and established the texts of two protocols extending the Wheat Trade Convention, 1971 and the Food Aid Convention, 1971, which make up the International Wheat Agreement.

The Wheat Trade Convention provides for consultation between member governments regarding wheat trade matters. The Food Aid Convention is a program of multilateral commitments to aid developing countries. Forty other governments signed the protocol for the Wheat Trade Convention. The Food Aid Convention was signed by 7 other governments.

Further extending the Wheat Trade Convention maintains the framework for international cooperation in collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on the international wheat situation, with particular reference to supply, demand, trade and prices. The International Wheat Council would continue to meet at least semi-annually. An advisory Subcommittee on Market Conditions meets monthly.

The extension of the Food Aid Convention was designed to maintain the commitments of the parties to provide minimum annual quantities of food aid to developing countries. The contributions of the U.S. under this Convention are made up of commodities sold or donated under P.L. 480 programs or through other bilateral Agency for International Development (AID) programs.

DEFENSE PROGRAM

Legislative history.—Defense activities are designed to carry out delegated responsibilities and functions assigned to the Secretary under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, Executive orders, regular program authorities, and other defense legislation as may be enacted.

Program objectives.—Included in defense program objectives are those (1) to maintain a state of readiness to carry out food and agricultural programs in an emergency and (2) to provide leadership and guidance to State and local governments, farmers, the food industry and the public to insure conservation and continuity of the Nation's food supply and the preservation of agricultural resources.

Program activities.—ASCS responsibilities include preemergency planning and emergency operations relating to agricultural production; food processing, storage, and distribution; distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer; and rehabilitation and use of food, agricultural and related agribusiness facilities.

ASCS personnel serve as chairmen of USDA State and county emergency boards.

ASCS provides assistance to the Office of the Secretary on Department-wide matters including:

1. The consolidation of all claims within USDA for materials, manpower, equipment, supplies, and services to support defense program responsibilities of the Department.
2. Servicing USDA State and county emergency boards.
3. Coordinating preemergency defense reporting.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

Legislative History.—Public Law 90–484, Stat. 750, approved August 13, 1968 was an Act to provide indemnity payments to dairy farmers. This Act had the effect originally authorized by section 331(a) of Public Law 88–452 enacted in 1964.

Manufacturers of dairy products were made eligible for payments by section 204(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1970, P.L. 91–524, 84 Stat. 1362, approved November 30, 1970.

Authority for the dairy indemnity program was extended by the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriation Act, 1973 (7 U.S.C. 135b note; 7 U.S.C. 450 j to l).

Program Activities.—Under this program the Department makes indemnification payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products.

This program began in 1964 and was limited (until the passage of the Agricultural Act of 1970) to payments to dairy farmers, who were directed to remove their milk from commercial markets because it contained residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government.

The Agricultural Act of 1970 authorized indemnification payments, beginning with the date of its enactment, to manufacturers of dairy products who have been directed to remove their products because it contained residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government.

BEEKEEPER INDEMNITY PROGRAM

Legislative History.—This program was authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1970, as extended by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Authority for payments to eligible beekeepers is authorized to December 31, 1977.

Program Activities.—Under this program the Department makes indemnification payments to beekeepers who, through no fault of their own, have suffered losses of honey bees after January 1, 1967, as a result of utilization of economic poisons near or adjacent to the property on which the beehives of such beekeepers were located.

PART IV

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Legislative history.—The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was created under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 17, 1933, pursuant to the President's Executive order of October 16, 1933.

Its entire capital stock of $3 million was subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA), who held it jointly for and on behalf of the United States. Capital stock funds were made available by the President's allocation of $3 million out of the $100 million appropriation authorized by section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and by the Fourth Deficiency Act of fiscal year 1933, approved June 16, 1933.

Officers and directors of CCC included the Secretary, the Governor of FCA, and officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC). With approval of the President, funds for commodity loan programs were made available to the newly established Corporation by RFC. During its first 6 years of program activity, CCC was managed and operated in close connection with RFC.

On July 1, 1939, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan 1.

As of July 1, 1948, it was established as an agency of the United States under a permanent Federal charter by Public Law 80–806, as amended.

Its operations are conducted pursuant to this charter and other specific laws.

Function and authority.—The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, authorizes the Corporation to:

1. support prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations;
2. make available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities;
3. procure agricultural commodities for sale to other Government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements;

4. remove and dispose of or aid in the removal or disposal of surplus agricultural commodities;
5. increase domestic consumption of agricultural commodities through development of new markets, marketing facilities, and uses;
6. export or cause to be exported, or aid in the development of foreign markets for agricultural commodities; and
7. carry out such other operations as Congress may specifically authorize or provide for.

CCC is directed to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with its purposes and efficient conduct of its business, the customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce in carrying on purchasing and selling operations, and in conducting warehousing, transporting, processing, and handling operations.

CCC may contract for the use of plants and facilities for the handling, storing, processing, servicing, and transporting of agricultural commodities subject to its control. CCC has authority to acquire personal property and to rent or lease office space necessary for the conduct of its business.

It is prohibited from acquiring real property, or any interest in property except for the purpose of protecting its financial interests and for providing adequate storage to carry out its programs effectively and efficiently. No refrigerated cold-storage facilities may be constructed or purchased except with funds specifically provided by Congress for that purpose.

To encourage storage of grain on farms, CCC is directed to make loans available to grain producers for financing the construction or purchase of suitable storage.

CCC is authorized to barter commodities for strategic, critical and other materials produced in foreign countries.

Each year the Corporation submits in the Budget of the United States the programs it expects to carry out in the coming year. Upon approval of the budget by Congress, this becomes the basic operating plan of the Corporation for the fiscal year.

CCC management.—The management of CCC is vested in a Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex officio member and serves as chairman.

Members of the Board are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The present six-member Board, in addition to the Secretary, is composed of the Under Secretary of Agriculture, three Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, the Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Director of Agricultural Economics.

The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, provides for an Advisory Board consisting of five members appointed by the Secretary. Not more than three of the members may belong to the same political party. The Advisory Board is required to meet at the call of the Secretary of Agriculture, at least every 90 days.

The function of this board, which is made up of members having broad agricultural and business experience, is to survey the general policies of the Corporation, including those connected with the purchase, storage, and sale of commodities, and the operation of lending and price support programs, and to advise the Secretary.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to appoint officers and employees for the conduct of the business of the Corporation, define their authority and duties and delegate to them such powers vested in the Corporation as he may determine.

The Corporation has no operating personnel. Its price support programs, and domestic acquisition and disposal activities, are carried out entirely through the personnel and facilities of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and this agency's commodity office, 50 State offices, 2,735 (1975) county offices, and a central data system field office. The commodity office is located in Prairie Villege, Kan. Kansas City is the location of the data system field office.

The ASCS county offices are supervised and directed by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, but each is administered by a committee at the county level that is elected by farmers. At the State level, members are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Corporation also utilizes the services and expertise of other agencies in the Department to carry out its authorities and responsibilities. The bonding of federally licensed warehouses and the inspection of all warehouses used by the CCC are under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The Office of the General Sales Manager is concerned with export programs. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) has jurisdiction for the domestic distribution of donated commodities.

Officers of the Corporation, directly or through officials of designated agencies of the Department, keep close and constant liaison with numerous other governmental and private trade operations, and with activities on international markets. Coordination of activities and communication of policy are pivotal factors in efficiency and economy of program operations.

Operating programs must be approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Proposals for price support usually are prepared by ASCS divisions in the form of a docket—a group of documents covering such matters as the economic and other factors upon which the proposal is based; total funds required; proposed method of support; the average level of support; conditions of eligibility; the geographic area and the period for which support will be available; basic operating provisions; and an authorization for ASCS to carry out the program under the general direction and supervision of the president or executive vice president of CCC, in accordance with bylaws of CCC.

When the program is approved, a public announcement is made —usually a press release—and detailed operating instructions are sent to personnel in charge of administering the program in Washington and the field. Regulations are also issued and published in the Federal Register for the guidance of those who wish to participate in the program.

The county ASCS office, generally located at the county seat, is the farmer's local point of contact in the case of most supported commodities.

County office personnel assist the farmer in the preparation of price support documents; check his eligibility for price support—adequacy of farm storage facilities, and compliance, and keep him informed of program details.

In the case of tobacco, peanuts, gum naval stores, tung oil, rice and cotton, cooperative marketing associations handle certain phases of program.

Dairy price support is handled through purchases of products from the commercial trade by the Prairie Village Commodity Office.

CCC finances.—The Congress has given CCC the responsibility to finance Government price support programs, commodity purchase programs, and disposal activities, through use of its own funds and a borrowing authorization.

The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of $100 million and authority to borrow up to $14.5 billion.

The Corporation's net realized losses are reimbursed annually by appropriations by the Congress. These appropriations are used to repay borrowings, thus restoring the Corporation's borrowing power.

Net realized losses are basically the difference between proceeds received from sales, repayment of loans, and othr recoveries and:

1. The acquisition cost of the commodities disposed of from CCC inventories.
2. Costs incidental to the maintenance and disposition of CCC inventories
3. Costs of storing grain commodities on farms under extended price support loans, when in effect.
4. Direct payments to producers for support, disaster payments if required, and cropland set-aside, if a program is in effect.
5. Export payments made and price differential allowances to exporters, when required.
6. Interest payments.
7. General overhead expenses.

Financing

The programs of CCC are financed by:

1. Capital stock.
2. Borrowings from U.S. Treasury.
3. Appropriations and advances for costs of foreign assistance programs and special activities, including:
   (a) Public Law 480 programs (food for peace).
   (b) The International Wheat Agreement.
   (c) Barter of agricultural commodities for strategic and

critical materials for stockpile, when a program is in effect.
(d) The National Wool Act.
(e) Grain provided for migratory waterfowl feed.
(f) Surplus grain for game birds.
(g) Cropland conversion program.
(h) Agricultural conservation program.
(i) Special research connected with surplus commodities.
4. Receipts from operations (other than advances and reimbursements listed):
(a) Sales of commodities.
(b) Loan repayments.
(c) Interest income.

Borrowing authority—Cash requirements are met through direct borrowings from the Treasury. The total of such borrowings are limited by statute not to exceed in the aggregate $14.5 billion.

Interest on borrowings from the Treasury, and on capital stock, is paid in accordance with a policy of the Treasury that the rate shall be based upon the average interest rate on all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the United States as of the preceding month. However, the Agricultural Appropriation Act of, 1966 provided that the portion of borrowings from Treasury equal to the unreimbursed realized losses recorded on the books of CCC shall not bear interest after the end of the fiscal year in which such losses had been realized.

On the first day of each month Treasury advises CCC of the rate of interest applicable for funds to be borrowed for the month. In order to keep interest costs reduced to a minimum, CCC borrows each day the amount required to finance the net of the prior day's activity.

Based on daily wires from all Federal Reserve banks and branches, plus Washington activity, CCC computes the net amount required to cover the excess of disbursements over deposits for the prior day. This amount is borrowed from Treasury. When deposits exceed disbursements, CCC makes a payment to Treasury against its notes. This method not only reduces interest costs, but keeps cash on hand at a minimum level.

The Corporation was granted its first borrowing authority, $500 million, by the act of March 8, 1938. The authority and borrowing limit since that time is as follows:

Authorized by legislation approved	*Borrowing authority*
March 8, 1938	$ 500,000,000
March 4, 1939	900,000,000
August 9, 1940	1,400,000,000
July 1, 1941	2,650,000,000
July 16, 1943	3,000,000,000
April 12, 1945	4,750,000,000
June 28, 1950	6,750,000,000
March 20, 1954	8,500,000,000
August 31, 1954	10,000,000,000
August 11, 1955	12,000,000,000
August 1, 1956	14,500,000,000

Program activities.—CCC activities are based on (1) price support, storage, export, supply, and related programs and (2) special activities.

Price support.—The Corporation uses loans, purchases, payments, and other means to support prices for farmers. This is done mainly under the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended, and the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended.

The 1949 act makes price support mandatory for the basic commodities. These are corn, cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco. It also requires support of the following nonbasic commodities: tung nuts (through the 1976 crop), honey, milk, barley, oats, rye, and grain sorghums. The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, requires price support for wool and mohair. Price support for other nonbasic commodities is discretionary. The price support program may also include removal and disposal of surplus farm products. This helps to stabilize prices at levels not in excess of those allowed by law.

The main methods of price support are loans to and purchases from farmers. With limited exceptions, price support loans are nonrecourse. The farm products serve as collateral for the loan. When the loan matures the farmer may deliver the collateral to discharge the loan without further payment.

Direct purchases are also made from processors as well as producers, depending on the commodity involved. Also, special purchases are made under certain laws for the removal of surpluses, for example: the act of August 19, 1958, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431 note), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

For feed grains and wheat, producers may receive payments in addition to loans and purchases For upland and extra-long staple cotton, producers may receive payments in addition to loans. Producers of feed grains, wheat, upland cotton, and rice must comply with acreage set-aside (hereinafter described), if in effect, in order to be eligible for loans, purchases and payments. Also, the total amount of payments which a person is entitled to receive under one or more of the annual programs for 1974 through 1977 crops of the commodities shall not exceed $20 thousand. For rice, the payment limitation is $55 thousand.

Besides the Charter Act and laws mentioned above, many other laws are applicable to the disposal of products acquired under the price support program. The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, contains the most basic provisions in section 202, section 407, and section 416. The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, provides for sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currency and dollars under long term credit and for donations of commodities abroad for economic development and for assistance to needy people abroad.

The Commodity Credit Corporation finances these sales and makes the commodities available for donation. The commodities may be from CCC stocks or from the private trade and must have been determined to be available for this purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Title II of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, provides for the transfer to the supplemental stockpile of strategic and other materials acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation through barter transactions when not acquired for other purposes, when a program is in effect.

Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available food or feed for emergency or disaster relief. Section 416 donations may be made for use in training courses in home economics and in cotton textile processing. Donations to Federal penal and correctional institutions and to State correctional institutions for minors are authorized.

Commodity export.—The Corporation promotes the export of farm products through sales, barters, payments, and other operations. Except for barters for stockpiling purposes, such products may be from private as well as Corporation stocks. This program is carried out under the Corporation's charter, particularly sections 5(d) and 5(f), and in accordance with specific statutes, such as sections 407 and 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and title II of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended.

With respect to barter, when in effect, the emphasis had been shifted to exports in connection with various types of offshore procurement of materials and services needed by the Department of Defense, the Agency for International Devlopment, and other Federal agencies. They paid the Corporation for the material and services. Barters were also made for strategic and other materials needed for the supplemental stockpile.

To help develop or expand foreign markets, the Corporation furnishes farm products for samples or exhibits at international fairs and for use abroad in testing consumer acceptance and commercial potentials.

To maximize exports of agricultural commodities, the Corporation finances credit sales by U.S. exporters of agricultural commodities from its inventories and from private stock. Credit is extended for periods of not to exceed 36 months. These transactions are made under the Corporation's charter authority and section 4 of the Food for Peace Act of 1966.

Storage facilities.—The Corporation conducts a program to provide storage to fulfill its program needs. This program is conducted pursuant to sections 4 (h) and (m) and 5 (a) and (b) of the charter.

It makes loans to farmers for the purchase, building, or expansion of storage facilities on the farm. The Corporation may also provide storage use guarantees to encourage building of commercial storage and undertake other operations to provide adequate storage for the Corporation's programs.

Supply and foreign purchase.—The Corporation has procured from the United States and abroad food and other farm products and related materials to supply the needs of Federal agencies, foreign governments, and private and international relief agencies. It also procures or aids in the procurement of food and other farm products and material for sale to meet U.S. requirements during periods of short supply or when it is necessary to stabilize prices or aid distribution. Through purchases, loans, sales, or other means, the Corporation may also make available materials and facilities needed for the production and marketing of farm products. This program is conducted under sections 5 (b) and (c) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Act.

The main activity under this program has been the purchase of commodities (not in the Corporation's stocks) for other Federal agencies. Purchases of limited quantities of breeder, foundation, and registered seeds of improved varieties of grasses and legumes have been made by the Corporation in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service. Purchases are made through production contracts in order to assure supplies thereof for farmers. No foreign purchases have been made in recent years.

Special activities.—These activities are carried out under authority of section 5(g) of the Corporation's charter and other specific laws.

The Corporation receives specific appropriations or other reimbursements for costs of these activities.

1. Commodities supplied in connection with disposition abroad (title II, Public Law 480).
2. Sales of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms (title I, P.L. 480).
3. National Wool Act: Under the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, wool and mohair prices are to be supported through December 31, 1977. This is done by making incentive payments to encourage U.S. production of shorn wool. Incentive payments are made to eligible producers in order to bring the national average price received by all producers up to the announced incentive level.
4. Grain for migratory waterfowl feed.
5. Surplus grain for migratory birds.
6. Loans for agricultural conservation: Under section 391(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1391), the Corporation advances funds to the Secretary. Advances are made in amounts not to exceed $50 million per year. These funds are used to purchase conservation materials and services. Loans plus interest are repaid in the next fiscal year from appropriations for the agricultural conservation program.
7. Cotton Research and Promotion: Section 610 of the Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended, authorizes CCC, through the Cotton Board, to enter into agreements for cotton market development research, and sales promotion programs, programs to aid in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for cotton and cotton products, and programs to facilitate the utilization and commercial application of cotton research findings.
8. Disaster Reserve: Section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended by the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 authorizes the Secretary to set up, maintain, and dispose of a separate reserve of inventories of not

to exceed 75 million bushels of wheat, feed grains, and soybeans for the purpose of alleviating distress caused by a natural disaster. Such commodities are acquired through CCC's price support program.

Administrative expenses.—The administrative expenses of CCC are for the operating staff and the services of employees of ASCS engaged in the Corporation's activities, services performed by FAS, the Office of the General Sales Manager and other agencies of the Department, and costs of audit by the General Accounting Office. Payments are made to the General Services Administration for space.

Nonadministrative expense.—Most nonadministrative expenses, including storage and handling, transportation, inspection, and classing and grading are included in program costs. "Nonadministrative expense" covers county offices, other ASCS expenses offset by revenue, custodian and agency expenses of the Federal Reserve banks and miscellaneous costs.

PRICE STABILIZATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Many foreign countries carry on agricultural price programs of one type or another. The following are brief summaries of stabilization programs in selected foreign countries.

Canada

The Agricultural Stabilization Act authorizes the Federal Government to support the price of the principal agricultural commodities if their prices in any year drop below 80 percent of their average prices for the previous 10 years. Nine "named" commodities (butter, cheese, eggs, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plus wheat, oats, and barley grown outside of the three Prairie Provinces) must be supported at these levels, and other "designated" commodities may be included upon the request of producers and approval by the Government. Legislation to amend this Act was introduced in 1975 and provides for support payments if the average price drops below 90 percent of the average price for the previous 5 years. Average prices would be adjusted by an index to reflect changes in production costs. "Named" commodities would be cattle, sheep, hogs, industrial milk and cream, corn, and soybeans, plus oats and barley produced outside of the Prairie Provinces.

The Canadian Wheat Board, national marketing agencies, and provincial marketing boards play an important role in agricultural price stabilization by planning or controlling production, organizing markets, and setting or negotiating prices. Dairy products, eggs and turkeys are controlled by national marketing agencies—the Canadian Dairy Commission, the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency, and the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency. There are over 100 provincial marketing boards which control in various degrees almost all commodities except cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs.

The Canadian Wheat Board controls wheat and feed grains grown in the Prairie Provinces and destined for export. Producers receive an initial payment and a certificate entitling them to a final payment for wheat, barley, and oats delivered to the Wheat Board. Final payment is made out of the Wheat Board's annual profits. Annual losses are made up by the Federal Government. Thus the initial payment is a guaranteed minimum price.

Australia

Most commodities which Australia exports—including grains, wool, tobacco, sugar and fruits—are subject to agricultural price programs. Commodity Boards have been established for most products.

A new 5-year Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan began with the 1974/75 crop. It established a close tie between export prices and world demand. The stabilization price is adjusted each year, moving in line with market trends and cushioning the effects of sharp changes in overseas market values. Payments are made into or out of the Stabilization Fund depending on whether the average export prices exceed or fall short of the stabilization price. If the Fund is exhausted, the Government will provide money to cover the deficit up to a specified amount over the 5 years. Several other commodities—barley, oats, sorghum, rice, dried vine fruits, apples, pears and sugar—have similar price stabilization programs with a fund or pool arrangement to provide some security against price fluctuations.

For some products the relevant Commodity Board determines minimum prices; these prices are adjusted each year. The Tobacco Board sets a minimum price for each grade of tobacco. The Australian Canned Fruits Marketing Board specifies minimum prices for overseas sales. The Australian Wool Corporation sets a floor price for wool; it buys all wool which fails to bring this price.

European Economic Community

Common prices and/or other common regulations now cover virtually all the important agricultural commodities produced in the EEC. The first common price decision—on grain price unification—was made by the EEC Council of Ministers in December 1964, to become effective on July 1, 1967.

In July 1966, common prices were set for milk, beef and veal, rice, sugar, oilseeds, and olive oil. The initial common prices—resulting from political compromises—were generally nearer to to highest single country price than to a weighted Community average and, in most cases, were higher than proposed to the Council by the Commission.

Each year the EEC Council of Ministers (representing the member countries) considers the price proposals of the Commission and makes a final decision on farm prices for the following marketing year, subject to price adjustments during the year.

In most years, the high internal price levels, protected from world competition by variable levies and other devices, has tended to stimulate production of some farm commodities in member countries with a comparative advantage (most notably grain production in France). As a result, the EEC has been plagued frequently by surplus disposal problems, particularly in wheat, sugar, and dairy products, and more recently, beef.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA) was created to finance price supports and to subsidize structural improvements. Community financing for FEOGA was obtained from import levies on agricultural products, customs duties, and direct contributions from member states. Provision has also been made for member countries to transfer a portion of their value-added tax to the EC. FEOGA took over complete financial responsibility for executing EEC regulations on July 1, 1967.

On January 1, 1973, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland became members of the Community. Over a 5-year transition period (1973–78), these countries will replace national agricultural policies with the regulations and mechanisms of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy and aline their farm prices with the common prices of the EEC. Also, free trade in agricultural products will gradually be established between the new members and the original six members during this period. For most farm products, adopting EC policies will involve a considerable rise in commodity prices from earlier levels and sharply increase the level of protection facing non-EEC imports, particularly in the United Kingdom.

Prior to entry in the Community, agricultural support in the United Kingdom was provided primarily by deficiency payments. Under this system, U.K. market prices were permitted to reach or approach the world level and the farmers were reimbursed for the difference between the prices realized in the market and a guaranteed price. The agricultural policy changes entailed by enlargement is expected to adversely affect the agricultural trade of non-EEC countries with the new members.

Japan

Japan's Agricultural Basic Law authorizes the Government to take necessary measures to stabilize prices of any important agricultural commodity. Price support measures, authorized by various other laws, are in effect for 24 commodities. There are four general methods of price support.

1. Rice, wheat, barley, and tobacco are purchased from producers by the Government at set prices and quantities. The wholesale prices of these commodities are also set by the Government as well as retail prices of rice marketed through Government channels and all tobacco products.
2. Price ranges are set at the wholesale level for beef, pork, butter, nonfat dry milk, sweetened condensed whole and skimmed milk, and raw silk. If prices fall below the lower limit of the range, the Government buys these commodities at the lower limit. If prices exceed the upper limit, the Government releases its stocks and/or permits imports either by issuing import quotas or lowering import duties.
3. The Government sets floor prices for white and sweet potatoes for manufacturing starch, white and sweet po-

tato starch, sugarbeets, sugarcane, beet and cane sugar, and glucose. If the market price falls below the floor price, the Government buys at the floor price.

4. The Government sets guaranteed prices for soybeans, rapeseed, industrial milk, and eggs. The Government makes a deficiency payment to producers to cover the difference between the guaranteed price and the market price when the latter falls below the guaranteed level.

APPENDIX

SELECTED CONVERSION FACTORS

1. HECTARE = 2.471 Acres ACRE = .404694 Hectare

2. METRIC TON (MT) = 2204.6 Pounds

   COMMODITY CONVERSIONS:

Commodity	*#/bu*	*Conversion Factor to MT* (1)	*BU/MT*
Wheat	60	.027216	36.7437
Corn	56	.025401	39.368
Soybeans	60	.027216	36.7437
Sorghum	56	.025401	39.368
Barley	48	.021773	45.9296
Oats	32	.014515	68.8937
Rye	56	.025401	39.368

3. QUINTAL = 220.46 Pounds

   COMMODITY CONVERSIONS:

Commodity	*BU/Quintal*	*Conversion to Quintal/Hectare From BU/AC*(2)
Wheat	3.674	.672563
Corn	3.937	.627635
Soybeans	3.674	.627563
Sorghum	3.937	.627635
Barley	4.593	.537993
Oats	6.889	.358668
Rye	3.937	.62735

POUNDS PER TON

Short Ton:	2,000 lbs.
Long Ton:	2,240 lbs.
Metric Ton:	2,204.6 lbs.

AVERAGE RAILROAD CARLOADINGS

	Boxcar	
	Bushels	*Tons*
Wheat	1,900	57.0
Corn (shelled)	2,000	56.0
Oats	2,800	44.5
Barley	2,200	52.8
Rye	1,900	53.2
Sorghum	1,950	54.6
Rice, rough	2,000	45.0
Soybeans	1,800	54.0
Flaxseed	1,800	50.4

(1) #/BU ÷ Metric Ton (2204.6 lbs.)
(2) AC/Hectare ÷ BU/Quintal

SELECTED CONVERSION FACTORS

Big Hopper: "Big John" covered hopper cars: 100-ton rated capacity; come in two sizes: 4,713 and 4,948 cu. ft.

FATS & OILS: Oil Recovery/100 lbs.

Flax:	35 lbs. (linseed)
Cottonseed:	17 lbs.
Peanuts (farmers' stock)	30 lbs.
Soybeans:	16 lbs.

(Most railroad oil tank cars haul about 60,000 lbs.)

DAIRY: Pounds of Milk

1 Gallon	8.6 lbs.
1 Quart	2.15 lbs.
1 Pint	1.075 lbs.

100 lbs. whole milk gives 4.4 lbs. butter or 9.5 lbs. cheese.

COTTON

Gross weight "running bale" is "flat" bale of varying lint weight and tare as it comes from gin and average is 504.5 lbs.; tare/running bale is 20.7 lbs. (500-lb. gross weight bale, Crop Reporting Board's statistical unit, has 20.3 lb. tare).

MEAT: Dress Out Weights

1,000-lb. steer or heifer:	600 lbs. carcass beef
200-lb. hog:	113 lbs. pork (excluding lard)

METRIC UNITS

The three basic metric units are the gram for weight, the meter for length, and the liter for volume.

Three prefixes are commonly used with these basic units—milli, meaning one-thousandth; centi, meaning one-hundredth; and kilo, meaning one thousand times.

The metric system is a decimal system, based on multiples of 10. For example, 10 millimeters equal 1 centimeter (0.3937 inch), 10 centimeters equal 1 decimeter (3.937 inches), 10 decimeters equal 1 meter (39.37 inches), etc.

Gram: 0.035 ounce.
Kilogram: is equal to 2.2 pounds.
Megagram, or metric ton: is 2,204.6 lbs.
Millimeter: 0.039 inch.
Centimeter: 0.39 inch.
Meter: 39.37 inches.
Kilometer: 0.621 mile.
Liter: 1,000 milliliters.
Hectare: The metric system's basic land measurement unit, is equal to 2.471 acres.

Metric temperatures are given in degrees centigrade—with 0° being the freezing point of water and 100° the boiling point.

USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES IN MAJOR PRODUCING STATES

BARLEY

State	*Usual Planting Dates*	*Usual Harvesting Dates*
North Dakota	April 20 — June 1	Aug. 1 — Sept. 5
California		
Fall Sown	Oct. 1 — April 15	May 15 — Aug. 15
Spring Sown	March 1 — May 1	Aug. 15 — Sept. 30
Montana	April 10 — May 30	Aug. 5 — Sept. 15
Idaho		
Fall Sown	Sept. 1 — Oct. 15	July 15 — Sept. 1
Spring Sown	March 25 — May 25	July 25 — Sept. 30
Minnesota	April 15 — May 30	July 25 — Sept. 10

CORN

Illinois	May 1 — June 15	Oct. 1 — Dec. 5
Iowa	May 1 — June 1	Oct. 5 — Dec. 5
Indiana	May 1 — June 10	Sept. 30 — Dec. 10
Nebraska	April 25 — June 5	Sept. 25 — Dec. 5
Minnesota	May 1 — June 15	Oct. 5 — Nov. 30

COTTON

Texas	March 5 — June 20	Aug. 1 — Dec. 20
Mississippi	April 5 — May 25	Sept. 20 — Dec. 10
California	April 1 — May 15	Oct. 1 — Jan. 15
Arkansas	April 25 — May 25	Sept. 15 — Dec. 15
Louisiana	April 10 — May 15	Aug. 25 — Dec. 1

FLAXSEED

North Dakota	May 5 — June 20	Aug. 20 — Oct. 15
South Dakota	April 20 — June 5	Aug. 5 — Sept. 5
Minnesota	April 25 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Nov. 10
Texas	Nov. 5 — Dec. 5	May 1 — June 5
Montana	May 5 — June 10	Aug. 20 — Oct. 5

ALFALFA HAY

Wisconsin		June 5 — Sept. 15
Minnesota		June 5 — Aug. 30
South Dakota		June 1 — Sept. 15
Iowa		June 5 — Sept. 15
Nebraska		May 25 — Sept. 5

USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES IN MAJOR PRODUCING STATES—Continued

CLOVER-TIMOTHY HAY

Missouri		June 1 — Aug. 10
New York		June 10 — Sept. 10
Pennsylvania		June 5 — Sept. 25
Ohio		May 25 — Sept. 20
Wisconsin		June 10 — Sept. 20

OATS

Minnesota	April 10 — May 25	July 25 — Sept. 10
North Dakota	April 15 — June 1	Aug. 5 — Sept. 5
South Dakota	April 5 — May 15	July 15 — Aug. 15
Iowa	April 5 — May 1	July 15 — Aug. 15
Wisconsin	April 15 — May 5	July 25 — Aug. 25

PEANUTS FOR NUTS

Georgia	April 5 — May 10	Aug. 10 — Oct. 1
Texas	March 31 — July 20	Aug. 15 — Dec. 15
Alabama	April 5 — May 15	Aug. 15 — Oct. 10
North Carolina	May 1 — June 5	Sept. 15 — Nov. 1
Virginia	May 5 — June 5	Sept. 20 — Dec. 1

RICE

Louisiana	April 1 — May 15	Aug. 1 — Oct. 1
Texas	March 20 — June 5	July 30 — Nov. 10
Arkansas	April 10 — May 25	Sept. 10 — Nov. 5
California	April 1 — June 1	Sept. 15 — Nov. 30
Mississippi	April 15 — May 31	Sept. 15 — Nov. 15

RYE

South Dakota	Sept. 1 — Oct. 1	July 15 — Aug. 5
North Dakota	Sept. 1 — Oct. 1	July 25 — Aug. 20
Nebraska	Aug. 15 — Sept. 25	July 1 — Aug. 1
Minnesota	Sept. 1 — Sept. 30	July 25 — Aug. 15
Georgia	Sept. 1 — Nov. 15	May 10 — June 20

SORGHUM

Texas	March 1 — July 1	July 1 — Nov. 20
Kansas	May 10 — July 1	Sept. 20 — Dec. 1
Nebraska	May 5 — June 15	Sept. 20 — Nov. 15
California	May 1 — Aug. 1	Sept. 15 — Nov. 25
Oklahoma	April 25 — June 25	Sept. 5 — Nov. 30

SOYBEANS

Illinois	May 5 — June 25	Sept. 15 — Nov. 5
Iowa	May 10 — June 10	Oct. 1 — Nov. 15
Missouri	May 1 — June 20	Sept. 15 — Dec. 1
Indiana	May 10 — June 20	Sept. 20 — Nov. 5
Ohio	May 10 — June 20	Sept. 20 — Nov. 15

USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES IN MAJOR PRODUCING STATES—Continued

SUGARBEETS

California		
Fall Planting	Sept. 1 — Oct. 15	April 1 — July 15
Spring Planting	Nov. 15 — June 1	July 1 — Dec. 10
		Mar. 1 — May 31
Idaho	March 20 — May 10	Oct. 1 — Nov. 15
Colorado	April 1 — May 25	Oct. 1 — Nov. 20
Minnesota	April 25 — May 30	Sept. 20 — Nov. 10
North Dakota	May 10 — June 5	Sept. 20 — Nov. 1

TOBACCO

North Carolina		
Type 11	May 1 — June 5	July 15 — Sept. 15
Type 12	April 15 — May 25	July 5 — Aug. 25
Type 13	April 10 — May 15	July 1 — Aug. 20
Type 31	May 15 — June 10	Aug. 1 — Oct. 1
Kentucky		
Type 22	May 20 — June 15	Aug. 25 — Oct. 1
Type 23	May 20 — June 15	Aug. 25 — Oct. 1
Type 31	May 20 — June 20	Aug. 20 — Oct. 5
Type 35	May 20 — June 15	Aug. 25 — Oct. 1
Type 36	May 25 — June 20	Aug. 25 — Oct. 1
Virginia		
Type 11	May 5 — June 5	July 15 — Sept. 20
Type 21	May 15 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Sept. 25
Type 31	May 15 — June 20	Aug. 15 — Oct. 1
Type 37	May 15 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Sept. 25
South Carolina		
Type 13	April 5 — May 10	July 10 — Sept. 1
Tennessee		
Type 22	May 10 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Oct. 1
Type 23	May 10 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Oct. 1
Type 31	May 10 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Oct. 1
Type 35	May 10 — June 15	Aug. 15 — Oct. 1

SPRING WHEAT

North Dakota		
Durum	April 15 — June 1	Aug. 10 — Sept. 15
Other Spring	April 15 — May 25	Aug. 5 — Sept. 10
South Dakota		
Durum	April 1 — May 5	July 20 — Aug. 20
Other Spring	April 1 — May 5	July 20 — Aug. 20
Montana		
Durum	April 10 — May 25	Aug. 5 — Sept. 20
Other Spring	April 10 — May 25	Aug. 5 — Sept. 15
Minnesota		
Durum	April 15 — May 30	July 25 — Sept. 10
Other Spring	April 15 — May 30	July 25 — Sept. 10
Washington		
Other Spring	March 10 — April 10	July 15 — Sept. 30

USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES IN MAJOR PRODUCING STATES—Continued

WINTER WHEAT

Kansas	Sept. 10 — Oct. 25	June 15 — July 15
Oklahoma	Sept. 5 — Oct. 25	June 5 — June 30
Texas	Sept. 1 — Oct. 30	May 20 — July 5
Nebraska	Aug. 25 — Oct. 5	July 1 — July 30
Colorado	Aug. 20 — Oct. 10	June 25 — Sept. 5

LEADING 10 STATES FOR CASH RECEIPTS

ALL COMMODITIES

(million dollars)

Rank	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	California (4,371)	California (4,456)	California (4,924)	California (5,474)	Iowa (7,363)	California (8,651)
2	Iowa (3,788)	Iowa (3,930)	Iowa (4,025)	Iowa (4,697)	California (7,220)	Iowa (7,281)
3	Texas (2,905)	Texas (3,137)	Texas (3,254)	Texas (3,934)	Texas (6,463)	Texas (5,820)
4	Illinois (2,703)	Illinois (2,700)	Illinois (2,799)	Illinois (3,397)	Illinois (5,344)	Illinois (5,726)
5	Minnesota (1,957)	Nebraska (2,016)	Minnesota (2,283)	Kansas (2,820)	Kansas (4,372)	Minnesota (4,541)
6	Nebraska (1,933)	Minnesota (2,016)	Kansas (2,256)	Nebraska (2,680)	Minnesota (4,113)	Nebraska (4,229)
7	Kansas (1,718)	Kansas (1,174)	Nebraska (2,243)	Minnesota (2,363)	Nebraska (4,020)	Kansas (3,975)
8	Wisconsin (1,525)	Wisconsin (1,610)	Missouri (1,703)	Missouri (1,940)	Indiana (3,019)	Indiana (3,050)
9	Indiana (1,487)	Missouri (1,560)	Wisconsin (1,665)	Wisconsin (1,850)	**Missouri** (2,821)	**Missouri** (2,731)
10	Missouri (1,446)	Indiana (1,553)	Indiana (1,639)	Indiana (1,828)	N.Carolina (2,380)	N.Carolina (2,632)

LEADING 10 STATES FOR CASH RECEIPTS

ALL CROPS

(million dollars)

Rank	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
1	California (2,605)	California (2,666)	California (3,041)	California (3,268)	California (4,548)	California (5,863)
2	Illinois (1,361)	Illinois (1,401)	Illinois (1,624)	Illinois (1,933)	Illinois (3,411)	Illinois (3,937)
3	Texas (1,123)	Texas (1,191)	Iowa (1,295)	Iowa (1,436)	Iowa (3,190)	Iowa (3,495)
4	Florida (961)	Iowa (1,073)	Texas (1,132)	Texas (1,369)	Texas (2,789)	Texas (2,848)
5	Iowa (930)	N. Carolina (919)	Florida (1,011)	Florida (1,199)	Minnesota (1,983)	Minnesota (2,591)
6	N. Carolina (812)	Florida (872)	N. Carolina (925)	N. Carolina (1,017)	Kansas (1,896)	Kansas (2,139)
7	Indiana (671)	Indiana (715)	Indiana (844)	Kansas (921)	Indiana (1,714)	N. Dakota (2,080)
8	Minnesota (616)	Minnesota (643)	Minnesota (830)	Indiana (860)	Nebraska (1,628)	Nebraska (1,964)
9	Kansas (573)	Nebraska (570)	Kansas (764)	Minnesota (799)	N. Dakota (1,563)	Indiana (1,888)
10	Nebraska (534)	Ohio (555)	Nebraska (719)	Ohio (781)	N. Carolina (1,409)	N. Carolina (1,712)

LEADING 10 STATES FOR CASH RECEIPTS

ALL LIVESTOCK

(million dollars)

Rank	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	Iowa (2,858)	Iowa (2,857)	Iowa (2,730)	Iowa (3,261)	Iowa (4,172)	Iowa (3,786)
2	Texas (1,783)	Texas (1,946)	Texas (2,122)	Texas (2,565)	Texas (3,674)	Texas (2,972)
3	California (1,766)	California (1,790)	California (1,883)	California (2,206)	California (2,673)	California (2,788)
4	Nebraska (1,399)	Nebraska (1,446)	Nebraska (1,524)	Nebraska (1,915)	Kansas (2,476)	Nebraska (2,265)
5	Illinois (1,342)	Wisconsin (1,379)	Kansas (1,492)	Kansas (1,899)	Nebraska (2,393)	Minnesota (1,950)
6	Minnesota (1,342)	Minnesota (1,373)	Minnesota (1,454)	Wisconsin (1,598)	Minnesota (2,130)	Wisconsin (1,919)
7	Wisconsin (1,313)	Illinois (1,299)	Wisconsin (1,425)	Minnesota (1,564)	Illinois (1,934)	Kansas (1,835)
8	Kansas (1,144)	Kansas (1,223)	Illinois (1,174)	Illinois (1,464)	Wisconsin (1,888)	Illinois (1,789)
9	Missouri (1,032)	Missouri (1,129)	Missouri (1,087)	Colorado (1,396)	Colorado (1,603)	Missouri (1,441)
10	Indiana (817)	Colorado (922)	Colorado (1,064)	Missouri (1,238)	Missouri (1,594)	Colorado (1,409)

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS
(million dollars)

ALL COMMODITIES

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (4,924)	California (5,474)	Iowa (7,363)	California (8,651)
Iowa (4,025)	Iowa (4,697)	California (7,220)	Iowa (7,281)
Texas (3,254)	Texas (3,934)	Texas (6,463)	Texas (5,820)
Illinois (2,799)	Illinois (3,397)	Illinois (5,344)	Illinois (5,726)
Minnesota (2,283)	Kansas (2,820)	Kansas (4,372)	Minnesota (4,541)
Kansas (2,256)	Nebraska (2,680)	Minnesota (4,113)	Nebraska (4,229)
Nebraska (2,243)	Minnesota (2,363)	Nebraska (4,020)	Kansas (3,975)
Missouri (1,703)	Missouri (1,940)	Indiana (3,019)	Indiana (3,050)
Wisconsin (1,665)	Wisconsin (1,850)	Missouri (2,821)	Missouri (2,731)
Indiana (1,639)	Indiana (1,828)	N. Carolina (2,380)	N. Carolina (2,632)

ALL CROPS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (3,041)	California (3,268)	California (4,548)	California (5,863)
Illinois (1,624)	Illinois (1,933)	Illinois (3,411)	Illinois (3,937)
Iowa (1,295)	Iowa (1,436)	Iowa (3,190)	Iowa (3,495)
Texas (1,132)	Texas (1,369)	Texas (2,789)	Texas (2,848)
Florida (1,011)	Florida (1,199)	Minnesota (1,983)	Minnesota (2,591)
N. Carolina (925)	N. Carolina (1,017)	Kansas (1,896)	Kansas (2,139)
Indiana (844)	Kansas (921)	Indiana (1,714)	N. Dakota (2,080)
Minnesota (830)	Indiana (860)	Nebraska (1,628)	Nebraska (1,964)
Kansas (764)	Minnesota (799)	N. Dakota (1,563)	Indiana (1,888)
Nebraska (719)	Ohio (781)	N. Carolina (1,409)	N. Carolina (1,712)

ALL LIVESTOCK

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Iowa (2,730)	Iowa (3,261)	Iowa (4,172)	Iowa (3,786)
Texas (2,122)	Texas (2,565)	Texas (3,674)	Texas (2,972)
California (1,883)	California (2,206)	California (2,673)	California (2,788)
Nebraska (1,524)	Nebraska (1,915)	Kansas (2,476)	Nebraska (2,265)
Kansas (1,492)	Kansas (1,899)	Nebraska (2,393)	Minnesota (1,950)
Minnesota (1,454)	Wisconsin (1,598)	Minnesota (2,130)	Wisconsin (1,919)
Wisconsin (1,425)	Minnesota (1,564)	Illinois (1,934)	Kansas (1,835)
Illinois (1,174)	Illinois (1,464)	Wisconsin (1,888)	Illinois (1,789)
Missouri (1,087)	Colorado (1,396)	Colorado (1,603)	Missouri (1,441)
Colorado (1,064)	Missouri (1,238)	Missouri (1,594)	Colorado (1,409)

APPLES

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Washington (75)	Washington (84)	Washington (125)	Washington (151)
New York (41)	New York (37)	New York (53)	New York (73)
Michigan (27)	Michigan (27)	Michigan (31)	Michigan (49)
Pennsylvania (20)	California (21)	California (30)	Pennsylvania (42)
Virginia (19)	Virginia (21)	Virginia (28)	Virginia (34)
California (17)	Pennsylvania (18)	Pennsylvania (21)	California (29)
West Virginia (11)	N. Carolina (15)	West Virginia (18)	N. Carolina (21)
Ohio (10)	West Virginia (11)	N. Carolina (15)	West Virginia (21)
N. Carolina (9)	Ohio (9)	Idaho (13)	Ohio (13)
Illinois (7)	Massachusetts (8)	Oregon (11)	Idaho (11)

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

BARLEY

1971	1972	1973	1974
California (77)	N. Dakota (70)	N. Dakota (155)	N. Dakota (209)
N. Dakota (62)	California (67)	Montana (94)	California (119)
Montana (39)	Montana (53)	California (90)	Minnesota (116)
Idaho (33)	Idaho (31)	Minnesota (74)	Montana (91)
Minnesota (30)	Minnesota (27)	Idaho (56)	Idaho (64)
Washington (22)	Washington (16)	Washington (28)	Washington (38)
Oregon (16)	Oregon (14)	Oregon (23)	S. Dakota (33)
Colorado (11)	Colorado (12)	S. Dakota (22)	Oregon (24)
Arizona (10)	S. Dakota (11)	Colorado (20)	Colorado (23)
Oklahoma (10)	Arizona (9)	Arizona (14)	Arizona (13)

BROILERS

1971	1972	1973	1974
Arkansas (225)	Arkansas (255)	Arkansas (420)	Arkansas (374)
Georgia (200)	Georgia (215)	Georgia (367)	Georgia (340)
Alabama (171)	Alabama (189)	Alabama (338)	Alabama (295)
N. Carolina (148)	N. Carolina (162)	N. Carolina (279)	N. Carolina (248)
Mississippi (114)	Mississippi (126)	Mississippi (210)	Mississippi (179)
Maryland (104)	Maryland (109)	Maryland (178)	Maryland (167)
Texas (86)	Texas (94)	Texas (147)	Texas (144)
Delaware (72)	Delaware (80)	Delaware (134)	Delaware (134)
California (61)	California (63)	California (85)	California (100)
Maine (48)	Maine (49)	Maine (81)	Pennsylvania (77)

CATTLE AND CALVES

1971	1972	1973	1974
Texas (1,543)	Texas (1,918)	Texas (2,811)	Texas (2,141)
Iowa (1,438)	Iowa (1,648)	Kansas (2,034)	Iowa (1,772)
Kansas (1,220)	Kansas (1,575)	Iowa (1,974)	Nebraska (1,686)
Nebraska (1,156)	Nebraska (1,476)	Nebraska (1,781)	Kansas (1,417)
California (942)	Colorado (1,210)	Colorado (1,365)	California (1,245)
Colorado (907)	California (1,170)	California (1,316)	Colorado (1,194)
Oklahoma (714)	Oklahoma (929)	Oklahoma (1,232)	Oklahoma (914)
S. Dakota (605)	S. Dakota (663)	S. Dakota (814)	S. Dakota (823)
Minnesota (592)	Minnesota (596)	Minnesota (739)	Missouri (594)
Missouri (516)	Missouri (588)	Missouri (696)	Minnesota (570)

CORN

1971	1972	1973	1974
Illinois (783)	Illinois (832)	Iowa (1,668)	Iowa (2,006)
Iowa (668)	Iowa (647)	Illinois (1,513)	Illinois (1,902)
Nebraska (363)	Indiana (383)	Nebraska (764)	Nebraska (936)
Indiana (357)	Nebraska (358)	Indiana (756)	Minnesota (926)
Minnesota (294)	Minnesota (229)	Minnesota (633)	Indiana (850)
Ohio (186)	Ohio (197)	Ohio (336)	Ohio (435)
Missouri (144)	Missouri (140)	Missouri (242)	Missouri (302)
Kansas (103)	Kansas (118)	Kansas (236)	Kansas (299)
Michigan (77)	N. Carolina (89)	N. Carolina (169)	N. Carolina (296)
N. Carolina (73)	Michigan (78)	Michigan (159)	Michigan (223)

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

COTTON LINT

1971	1972	1973	1974
Texas (224)	Texas (329)	Texas (757)	Texas (728)
Mississippi (219)	Mississippi (260)	Mississippi (327)	California (562)
Arkansas (156)	California (236)	California (321)	Mississippi (347)
California (148)	Arkansas (189)	Arkansas (168)	Arizona (175)
Alabama (80)	Louisiana (92)	Arizona (119)	Arkansas (121)
Louisiana (74)	Arizona (91)	Louisiana (106)	Alabama (81)
Tennessee (69)	Alabama (78)	Georgia (103)	Louisiana (78)
Arizona (65)	Tennessee (70)	Tennessee (86)	Oklahoma (50)
Missouri (51)	Missouri (60)	Alabama (73)	S. Carolina (49)
Georgia (48)	Georgia (50)	S. Carolina (69)	Missouri (48)

DAIRY PRODUCTS

1971	1972	1973	1974
Wisconsin (973)	Wisconsin (1,060)	Wisconsin (1,198)	Wisconsin (1,369)
New York (628)	New York (639)	New York (704)	California (894)
California (560)	California (610)	California (694)	New York (807)
Pennsylvania (466)	Minnesota (480)	Minnesota (568)	Minnesota (662)
Minnesota (462)	Pennsylvania (474)	Pennsylvania (523)	Pennsylvania (623)
Michigan (276)	Michigan (296)	Michigan (328)	Michigan (370)
Ohio (266)	Ohio (280)	Ohio (312)	Ohio (354)
Iowa (223)	Texas (239)	Texas (261)	Texas (304)
Texas (222)	Iowa (231)	Iowa (247)	Iowa (280)
Missouri (158)	Missouri (165)	Missouri (196)	Missouri (228)

EGGS

1971	1972	1973	1974
California (183)	California (205)	California (335)	California (337)
Georgia (162)	Kansas (163)	Georgia (269)	Georgia (282)
N. Carolina (114)	Arkansas (114)	Arkansas (175)	Arkansas (187)
Arkansas (100)	N. Carolina (97)	N. Carolina (163)	N. Carolina (159)
Pennsylvania (97)	Pennsylvania (95)	Pennsylvania (155)	Pennsylvania (154)
Alabama (82)	Alabama (81)	Alabama (130)	Alabama (129)
Indiana (80)	Mississippi (77)	Indiana (121)	Indiana (108)
Mississippi (76)	Texas (75)	Texas (115)	Florida (105)
Texas (72)	Indiana (74)	Florida (112)	Texas (104)
New York (60)	New York (61)	Mississippi (101)	Mississippi (96)

FOREST PRODUCTS

1971	1972	1973	1974
	Georgia (37)	N. Carolina (48)	
	Washington (24)	Washington (40)	
	Alabama (19)	Wisconsin (40)	
	Virginia (13)	Georgia (38)	
	S. Carolina (12)	Alabama (37)	
	Oregon (10)	Virginia (18)	
	Mississippi (10)	Texas (16)	
	Texas (9)	S. Carolina (15)	
	Arizona (9)	California (13)	
	New York (9)	Mississippi (13)	

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

GRAIN SORGHUM

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Texas (310)	Texas (340)	Texas (759)	Texas (754)
Kansas (146)	Kansas (159)	Kansas (302)	Kansas (290)
Nebraska (77)	Nebraska (119)	Nebraska (226)	Nebraska (207)
California (34)	California (28)	California (47)	California (57)
New Mexico (21)	Oklahoma (26)	Oklahoma (44)	Oklahoma (47)
Arizona (19)	New Mexico (21)	New Mexico (38)	Arizona (37)
Oklahoma (19)	Arizona (16)	Missouri (28)	Missouri (34)
Missouri (19)	Missouri (15)	Arizona (26)	New Mexico (32)
Colorado (9)	Colorado (10)	Colorado (17)	Colorado (19)
Arkansas (7)	Arkansas (7)	S. Dakota (12)	Arkansas (13)

GRAPES

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (303)	California (329)	California (601)	California (522)
New York (30)	New York (19)	New York (23)	New York (42)
Washington (9)	Washington (9)	Washington (13)	Washington (13)
Arizona (7)	Michigan (9)	Pennsylvania (8)	Pennsylvania (10)
Michigan (7)	Arizona (8)	Arizona (5)	Arizona (9)
Pennsylvania (7)	Pennsylvania (6)	Michigan (5)	Michigan (9)
Ohio (3)	Ohio (2)	Ohio (2)	Ohio (3)
Arkansas (1)	Arkansas (2)	Arkansas (1)	Arkansas (2)
S. Carolina (1)	S. Carolina (1)	S. Carolina (1)	S. Carolina (1)
N. Carolina (1)	N. Carolina (1)	N. Carolina (1)	N. Carolina (1)

GREENHOUSE AND NURSERY
(excludes mushrooms)

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (263)	California (265)	California (349)	California (405)
Florida (90)	Florida (96)	Florida (121)	Florida (156)
New York (61)	Ohio (52)	Ohio (70)	Ohio (91)
Ohio (54)	New York (45)	New York (63)	New York (78)
Illinois (38)	Illinois (38)	Illinois (55)	Pennsylvania (73)
New Jersey (32)	Michigan (33)	Pennsylvania (51)	Washington (70)
Pennsylvania (32)	New Jersey (32)	Michigan (49)	Illinois (66)
Michigan (31)	Oregon (32)	New Jersey (46)	Michigan (60)
Oregon (29)	N. Carolina (24)	Connecticut (33)	New Jersey (55)
Massachusetts (27)	Texas (24)	Texas (32)	Connecticut (40)

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

HAY

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (187)	California (218)	California (275)	California (381)
Colorado (36)	Colorado (38)	Washington (53)	Arizona (73)
Arizona (33)	Arizona (35)	Idaho (52)	Washington (70)
Washington (30)	Idaho (34)	Colorado (51)	Texas (59)
Texas (29)	Kansas (32)	Kansas (46)	Idaho (56)
Idaho (27)	Washington (32)	Arizona (46)	Kansas (53)
New Mexico (24)	Texas (28)	Texas (42)	Nebraska (49)
Oklahoma (23)	Nebraska (25)	Nebraska (37)	Colorado (47)
Kansas (23)	Pennsylvania (22)	Oklahoma (33)	Minnesota (41)
Nebraska (21)	New Mexico (22)	Montana (31)	Montana (36)

HOGS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Iowa (955)	Iowa (1,266)	Iowa (1,763)	Iowa (1,587)
Illinois (518)	Illinois (694)	Illinois (1,027)	Illinois (940)
Indiana (327)	Indiana (472)	Indiana (669)	Indiana (566)
Missouri (316)	Missouri (382)	Missouri (541)	Missouri (486)
Nebraska (258)	Nebraska (324)	Minnesota (509)	Minnesota (481)
Minnesota (248)	Minnesota (322)	Nebraska (462)	Nebraska (431)
Ohio (166)	Ohio (223)	Kansas (294)	S. Dakota (282)
Kansas (148)	Kansas (201)	Ohio (268)	Kansas (266)
S. Dakota (145)	S. Dakota (178)	S. Dakota (264)	Ohio (258)
Wisconsin (130)	Wisconsin (162)	Wisconsin (204)	N. Carolina (205)

ORANGES

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Florida (320)	Florida (400)	Florida (418)	Florida (433)
California (174)	California (132)	California (131)	California (156)
Texas (10)	Texas (13)	Texas (11)	Arizona (11)
Arizona (7)	Arizona (8)	Arizona (9)	Texas (9)
Hawaii [1]	Hawaii [1]	Louisiana (2)	Louisiana (2)
		Hawaii [1]	Hawaii[1]

PEANUTS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Georgia (180)	Georgia (229)	Georgia (217)	Georgia (303)
Alabama (58)	Texas (63)	N. Carolina (78)	Alabama (86)
N. Carolina (49)	Alabama (63)	Texas (75)	N. Carolina (70)
Texas (45)	N. Carolina (54)	Alabama (64)	Texas (67)
Virginia (33)	Virginia (40)	Virginia (51)	Virginia (52)
Oklahoma (27)	Oklahoma (33)	Oklahoma (40)	Oklahoma (36)
Florida (21)	Florida (24)	Florida (23)	Florida (31)
S. Carolina (4)	S. Carolina (5)	S. Carolina (5)	S. Carolina (6)
New Mexico (2)	New Mexico (3)	New Mexico (3)	New Mexico (2)
Mississippi (2)	Mississippi (2)	Mississippi (2)	Arkansas (1)

[1] Minor States estimate.

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

POTATOES

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Idaho (123)	Idaho (120)	Idaho (179)	Idaho (335)
Maine (61)	California (67)	Maine (152)	Maine (184)
California (59)	Maine (59)	California (96)	Washington (167)
Washington (42)	Washington (46)	Washington (92)	California (142)
New York (38)	New York (37)	New York (63)	N. Dakota (86)
Wisconsin (26)	Wisconsin (28)	Wisconsin (59)	Oregon (71)
N. Dakota (25)	Michigan (25)	N. Dakota (55)	New York (65)
Oregon (23)	Oregon (25)	Minnesota (46)	Wisconsin (62)
Florida (21)	N. Dakota (24)	Oregon (43)	Minnesota (60)
Michigan (19)	Minnesota (23)	Michigan (40)	Florida (49)

RICE

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Texas (121)	Arkansas (146)	Arkansas (365)	Arkansas (403)
Arkansas (107)	Texas (138)	Texas (260)	Texas (308)
Louisiana (96)	Louisiana (122)	Louisiana (253)	California (276)
California (84)	California (81)	California (171)	Louisiana (274)
Mississippi (12)	Mississippi (13)	Mississippi (40)	Mississippi (45)
Missouri (1)	Missouri (1)	Missouri (1)	Missouri (8)

SHEEP AND LAMBS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Texas (43)	Colorado (57)		
Colorado (43)	Texas (54)		
California (25)	California (24)		
Idaho (20)	S. Dakota (22)		
S. Dakota (19)	Iowa (20)		
Iowa (19)	Idaho (19)		
Wyoming (17)	Wyoming (19)		
Utah (13)	Utah (16)		
Minnesota (12)	Montana (11)		
Montana (11)	Minnesota (11)		

SOYBEANS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Illinois (675)	Illinois (917)	Illinois (1,656)	Illinois (1,677)
Iowa (564)	Iowa (726)	Iowa (1,446)	Iowa (1,379)
Indiana (350)	Missouri (368)	Indiana (785)	Indiana (731)
Missouri (295)	Indiana (334)	Missouri (784)	Missouri (692)
Arkansas (292)	Ohio (306)	Arkansas (720)	Minnesota (643)
Minnesota (250)	Arkansas (303)	Minnesota (650)	Arkansas (595)
Ohio (210)	Minnesota (283)	Ohio (547)	Ohio (529)
Mississippi (172)	Mississippi (174)	Mississippi (337)	Mississippi (335)
Louisiana (123)	Louisiana (132)	Louisiana (240)	Louisiana (306)
Tennessee (96)	N. Carolina (99)	N. Carolina (209)	N. Carolina (218)

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

SUGARBEETS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (136)	California (137)	California (105)	California (356)
Idaho (51)	Idaho (56)	Idaho (55)	Colorado (132)
Colorado (38)	Colorado (43)	Washington (50)	Minnesota (124)
Minnesota (27)	Washington (37)	Minnesota (40)	Idaho (107)
Michigan (25)	Minnesota (30)	Colorado (37)	N. Dakota (94)
Washington (22)	S. Dakota (25)	Nebraska (30)	Washington (91)
Nebraska (21)	Michigan (21)	N. Dakota (23)	Nebraska (81)
N. Dakota (17)	N. Dakota (20)	Michigan (21)	Michigan (80)
Wyoming (15)	Wyoming (20)	Wyoming (20)	Wyoming (58)
Montana (15)	Montana (15)	Montana (18)	Montana (48)

TOBACCO

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
N. Carolina (562)	N. Carolina (586)	N. Carolina (719)	N. Carolina (838)
Kentucky (271)	Kentucky (331)	Kentucky (306)	Kentucky (470)
S. Carolina (101)	S. Carolina (113)	Virginia (122)	S. Carolina (179)
Georgia (92)	Georgia (100)	S. Carolina (115)	Georgia (168)
Virginia (90)	Tennessee (92)	Tennessee (89)	Virginia (147)
Tennessee (76)	Virginia (90)	Georgia (89)	Tennessee (123)
Florida (27)	Florida (27)	Florida (29)	Florida (37)
Connecticut (26)	Maryland (23)	Connecticut (21)	Maryland (29)
Maryland (23)	Connecticut (22)	Maryland (20)	Connecticut (28)
Ohio (12)	Ohio (13)	Ohio (16)	Ohio (21)

TOMATOES

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (214)	California (256)	California (309)	California (500)
Florida (84)	Florida (102)	Florida (104)	Florida (126)
Ohio (42)	Ohio (49)	Ohio (32)	Ohio (39)
New Jersey (18)	New Jersey (16)	New Jersey (17)	New Jersey (27)
Texas (17)	Indiana (14)	Indiana (13)	Indiana (15)
Indiana (14)	Michigan (10)	Alabama (11)	Michigan (11)
Arkansas (9)	Arkansas (10)	Arkansas (10)	S. Carolina (11)
Michigan (8)	Texas (9)	Michigan (9)	Arkansas (10)
S. Carolina (7)	S. Carolina (8)	Texas (8)	Pennsylvania (10)
Pennsylvania (7)	Alabama (8)	New York (8)	Texas (9)

TURKEYS

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (70)	Minnesota (73)	Minnesota (159)	Minnesota (96)
Minnesota (66)	California (73)	California (124)	California (89)
N. Carolina (42)	N. Carolina (44)	N. Carolina (86)	N. Carolina (74)
Texas (36)	Missouri (42)	Texas (71)	Texas (55)
Missouri (36)	Arkansas (35)	Iowa (62)	Missouri (46)
Arkansas (36)	Texas (34)	Missouri (61)	Arkansas (40)
Iowa (27)	Iowa (30)	Arkansas (48)	Iowa (36)
Virginia (20)	Indiana (27)	Utah (39)	Indiana (28)
Indiana (20)	Virginia (20)	Indiana (34)	Virginia (27)
Utah (20)	Utah (19)	Virginia (32)	Wisconsin (26)

LEADING 10 STATES IN CASH RECEIPTS—Continued

WHEAT

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
Kansas (405)	Kansas (486)	N. Dakota (1,122)	N. Dakota (1,407)
N. Dakota (348)	N. Dakota (315)	Kansas (1,105)	Kansas (1,280)
Washington (159)	Washington (253)	Oklahoma (414)	Oklahoma (560)
Montana (142)	Montana (165)	Washington (411)	Montana (553)
Nebraska (141)	Nebraska (135)	Montana (343)	Washington (551)
Oklahoma (123)	Oklahoma (126)	Nebraska (335)	Nebraska (410)
S. Dakota (87)	Idaho (80)	Minnesota (312)	Minnesota (400)
Colorado (74)	Colorado (78)	S. Dakota (247)	S. Dakota (355)
Minnesota (68)	Illinois (74)	Texas (241)	Colorado (263)
Idaho (65)	Minnesota (73)	Colorado (169)	Oregon (248)

LETTUCE

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
California (190)			
Arizona (65)			
New Mexico (8)			
Texas (6)			
New York (5)			
Florida (4)			
Colorado (3)			
Ohio (3)			
New Jersey (3)			
Michigan (3)			

COTTONSEED

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
		Texas (157)	California (149)
		California (70)	Texas (115)
		Mississippi (59)	Mississippi (77)
		Arkansas (36)	Arizona (61)
		Arizona (26)	Arkansas (43)
		Louisiana (17)	Louisiana (25)
		Oklahoma (15)	Alabama (23)
		Tennessee (15)	Georgia (16)
		Alabama (13)	Oklahoma (16)
		Georgia (9)	Tennessee (14)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

1971	*1972*	*1973*	*1974*
			Hawaii (507)
			Louisiana (298)
			Florida (263)
			Texas (8)

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop-years*[1]

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Almonds:	*Pound*	
1961	10,534	$ 2,107
Barley:	*Bushel*	
1940	7,499	$ 2,391
1941	16,297	6,860
1942	15,199	8,152
1943	761	558
1944	3,302	2,799
1945	1,027	758
1946	491	374
1947	337	322
1948	31,752	35,748
1949	28,507	31,253
1950	29,629	33,020
1951	16,326	17,411
1952	7,501	8,736
1953	36,376	42,647
1954	100,977	112,232
1955	78,533	67,711
1956	64,386	61,225
1957	121,622	106,188
1958	90,107	79,555
1959	35,102	25,100
1960	44,192	31,745
1961	43,236	40,075
1962	34,372	28,586
1963	24,573	18,097
1964	14,953	11,897
1965	16,522	12,949
1966	16,455	12,292
1967	47,872	41,654
1968	116,122	100,051
1969	51,936	40,238
1970	27,552	22,161
1971	88,784	68,769
1972	42,373	35,580
1973	15,373	13,541
Total	1,270,046	$1,120,675

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Beans, dry:	*Hundredweight*	
1943	455	$ 2,544
1947	1	6
1948	4,048	33,104
1949	7,214	51,069
1950	1,348	9,205
1951	2,558	18,953
1952	1,588	13,199
1953	3,352	27,282
1954	3,485	25,542
1955	2,844	18,661
1956	3,542	24,230
1957	2,228	14,240
1958	3,184	20,701
1959	1,910	11,337
1960	3,018	18,769
1961	4,113	27,899
1962	2,249	16,122
1963	2,828	19,478
1964	1,132	7,915
1965	707	4,720
1966	3,498	23,981
1967	666	4,424
1968	1,688	11,207
1969	1,956	13,447
1970	1,369	9,195
1971	814	5,480
1972	947	6,224
1973*	70	472
Total	62,812	$439,406

*Preliminary
See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Butter:	*Pound*	
1938	114,264	$ 29,095
1939	12,836	3,042
1940	66	19
Total	127,166	$ 32,156
Corn:	*Bushel*	
1933	267,762	$ 121,276
1934	20,075	11,042
1935	30,966	13,934
1936	158	87
1937 (fall of 1937)	47,117	22,871
1937 (fall of 1938)	[2] 14,000	[2] 7,980
1938	229,839	130,882
1939	301,729	171,756
1940	103,125	62,835
1941	110,871	80,914
1942	56,401	43,605
1943	7,895	6,648
1944	20,647	18,439
1945	2,996	2,768
1946	25,982	28,140
1947	1,135	1,482
1948	376,759	524,470
1949	331,539	445,944
1950	51,590	72,489
1951	25,207	39,854
1952	314,926	492,756
1953	376,744	588,982
1954	203,671	320,797
1955	361,214	559,694
1956	406,136	577,308
1957	322,798	396,285
1958	347,266	410,755

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Corn—Continued:	*Bushel*	
1959	485,691	527,401
1960	571,958	585,345
1961	586,497	683,971
1962	538,598	629,957
1963	388,557	396,430
1964	215,718	225,867
1965	214,934	217,246
1966	263,031	249,157
1967	466,776	481,388
1968	403,409	419,595
1969	398,049	411,325
1970	323,323	332,612
1971	952,899	993,085
1972	419,733	434,428
1973	260,500	271,749
Total	10,848,221	$12,013,549
Cotton:	*Bale*	
1933	1,926	$ 99,498
1934	4,632	282,644
1933—34 Pool[3]	....	51,416
1935	115	5,777
1937	5,581	243,275
1938	4,482	205,329
1939	30	1,324
1940	3,180	153,140
1941	2,221	153,012
1942	3,143	290,762
1943	3,594	342,424
1944	2,122	218,279
1945	216	22,285
1946	145	17,761
1947	280	36,688
1948	5,272	822,634
1949	3,190	458,867
1950	8	1,656
1951	1,115	171,801
1952	2,307	369,177
1953	6,832	1,168,784
1954	2,309	396,897
1955	7,257	1,198,155
1956	4,830	767,599
1957	3,658	490,502
1958	6,832	1,183,405

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Cotton—Continued:	*Bale*	
1959	335	51,397
1960	540	71,314
1961	4,851	808,190
1962	6,853	1,079,695
1963	8,088	1,298,523
1964	7,340	1,063,582
1965	6,965	956,831
1966	3,133	295,979
1967	1,514	144,478
1968	4,443	453,299
1969	3,707	390,266
1970	2,411	252,243
1971	1,250	114,149
1972	1,945	176,723
1973	1,757	167,131
Total	130,409	$16,476,891
Cottonseed:	*Ton*	
1949	7.9	$ 392
1951	.4	25
1952	.4	25
1953	1.4	72
1954	.1	4
1955	.2	9
1956	.8	38
1957	.1	6
1958	2.3	102
1959	2.1	80
1960	1.4	54
1961	(4)	1
1962	(4)	1
Total	17.1	$ 809
	Pound	
Dates:		
1937	*1,533*	$ 61
Figs:	*Ton*	
1937	*4.2*	$ 84
1938	*7.4*	125
1939	*3.0*	51
Total	14.6	$ 260
Fiber flax:	*Pound*	
1946	2,579	$1,237

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Flaxseed:	*Bushel*	
1941	749	$ 1,245
1942	1,576	3,488
1943	595	1,581
1944	60	168
1945	129	368
1946	24	67
1947	527	2,522
1948	1,365	7,776
1949	9,417	35,299
1950	896	2,226
1951	1,806	4,685
1952	3,818	14,149
1953	15,457	57,454
1954	7,257	22,166
1955	7,100	20,053
1956	14,605	43,952
1957	2,463	7,071
1958	11,990	32,955
1959	319	750
1960	2,742	6,344
1961	857	2,360
1962	5,757	16,222
1963	11,774	33,056
1964	6,306	17,851
1965	11,128	31,381
1966	1,866	5,318
1967	2,701	7,706
1968	6,130	17,473
1969	12,392	33,456
1970	12,691	30,771
1971	6,706	16,322
1972	516	1,275
1973	136	341
Total	161,855	$477,851
Grain sorghum:	*Bushel*	
1940	79	$ 23
1941	341	117
1942	121	66
1943	46	39
1944	8,216	7,741
1945	11	9
1946	552	496
1947	75	85
1948	34,659	48,069
1949	78,134	99,841
1950	59,450	64,846
1951	14,839	16,585
1952	3,305	4,167

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Grain sorghum—Continued:	*Bushel*	
1953	42,598	57,561
1954	110,921	148,115
1955	103,092	100,655
1956	38,941	42,934
1957	277,512	306,020
1958	264,337	280,059
1959	106,882	94,068
1960	195,882	169,914
1961	189,443	210,896
1962	213,702	243,636
1963	139,300	138,449
1964	82,712	87,173
1965	106,002	103,024
1966	27,679	22,002
1967	65,394	56,037
1968	73,757	65,593
1969	41,524	35,761
1970	30,533	26,482
1971	154,417	146,182
1972	29,770	29,113
1973	18,640	17,619
Total	2,512,866	$2,623,377
Honey:	*Pound*	
1952	9,290	$ 1,061
1953	3,124	334
1954	1,465	153
1955	1,863	181
1956	1,640	149
1957	2,913	290
1958	5,634	537
1959	1,307	112
1960	1,055	100
1961	4,182	514
1962	3,402	422
1963	3,145	395
1964	9,630	1,174
1965	17,318	2,077
1966	33,903	4,164
1967	30,986	3,968
1968	24,937	3,137
1969	45,690	6,098
1970	40,636	5,529
1971	22,945	3,366
1972	19,770	2,892
1973	12,053	2,018
Total	296,888	$38,671

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Hops:		
1938	7,077	$ 1,388
Naval Stores:		
Rosin:	*Pound*	
1934	109,540	$ 2,089
1935	43,894	866
1936	401,897	9,861
1937	296,087	7,603
1940	264,535	6,001
1941	69,100	1,576
1942	179,700	5,438
1943	3,398	120
1944	1,446	87
1945	222,915	17,846
1946	181,932	12,432
1947	140	7
1948	21,716	1,624
1949	181,932	12,432
1950	140	7
1951	21,716	1,624
1952	163,809	12,428
1953	66,013	4,983
1954	30,666	2,324
1955	60	5
1956	29,590	2,249
1958	9,013	717
1959	2,343	187
1960	1,218	100
1961	82,732	8,094
1962	156,897	16,898
1963	115,426	12,402
1964	95,961	10,168
1965	86,011	8,479
1966	54,540	5,290
1967	43,255	4,210
1968	19,150	1,859
1969	1,849	174
1970	....	....
Total	2,754,833	$156,117
Turpentine:	*Gallon*	
1934	5,028	$ 2,403
1935	3,024	1,418
1938	9,368	1,908
1939	6,123	$ 1,213
1940	2,940	627
1942	7,624	4,177
1943	4	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Turpentine—Continued:	*Gallon*	
1944	2,786	1,741
1948	3,785	1,894
1949	3,283	1,364
1951	279	142
1952	2,706	$ 1,400
1953	1,632	847
1954	733	376
1957	439	230
1958	174	88
1959	222	116
1960	1,762	923
Total	51,912	$ 20,870
Oats:	*Bushel*	
1945	2,933	$ 1,275
1946	788	364
1947	244	141
1948	15,098	9,917
1949	30,394	20,293
1950	14,611	9,899
1951	12,820	8,701
1952	17,595	13,130
1953	46,296	36,518
1954	64,656	48,581
1955	56,364	33,817
1956	34,200	23,118
1957	49,294	28,203
1958	72,609	40,479
1959	7,935	3,735
1960	18,686	8,161
1961	19,814	11,928
1962	30,385	16,866
1963	35,995	20,730
1964	40,873	23,783
1965	43,681	23,214
1966	22,695	12,303
1967	36,726	21,023
1968	89,135	50,808
1969	152,449	85,894
1970	108,883	63,020
1971	81,834	40,048
1972	31,800	15,615
1973	10,396	5,360
Total	1,149,189	$676,924
Olive oil:	*Pound*	
1943	121	$ 457
1951	380	902
1952	545	1,252
Total	1,046	$ 2,611

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*[1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Peanuts:	*Ton*	
1937	86.3	$ 5,267
1938	121.4	7,035
1939	13.1	817
1940	29.4	1,867
1944	125.7	21,242
1945	154.5	25,603
1946	200.2	34,284
1947	191.5	37,418
1948	241.6	50,587
1949	172.4	33,440
1950	275.8	54,094
1951	126.4	25,289
1952	53.6	11,773
1953	228.6	48,473
1954	7.2	1,477
1955	149.8	34,073
1956	183.0	39,640
1957	121.6	24,591
1958	132.0	26,838
1959	158.6	28,126
1960	138.4	26,183
1961	99.3	24,632
1962	138.2	30,678
1963	170.0	41,079
1964	201.3	47,428
1965	234.0	55,842
1966	267.0	62,346
1967	229.0	54,194
1968	225.8	55,655
1969	207.6	53,896
1970	438.6	119,797
1971	516.6	150,996
1972	519.4	154,630
1973	513.2*	167,683*
1974	537.0*	196,500*
Total	6,987.3	$1,740,354

*Preliminary

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Peas, dry:	*Hundredweight*	
1943	43	$ 182
1944	52	208
1948	1	5
1949	750	2,310
Total	846	$ 2,705

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1000 dollars)
Pecans:	*Pound*	
1938	3,706	$ 371
Potatoes:	*Hundredweight*	
1943	4,367	$ 6,896
1944	5,949	7,504
1945	33,958	38,915
1946	68,981	63,873
1947	8,669	10,229
1948	21,722	29,553
1949	12,529	8,598
Total	156,175	$ 165,568
Prunes:	*Ton*	
1937	56.1	$ 2,357
1938	22.8	397
1940	91.1	5,383
Total	170.0	$ 8,137
Raisins:	*Ton*	
1937	22.6	$ 1,245
1938	105.5	2,688
1940	109.2	5,146
Total	237.3	$ 9,079
Rice:	*Hundredweight*	
1948	153	$ 658
1949	1,865	8,034
1950	217	1,127
1951	4,007	20,914
1952	209	1,088
1953	1,808	8,888
1954	17,552	84,595
1955	15,557	82,404
1956	13,305	69,394
1957	6,977	38,505
1958	8,306	41,087
1959	9,368	45,910
1960	7,825	37,109
1961	4,292	21,976
1962	5,602	27,650
1963	5,884	29,537
1964	7,629	38,297
1965	9,813	48,529

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years* [1]—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1,000 dollars)
Rice—Continued:	*Hundredweight*	
1966	14,367	70,267
1967	16,352	80,712
1968	23,630	113,466
1969	22,671	112,687
1970	20,787	106,149
1971	31,223	165,993
1972	22,928	127,207
1973*	19,145	122,051
Total	291,472	$1,504,234
Rye:	*Bushel*	
1939	1,500	$ 567
1940	4,247	1,619
1941	2,451	1,224
1942	5,244	3,133
1943	132	99
1944	59	44
1945	19	14
1948	755	934
1949	853	1,029
1950	1,240	1,512
1951	500	618
1952	136	181
1953	4,469	6,004
1954	6,121	8,186
1955	10,742	11,348
1956	2,604	3,077
1957	6,599	7,161
1958	8,924	9,035
1959	916	798
1960	4,342	3,608
1961	1,531	1,525
1962	5,670	5,199
1963	1,497	1,568
1964	5,257	5,247
1965	5,957	5,665
1966	2,183	2,110
1967	2,248	2,213
1968	4,411	4,241
1969	6,417	6,153
1970	10,880	10,434
1971	18,958	15,633
1972	6,695	5,593
1973	443	389
Total	134,000	$126,161

* Preliminary

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1000 dollars)
Seeds, miscellaneous:	*Pound*	
1943	174	$ 20
1944	37,777	2,270
1945	3,689	522
1946	8,035	564
1947	19,396	746
1949	4,013	481
1950	233,554	14,393
1951	20,036	10,686
1952	111,481	30,852
1953	15,073	1,995
Total	453,228	$62,529
Soybeans:	*Bushel*	
1941	149	$ 154
1942	3,641	5,526
1943	261	480
1944	79	165
1945	32	67
1946	6,456	13,323
1947	3,536	7,251
1948	6,928	15,411
1949	11,222	24,157
1950	14,716	30,668
1951	10,759	26,192
1952	11,671	29,992
1953	30,348	77,781
1954	37,943	82,732
1955	27,490	55,076
1956	59,785	126,158
1957	71,630	146,267
1958	126,792	258,798
1959	45,321	82,136
1960	25,371	46,097
1961	115,062	261,973
1962	66,556	148,701
1963	69,739	154,927
1964	28,573	63,894
1965	86,517	193,079
1966	153,142	379,508
1967	200,638	503,230
1968	336,862	844,311
1969	179,496	401,205
1970	146,416	327,680
1971	168,204	375,946
1972	90,543	202,253
1973	124,188	278,272
Total	2,260,066	$5,163,410

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1000 dollars)
Sweet potatoes:	*Hundredweight*	
1943	63	$ 130
1945	9	13
1946	5	7
Total	77	$ 150
Tobacco:	*Pound*	
1931-35	69,755	$ 8,635
1937	5,627	934
1938	708	35
1939	18,314	2,731
1940	98,155	13,156
1941	14,998	2,540
1942	10,941	2,443
1943	1,935	532
1944	1,829	529
1945	15,921	6,258
1946	256,278	92,024
1947	289,481	122,812
1948	233,366	108,698
1949	161,648	66,400
1950	139,763	78,524
1951	237,163	131,783
1952	328,762	165,962
1953	255,646	121,346
1954	338,414	208,409
1955	364,189	252,518
1956	324,034	202,618
1957	135,677	82,776
1958	147,795	105,312
1959	73,072	46,503
1960	70,362	46,601
1961	90,777	67,505
1962	274,732	210,993
1963	447,856	306,665
1964	354,804	258,981
1965	109,085	89,564
1966*	159,276	109,204
1967	353,230	246,868
1968	191,034	137,097
1969	266,485	214,408
1970	197,249	160,515
1971	61,887	54,586
1972	54,442	46,427
1973	37,096	28,223
Total	6,191,786	$3,801,115

* Prior to 1966 pounds reported in redried weight; since 1966 pounds reported in farm weight.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1000 dollars)
Tung oil:	*Pound*	
1952	7,102	$ 1,882
1953	32,901	7,865
1954	5,085	1,078
1956	21,041	4,419
1957	15,166	3,109
1958	33,870	7,113
1959	23,039	4,825
1960	4,545	950
1961	9,806	2,353
1962	2,330	559
1963	15,586	3,776
1964	26,584	6,731
1965	9,276	2,328
1966	24,836	6,195
1967	13,329	3,285
1968	5,521	1,339
1969	5,651	1,446
1970	3,664	965
1971	100	27
1972	2,209	608
Total	261,641	$60,853
Wheat:	*Bushel*	
1938	85,745	$ 49,216
1939	167,702	117,370
1940	278,430	200,629
1941	366,326	361,556
1942	408,136	468,168
1943	130,170	164,294
1944	180,413	249,841
1945	59,680	80,261
1946	21,988	31,788
1947	31,239	57,173
1948	254,027	518,353
1949	335,343	669,215
1950	188,372	375,165
1951	199,538	414,582
1952	398,639	867,746
1953	493,955	1,075,120
1954	401,173	892,645
1955	277,142	568,795
1956	234,888	467,939
1957	223,563	438,246
1958	564,563	1,028,501
1959	299,110	528,182
1960	406,095	723,044
1961	262,408	466,562
1962	280,703	594,766
1963	161,604	301,732

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Loans made, United States and Territories, by crop years*—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Quantity pledged (1,000 units)	Amount (1000 dollars)
Wheat—Continued:	*Bushel*	
1964	197,861	254,211
1965	170,085	202,902
1966	132,680	158,291
1967	281,059	342,736
1968	445,001	547,258
1969	406,909	497,443
1970	254,262	308,612
1971	438,074	535,122
1972	142,976	173,790
1973	59,935	72,192
Total	9,239,794	$14,803,446
Whey:	*Pound*	
1954	91,439	$ 3,968
Wool and mohair:		
1938	83,088	$ 14,916
1939	10,890	1,914
1952	119,090	72,289
1953	47,933	27,141
1954	61,640	34,178
Total	322,641	$ 150,438
Other loan programs:		
1942 Fiber flax facilities		$ 917
1942 Hempseed and harvesting equipment		36
1942 Linseed oil		1,981
1942 Peanut equipment and warehousing		3,643
1943 American-Egyptian cottonseed		6
1943 Foreign purchase facilities		3,387
1943 Raisin Prod. Association		25
1943 War hemp		28
Storage facility and equipment		889,551
Total		899,574
Grand Total		$62,451,074

[1] Includes loans made directly by Commodity Credit Corporation and loans financed by lending agencies. Renewals and extensions of loans previously made are excluded. Purchase agreements converted to loans under reseal programs are included.

[2] Partly estimated.

[3] Loans to the Cotton Producers Pool were second lien advance on cotton in the pool. The 1933 advance was $20 per 500-pound bale and the 1934 advance was an additional $10 on cotton remaining in the pool. The number of bales involved is excluded from the quantities placed under the loan.

[4] Less than 500.

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Table 2.—*Commodity Loans Made, Cumulative for Period 1934-66 and by Fiscal Years 1967-74*

Commodity	1934—66 [1]	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Total
Basic Commodities:										
Corn	8,419.3	231.2	469.6	447.1	412.9	332.0	975.7	455.3	271.8	12,014.9
Cotton [2]	14,482.5	296.6	144.5	453.5	390.1	252.2	114.2	177.1	170.4	16,481.1
Peanuts	737.7	62.3	54.2	55.6	53.9	119.7	150.1	154.6	168.7	1,556.8
Rice	605.6	70.3	80.7	113.4	112.7	106.1	166.0	127.1	122.1	1,504.0
Tobacco	2803.7	111.3	246.1	137.8	217.5	163.1	59.5	51.4	37.6	3,828.0
Wheat	12,176.6	157.5	354.6	546.7	519.0	280.4	543.9	160.1	74.7	14,813.5
Total, basic commodities	39,225.4	929.2	1,349.7	1,754.1	1,706.1	1,253.5	2,009.4	1,125.6	845.3	50,198.3
Feed grains (except corn):										
Grain sorghum	2,224.7	21.9	54.3	67.2	35.2	27.1	144.6	30.9	17.6	2,623.5
Other feed grains:										
Barley	787.2	12.1	42.6	99.3	40.9	22.5	70.0	32.9	14.6	1,122.2
Oats	383.4	12.0	21.1	52.1	87.5	60.2	40.0	15.5	5.3	677.1
Rye	79.3	2.1	2.3	4.3	6.2	10.4	15.7	5.6	0.4	126.3
Total, other feed grains	1,249.9	26.3	66.0	155.7	134.6	93.1	125.7	54.0	20.3	1,925.6
Other commodities:										
Almonds	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Beans, dry edible	364.8	24.0	4.4	11.2	13.4	9.2	5.5	6.2	0.5	439.2
Butter	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.1
Cottonseed	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Figs	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Flax fiber	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Flaxseed	365.2	5.4	7.7	17.5	33.5	30.8	16.3	1.3	0.3	478.0
Honey	7.8	4.0	4.1	3.1	6.2	5.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	38.6
Hops	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
Linseed Oil	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Naval stores	166.0	5.5	4.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	177.9
Olive oil	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Peas, dry	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Pecans	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Potatoes	165.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165.6
Prunes	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2
Raisins	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
Seeds, Miscellaneous	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.4
Soybeans	1,850.9	372.6	501.1	847.3	407.4	327.6	376.0	202.1	278.2	5,163.2
Tung Oil	46.2	6.4	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	-	0.6	-	60.9
Whey	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Wool and mohair	150.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.5
Grand Total	45,947.2	1,395.3	1,995.0	2,859.3	2,338.3	1,747.8	2,680.8	1,423.6	1,164.2	61,551.5

[1] Data for each fiscal year 1934 through 1966 in CCC Charts, June 30, 1974, Table 15.
[2] Consists of upland and extra long staple.

TABLE 3.—*Net Operating Results (Realized Loss or Gain* Excluding Valuation Reserves) by Fiscal Years, 1934—1974*

(millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Net gain* or loss on commodity inventory operations	Set-aside payments[1]	Export payments	Other	Interest and operating expense	Net operating results
1934	-	-	-	-	0.7*	0.7*
1935	-	-	-	-	0.9*	0.9*
1936	8.6	-	-	-	9.1	17.7
1937	5.3	-	-	-	1.3	6.6
1938	0.4	-	-	-	0.5*	0.1*
1939	4.6	-	-	-	5.6*	1.0*
1940	7.4	-	-	-	6.2	13.6
1941	34.0	-	-	-	0.4*	33.6
1942	69.2*	-	-	8.3	11.9*	72.8*
1943	47.9*	-	-	145.4	10.1	107.6
1944	31.4*	-	-	403.2	8.5	380.3
1945	30.6	-	-	746.2	24.2	801.0
1946	58.1*	-	-	837.2	31.2	810.3
1947	170.6*	-	-	22.5*	11.8	181.3*
1948	86.8	-	-	3.8*	8.7*	74.3
1949	249.5	-	-	1.7*	15.5	263.3
1950	246.3	-	-	0.3	48.0	294.6
1951	346.3	-	-	1.2	41.6	389.1
1952	184.8	-	-	1.6	34.1	220.5
1953	133.2	-	-	6.5*	54.9	181.6
1954	531.2	-	26.1	5.9*	102.9	654.3
1955	975.4	-	49.6	13.8	80.5	1,119.3
1956	1,088.8	-	69.6	60.3	195.0	1,413.7
1957	1,331.7	-	147.4	21.0	311.9	1,812.0
1958	1,158.4	-	101.0	22.6	365.6	1,647.6
1959	1,063.4	-	132.4	19.0	195.2	1,410.0
1960	1,096.5	-	311.1	1.4*	478.3	1,884.5
1961	1,092.3	333.2	305.1	91.9*	443.1	2,081.8
1962	1,211.2	868.0	268.1	78.6	373.5	2,799.4
1963	970.1	945.9	178.0	94.0	466.9	2,654.9
1964	1,084.4	1,284.9	212.0	175.6	469.9	3,226.8
1965	735.7	1,608.3	98.7	242.3	363.0	3,048.0
1966	512.4	1,656.5	208.2	277.9	329.9	2,984.9
1967	744.8	2,457.8	167.7	114.6	328.7	3,813.6
1968	709.9	2,033.1	73.7	88.9	292.6	3,198.2
1969	410.7	2,145.6	33.0	155.0	368.9	3,113.2
1970	398.4	2,944.9	100.6	178.4	591.0	4,213.3
1971	316.3	2,909.3	176.1	175.3	481.0	4,058.0
1972	454.2	2,369.2	116.9	188.1	329.0	3,457.4
1973	161.5	3,122.4	349.3	201.3	259.4	4,093.9
1974	71.5	2,351.1	57.0	32.0	247.5	2,759.1
Grand Total ...	17,079.4	27,030.2	3,181.6	4,148.4	7,341.6	58,781.2

[1] Represents direct payment programs for cotton, feed grains and wheat.

Barley

TABLE 5.—*Barley: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1940 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of	Level of support [1] Percentage of parity [2] equivalent [2]	Level of support [1] Average support level	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Dollars per bushel*	*Dollars per bushel*
1940	44	0.35	0.393
1941	57	.45	.545
1942	60	.55	.633
1943	76	.75	.996
1944	81	.85	1.01
1945	75	.80	1.01
1946	75	.83	1.38
1947	73	1.03	1.73
1948	75	1.15	1.16
1949	72	1.09	1.06
1950	75	1.10	1.19
1951	75	1.11	1.26
1952	80	1.22	1.37
1953	85	1.24	1.17
1954	85	1.15	1.09
1955	70	.95	.920
1956	76	1.02	.990
1957	70	.94	.887
1958	69	.93	.900
1959	60	.77	.860
1960	61	.77	.840
1961	75	.93	.979
1962	74	.93	.915
1963	76	(3) .96	.897
1964	78	(3) .96	.947
1965	77	(3) .96	1.02
1966	78	(3) 1.00	1.06
1967	68	.90	1.01
1968	67	.90	.92
1969	73	(3) 1.03	.89
1970	71	(3) 1.03	.97
1971	53	.81	.99
1972	73	(3) 1.15	1.22
1973	70	1.27	2.13
1974	54	1.13	(4) 2.95
1975	(4) 43	1.13	(5)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported by loans 1940—46; 1947—62 by loans and purchases; 1963—66 by loans and payments; 1967—68 by loans; 1969—70 by loans and payments; 1971 by loans; 1972—73 by loans, purchases and payments; 1974—75 by loans, purchases and a target level of $1.13 on production from allotment.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1940, May 1; 1941—46, Mar. 1; 1947—49, May 1; 1950, July 1; 1951, Feb. 1; 1952, Sept. 1, 1951; 1953, Sept. 1, 1952; 1954, Oct. 1, 1953; 1955, Dec. 1, 1954; 1956, May 1; and 1957 to present, July 1.

[3] Includes price support payments of 14 cents in 1963, 12 cents in 1964, 16 cents in 1965, 20 cents in 1966, 1969, and 1970, 32 cents in 1972, and 12 cents in 1973.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Not available.

Beans, Dry Edible

TABLE 6.—*Dry edible beans: Average price-support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1941—75 inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers [4]
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level [3]	
	Percent	*Dollars per hundred-weight*	*Dollars per hundred-weight*
1941	([3])	5.00	4.55
1942	90	4.61	5.16
1943	90	5.00	6.05
1944	90	5.16	6.28
1945	90	5.25	6.56
1946	90	6.18	10.60
1947	90	7.13	11.60
1948	90	7.61	7.87
1949	80	6.55	6.59
1950	75	6.30	7.40
1951	75	6.69	7.91
1952	85	7.87	8.67
1953	87	7.79	8.16
1954	80	7.24	8.04
1955	70	6.36	7.01
1956	70	6.31	6.91
1957	67	6.31	7.16
1958	67	6.18	6.71
1959	60	5.35	6.93
1960	61	5.35	7.14
1961	70	6.32	6.91
1962	68	6.32	6.79
1963	67	6.32	6.99
1964	68	6.32	7.52
1965	66	6.32	8.68
1966	64	6.33	7.17
1967	63	6.37	9.27
1968	62	6.38	8.19
1969	59	6.39	7.61
1970	56	6.40	9.21
1971	54	6.40	10.90
1972	49	6.40	11.00
1973	41	6.40	27.32
1974	34	6.40	([4]) 21.94
1975([5])			

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported by the following methods: 1941—42, purchases; 1943—46, loans, purchases, payments to processors under the subsidy program, and purchases from processors; 1947—63, loans and purchase agreements; and 1964—67, loans and purchases. Support was permissive in 1941, mandatory during 1942—49, and permissive during 1950—67.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1941, not determined; 1942—49, Sept. 1; 1950, Dec. 1, 1949; 1951—52, Feb. 1; 1953, Jan. 1; 1954—56, Mar. 1; and 1957—75, Sept. 1.

[3] The support price for 1941 is for U.S. No. 1 beans delivered eastern seaboard; for all other years, except 1942—48, they are the announced equivalent support prices at the producer level, computed from support prices on a cleaned, bagged, and graded basis, by classes, f.o.b. country shipping point. For the years 1942—48, equivalent prices were not announced; those shown reflect a straight 90% of parity.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] No loan program announced.

BUTTERFAT

TABLE 7.—*Butterfat: Average price support levels and average prices (cents per pound) received by farmers during specified periods of 1938 to 1974, inclusive*

Period	Level of support [1]: Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1]: Average support level	Average price received by farmers [3]
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
June 1, 1938—Apr. 2, 1941	(4)	(4)	26.4
Apr. 3, 1941—Dec. 31, 1942	(5)	(5)	38.4
Jan. 1, 1943—Dec. 31, 1948	[6] 90	(6)	61.4
Jan. 1, 1949—Dec. 31, 1949	90	58.5	62.1
Jan. 1, 1950—Mar. 31, 1951	87	60.0	64.0
Apr. 1, 1951—Mar. 31, 1952	89	67.6	74.1
Apr. 1, 1952—Mar. 31, 1953	90	69.2	71.6
Apr. 1, 1953—Mar. 31, 1954	90	67.3	65.7
Apr. 1, 1954—Mar. 31, 1955	75	56.2	57.3
Apr. 1, 1955—Mar. 31, 1956	76	56.2	57.7
Apr. 1, 1956—Apr. 17, 1956	78	56.2	60.0
Apr. 18, 1956—Mar. 31, 1957	81	58.6	
Apr. 1, 1957—Mar. 31, 1958	79	58.6	60.3
Apr. 1, 1958—Mar. 31, 1959	75	56.6	59.1
Apr. 1, 1959—Mar. 31, 1960	77	56.6	60.7
Apr. 1, 1960—Sept. 16, 1960	76	56.6	
Sept. 17, 1960—Mar. 9, 1961	80	59.6	61.1
Mar. 10, 1961—Mar. 31, 1961	82	60.4	
Apr. 1, 1961—Mar. 31, 1962	81	60.4	61.7
Apr. 1, 1962—Mar. 31, 1963	75	57.2	59.1
Apr. 1, 1963—Mar. 31, 1964	75	58.5	59.6
Apr. 1, 1964—Mar. 31, 1965	75	58.0	60.4
Apr. 1, 1965—Mar. 31, 1966	75	59.4	62.1
Apr. 1, 1966—June 29, 1966	75	61.6	68.6
June 30, 1966—Mar. 31, 1967	83	68.0	
Apr. 1, 1967—Mar. 31, 1968	81	68.0	68.2
Apr. 1, 1968—Mar. 31, 1969	77	66.0	68.4
Apr. 1, 1969—Mar. 31, 1970	75	68.6	69.6
Apr. 1, 1970—Mar. 31, 1971	75	71.5	71.1
Apr. 1, 1971—Mar. 31, 1972 (7)			69.5
Apr. 1, 1972—Mar. 31, 1973 (7)			68.1
Apr. 1, 1973—Mar. 31, 1974 (7)			67.6
Apr. 1, 1974—Mar. 31, 1975 (7)			61.8

See footnotes on following page.

[1] June 1, 1938—Apr. 30, 1941, by loans made to the Dairy Products Marketing Association to buy butter; Apr. 3, 1941—Nov. 27, 1942, by open market purchases; Nov. 28, 1942—Dec. 31, 1948, by open market purchases and purchases of butter (no purchases were made during this period because of the strong commercial demand for butter); Jan. 1, 1949—Mar. 31, 1968, by purchases of butter. Support was permissive through Nov. 27, 1942; mandatory until March 31, 1971.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: Calendar years 1949 and 1950, Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, respectively; marketing years 1951—67, Apr. 1.

[3] Simple average of the monthly prices during the period.

[4] Purchases of butter by the Dairy Products Marketing Association were to be at prices not to exceed 75 percent of parity.

[5] Dairy products were supported on the basis of the minimum price for butter of 31 cents, increasing to a maximum price of 39 cents per pound at Chicago.

[6] Butter was supported during 1943 at not less than 90 percent of the parity price equivalent and not less than $0.46 per pound for 92-score butter, Chicago basis. On May 4, 1944, the Secretary announced that the price of butterfat would be supported during 1944 at 90 percent of parity, but in no event less than 4 cents per pound of butterfat above returns to producers reflected by 46 cents per pound for 92-score butter at Chicago. During the remainder of the period (1945—48), support was required at not less than 90 percent of parity.

[7] Butterfat (also called milkfat) not supported. However, butter was still purchased as part of the program to support manufacturing milk.

Corn

TABLE 8.—*Corn (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1933 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Dollars per bushel*	*Dollars per bushel*
1933	60	0.45	0.494
1934	68	.55	.802
1935	55	.45	.632
1936	66	.55	1.03
1937	59	.50	.490
1938	70	.57	.469
1939	69	.57	.542
1940	75	.61	.601
1941	85	.75	.736
1942	85	.83	.894
1943	85	.90	1.08
1944	90	.98	1.03
1945	90	1.01	1.23
1946	90	1.15	1.53
1947	90	1.37	2.16
1948	90	1.44	1.28
1949	90	1.40	1.24
1950	90	(3) 1.47	1.52
1951	90	1.57	1.66
1952	90	1.60	1.52
1953	90	1.60	1.48
1954	90	(3) 1.62	1.43
1955	87	(3) 1.58	1.35
1956	84	(3)(4) 1.50	1.29
1957	77	(3)(4) 1.40	1.11
1958	77	(3)(4) 1.36	1.12
1959	66	1.12	1.05
1960	65	1.06	1.00
1961	74	1.20	1.10
1962	75	1.20	1.12
1963	79	(5) 1.25	1.11
1964	80	(5) 1.25	1.17
1965	80	(5) 1.25	1.16
1966	81	(5) 1.30	1.24
1967	83	(5) 1.35	1.03
1968	82	(5) 1.35	1.08
1969	78	(5) 1.35	1.16
1970	75	(5) 1.35	1.33
1971	72	(5) 1.35	1.08
1972	70	(5) 1.41	1.57
1973	70	(5) 1.64	2.55
1974	47	1.10	(6) 3.10
1975	(6) 34	1.10	(7)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported during the period 1933—46 by loans; 1947—62, loans and purchases; 1963—73, loans, purchases and payments; 1974—75, loans, purchases and a target level of $1.38 on production from allotment.

[2] Based on parity prices as of Oct. 1. In 1936 and 1937, percentages of parity shown were computed on basis of unpublished parity prices at the time the programs were announced.

[3] Commercial corn-producing area only. Level outside the commercial area was 75 percent of the level within the area, except in 1956, when it was 82.5 percent, and 1957 when it was 70 percent.

[4] Support price for corn in the commercial area produced by farmers who did not comply with acreage limitations was $1.25 per bushel in 1956, $1.10 in 1957, and $1.06 in 1958.

[5] Includes support payments of 18 cents in 1963, 15 cents in 1964, 20 cents in 1965, 30 cents in 1966—70, 32 cents in 1971, 40 cents in 1972 and 32 cents in 1973.

[6] Preliminary.

[7] Not available.

COTTON, EXTRA LONG STAPLE

TABLE 9.—*Cotton, ELS (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and prices received by farmers for crops of 1942 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]: Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1]: Average support level for all qualities	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1942	(1)	(2)	43.7
1943	(1)	(2)	46.7
1944	90	39.14	44.8
1945	90	39.47	42.5
1946	90	45.89	45.8
1947	90	53.31	61.0
1948	90	58.37	61.3
1949	90	56.01	56.8
1950	(3)	(3)	67.7
1951	(1)(4)	(2)(4)	99.4
1952	(1)(4)	(2)(4)	104.0
1953	(1)(2)	74.52	73.7
1954	(2)	65.53	65.2
1955	(2)	55.32	53.9
1956	(2)	56.70	65.3
1957	(2)	59.75	56.9
1958	(2)	54.00	54.0
1959	(2)	52.95	54.3
1960	(2)	53.07	55.1
1961	(2)	53.18	60.4
1962	(2)	53.18	53.9
1963	(2)	53.18	52.6
1964	(2)	49.25	49.1
1965	(2)	49.25	48.1
1966	(2)	49.25	48.7
1967	(2)	47.00	47.9
1968	65	(5) 48.69	40.7
1969	65	(5) 48.88	40.4
1970	65	(5) 49.79	43.3
1971	65	(5) 51.09	44.8
1972	65	(5) 51.35	44.9
1973	65	(5) 54.21	87.2
1974	65	(5) 60.58	(6) 64.1

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Parity and season average prices for American Egyptian through 1952; beginning in 1953, prices were for all extra long staple cotton. The support level in 1942 was 43.25 cents per pound for Grade No. 3, 1½-inch staple, which was estimated to be about 100 percent of the comparable price for American Egyptian cotton.

The support level in 1943 was established under a purchase program at 49.83 cents for Grade No. 3, 1½-inch staple—a price that had been revised upward from 48 cents. Loans also were available on the 1943 crop at a rate of 40.90 cents, which was 90 percent of the August 1, 1944, parity price.

Average support levels for all qualities of American Egyptian cotton for the years 1944—49 were computed on the basis of 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1 for the years shown.

Prices were supported through purchases in 1942, 1951, and 1952. In 1943, prices were supported through both purchases and loans. From 1944 through 1949, and 1953 through 1967, support was accomplished through loans. From 1968 through 1974, support was accomplished through loans and payments, the combined level of which was not less than 65 percent of the parity price for the month in which announced.

Support was permissive in 1942, mandatory during 1943—49, permissive in 1951 and 1952; and mandatory during 1953—74.

[2] Not determined.

[3] Announced "no support."

[4] The support price in 1951 was announced at $1.04 per pound for Grade No. 3, 1½-inch staple. On the basis of the parity price as of February 1, and the average relationship between the support price for all qualities and the support price for No. 3 American Egyptian cotton in 1945—49, this reflected about 153 percent of parity.

The support price in 1952 was announced at $1.07 per pound for Grade No. 3 1½-inch staple. On the basis of the parity price as of January 1, 1952, and the average relationship between the support price for all qualities, and the support price for No. 3 American Egyptian cotton in 1945—49, this reflected about 153 percent of parity.

[5] Includes price support payment to producers planting within their allotment; 8.69 cents per pound in 1968, 8.88 in 1969, 9.29 in 1970, 12.69 in 1971, 12.85 in 1972, 16.01 in 1973, and 10.86 in 1974.

[6] Average to April 1, 1975.

Cotton, Upland

TABLE 10.—*Cotton, upland (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1933 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]				Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]			Average support level [3]	
	Percent			*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1933	(4) 69			10.00	10.17
1934	(4) 76			12.00	12.36
1935	(4) 62			10.00	11.08
1936 (5)	....			....	12.34
1937	(4) 53			9.00	8.40
1938	(4) 52			8.30	8.58
1939	(4) 56			8.70	9.06
1940	(4) 57			8.90	9.83
1941	85			14.02	16.95
1942	90			17.02	18.90
1943	90			18.41	19.76
1944	95			20.03	20.72
1944	(6) 100			(6) 20.85	20.72
1945	92.5			19.84	22.51
1945	(6) 100			(6) 20.90	22.51
1946	92.5			22.83	32.63
1947	92.5			26.49	31.92
1948	92.5			28.79	30.38
1949	90			27.23	28.57
1950	90			27.90	39.90
1951	90			30.46	37.69
1952	90			30.91	34.17
1953	90			30.80	32.10
1954	90			31.58	33.52
1955	90			31.70	32.27
1956	82.5			29.34	31.63
1957	78			28.81	29.46
1958	81			31.23	33.09
1959	80			(7) 30.40	31.56
1960	75			(7) 28.97	30.08
1961	82			31.88	32.80
1962	82			31.88	31.74
1963	79			31.72	32.02
1964	(8)	(9) 29.30a	3.50b	32.80c	29.62
1965	(8)	28.31a	4.35b	32.66c	28.03
1966	(8)	(10) 20.21a	9.42b	29.63c	20.64
1967	(8)	19.47a	11.53b	31.00c	25.39
1968	(8)	19.69a	12.24b	31.93c	22.02
1969	(8)	19.71a	14.73b	34.44c	20.94
1970	(8)	20.15a	16.80b	36.95c	21.86
1971	(8)	(11) 19.50a	15.00b	35.00c	28.07
1972	(8)	19.50a	15.00b	35.85c	27.20
1973	(8)	19.50a	15.00b	41.52c	44.40
1974	(8)	(12) 25.26a	0.00b	38.00c	(13) 43.0

See footnotes on following page

[1] Cotton prices were supported through loans for all years, 1933—67 (except 1936—no price support program). Purchases were also used to support prices in 1944, 1945, 1959, and 1960; purchase agreements were used along with loans in 1952. Price support was permissive during 1933—35 and in 1937. During 1938—74, support was mandatory.

[2] Based on August 1 parity price, except in 1940, which was based on the July 1 parity price.

[3] For ⅞-inch Middling through 1960; average of crop 1961 through 1970; Middling 1-inch micronaire 3.5-4.9, net weight for 1971 and succeeding years.

[4] Computed on basis of announced support price.

[5] No price support available in 1936.

[6] For 1944 and 1945, sec. 3 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended by the Stabilization Extension Act of June 30, 1944, required that all lawful action be taken to assure producers of certain commodities, including cotton, the higher of (1) the parity or comparable price, or (2) the highest price received by producers for the commodity between January 1, and September 15, 1942. Inasmuch as 100 percent of parity was higher than the loan level, it was to the advantage of cotton producers to redeem cotton previously placed under loan and to resell to the CCC at the higher price. This course was followed by most producers. Price shown is the beginning purchase price. Purchase price increased 5 points monthly for 7 months in 1944 and for 10 months in 1945.

[7] For cotton grown by farmers electing Choice A acreage allotments. Corresponding support level for Choice B for 1959 was 24.70 cents (65 percent of parity); for 1960, it was 23.18 cents (60 percent of parity).

[8] Not determined.

[9] 1964 and 1965 crops
- (a) Loan rate (average of crop)—available on entire production within the allotment.
- (b) Payment rate—available on planted acreage within domestic allotment. Could not exceed domestic allotment or feed grain base and qualify.
- (c) Total support on domestic allotment.

[10] 1966 through 1970 crops
- (a) Loan rate (average of crop)—available on entire production within the allotment.
- (b) Payment rate—available on planted acreage within the domestic allotment.
- (c) Total support on domestic allotment.

[11] 1971 through 1973 crops
- (a) Loan rate (Middling 1-inch, 3.5-4.9 micronaire, net weight at average U.S. location)—available on total production to participants.
- (b) Preliminary minimum payment rate—available on planted acreage within the farm base acreage allotment.
- (c) Total guarantee—must equal larger of 35 cents or 65 percent of parity as of beginning of marketing year. August-December average spot market price plus payment cannot be less than total guarantee.

[12] 1974 through 1977 crops
- (a) Loan rate (Middling 1-inch, 3.5-4.9 micronaire, net weight at average U.S. location)—available on total production to participants.
- (b) Deficiency payment rate—amount by which the "target" price exceeds the higher of the loan rate or the average market price received by farmers during the calendar year in which the crop is planted. Available on planted acreage within the farm base acreage allotment.
- (c) Target price or total guarantee.

[13] Average to April 1, 1975.

Cottonseed

TABLE 11.—*Cottonseed: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1942 to 1945 and 1949 to 1973 inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level for basis grade 100	
	Percent	*Dollars per ton*	*Dollars per ton*
1942	139	(3) 49.00	45.61
1943	142	(3) 55.00	52.10
1944	138	(3) 55.00	52.70
1945	136	(3) 55.00	51.10
1946-48 (4)	....	....	....
1949	90	(5) 50.65	43.40
1950	73	(5) 51.00	86.60
1951	90	(5) 65.50	69.30
1952	90	(5) 66.40	69.60
1953	75	(5) 54.50	52.70
1954	75	(5) 54.00	60.30
1955	65	(5) 46.00	44.60
1956	70	(5) 48.00	53.40
1957	65	(5) 46.00	51.10
1958	65	(5) 45.00	43.80
1959	57	(5) 38.00	38.80
1960	57	(5) 38.00	42.60
1961	79	(5) 49.00	51.10
1962	76	(5) 48.00	47.90
1963	70	(6) 44.00	50.70
1964	70	(6) 44.00	47.10
1965	68	(6) 43.00	46.70
1966	74	(6) 48.00	65.90
1967	70	(6) 48.00	55.20
1968	69	(6) 48.00	50.50
1969	50	(6) 37.00	41.10
1970	49	(6) 37.00	56.50
1971 (4)	....	....	56.80
1972 (4)	....	....	49.50
1973 (4)	....	....	100.20

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices of cottonseed were supported during 1942—45 through purchases of oil, meal, and linters from processors who paid support prices for cottonseed. In 1949, support was achieved through both loans to and purchases from producers, including purchases of cottonseed made through ginners acting as agents for CCC. In 1950, prices were supported through loans, purchase agreements, and purchases, including purchases of cottonseed from ginners. During 1951—54, prices were supported through loans and purchases including purchases of oil, meal, and linters from processors and cottonseed from ginners (through purchase agreements, also, in 1951 and 1952). In 1955—62, prices were supported through loans and purchases, and purchases of cottonseed from ginners; in 1963—67, through purchases of cottonseed from ginners, and in 1968—70, primarily through purchase of cottonseed products from mills. Support was permissive in all years.

[2] Parity percentages shown for the years 1942—45 are based on the relationship between parity prices as of Aug. 1 and the expected average price to growers. For the period 1949—67, parity percentages shown relate to parity prices on the following dates: 1949, Aug. 1; 1950, Sep. 1; 1951, Feb. 1; 1952, Dec. 1, 1951; 1953, June 1; 1954, Apr. 1; 1955, Mar. 1; 1956, Feb. 1; and 1957-70, Aug. 1.

[3] Support price, f.o.b. shipping point. Support price was $1 per ton higher in States other than Oklahoma, Texas (except Bowie County), and New Mexico.

[4] No support programs were in effect.

[5] Loan rate. Purchases from producers were made at $46.50 (average grade), 1949, and at $4 less per ton (basis grade 100) than the loan rate, 1950-62.

[6] For ginners' purchases from producers, plus appropriate differentials to reflect ginners' normal handling costs.

Flaxseed

TABLE 12.—*Flaxseed: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1941 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level [3]	
1941	76	1.70	1.79
1942	86	2.20	2.36
1943	97	2.64	2.83
1944	95	2.74	2.91
1945	96	2.79	2.89
1946	115	3.39	4.03
1947	160	5.75	6.15
1948	143	5.75	5.71
1949	90	3.74	3.63
1950	60	2.57	3.34
1951	60	2.65	3.72
1952	80	3.77	3.73
1953	80	3.79	3.64
1954	70	3.14	3.05
1955	65	2.91	2.90
1956	70	3.09	2.99
1957	64	2.92	2.94
1958	64	2.78	2.69
1959	60	2.38	3.00
1960	62	2.38	2.65
1961	74	2.80	3.26
1962	76	2.90	2.83
1963	75	2.90	2.76
1964	76	2.90	2.82
1965	75	2.90	2.80
1966	73	2.90	2.89
1967	73	2.90	2.95
1968	72	2.90	2.81
1969	64	2.75	2.65
1970	58	2.50	2.40
1971	56	2.50	2.38
1972	56	2.50	3.10
1973	51	2.50	7.56
1974	41	2.50	(4)
1975(5)	....	....	(4)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported by the following methods: 1941, by loans; 1942—46, by loans and purchases (in 1946, payments were made to processors to cover the difference between the ceiling price and support price); 1947—49, by loans, purchases, and purchase contracts with processors; 1950—63, by loans, purchases, and purchase agreements; and 1964—73, by loans and purchases. Support was mandatory, 1942—49; permissive, 1941 and 1950—73.

[2] Percentages shown are for the following dates: 1941, Aug. 1; 1942, June 1; 1943, Apr. 1; 1944 and 1945, Mar. 1; 1946, Nov. 1, 1945; 1947, Jan. 1.; 1948, Oct. 1, 1947; 1949 and 1950, Apr. 1; 1951, Sept. 1, 1950; 1952, Sept. 1, 1951; 1953, Sept. 1, 1952; 1954, Oct. 1; 1955, Mar. 1; 1956, Feb. 1; and 1957—73, July 1.

[3] Average support levels shown are at farmers' local market level. Price support announcements usually are on a terminal market basis. The average support levels shown for the years 1943—49 were obtained by subtracting freight and about 8 cents per bushel from the terminal rate at Minneapolis. In 1943—46, this factor was 21 cents per bushel; in 1947—49, it was 25 cents.

[4] Not available.

[5] No support level.

Gum Naval Stores

TABLE 13.—*Gum naval stores: Average price support levels for marketing years 1934 to 1974, inclusive*

Marketing year	Level of support [1]							
	Percentage of parity [2]				Average support level			
	Rosin	Turpentine	Crude pine gum [3]	Production unit [4]	Rosin [5]	Turpentine	Crude pine gum [3]	Production unit [4]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars per hundredweight*	*Dollars per gallon*	*Dollars per standard barrel, gross weight*	*Dollars per production unit*
1934	61	71	....	65	1.95	0.42	....	48.30
1935	59	69	....	63	1.95	.42	....	48.30
1936 and 1937 [6]	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
1938	72	32	....	56	2.34	.1945	....	42.48
1939	77	34	....	60	2.44	.197	....	44.01
1940	69	37	....	56	2.21	.217	....	41.79
1941 to Aug. 1	71	48	....	62	1.97	.287	....	41.93
After Aug. 1	71	48	....	62	2.47	.287	....	48.93
1942 purchase rate	93	93	....	93	3.55	.65	....	82.20
Loan rate	85	85	....	85	3.05	.55	....	70.20
1943 purchase rate	95	95	....	95	3.70	.68	....	85.80
Loan rate	90	90	....	90	3.50	.64	....	81.00
1944 purchase rate	95	95	....	95	4.03	.74	....	93.42
Loan rate	90	90	....	90	3.82	.70	....	88.48
1945	90	90	....	90	3.89	.72	....	90.46
1946	90	90	....	90	4.05	.7443	....	93.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Gum naval stores: Average price support levels for marketing years 1934 to 1974, inclusive*—Continued

Marketing year	Level of support [1]							
	Percentage of parity [2]				Average support level			
	Rosin	Turpentine	Crude pine gum [3]	Production unit [4]	Rosin [5]	Turpentine	Crude pine gum [3]	Production unit [4]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars per hundredweight*	*Dollars per gallon*	*Dollars per standard barrel, gross weight*	*Dollars per production unit*
1947	111	58	....	90	6.33	0.608	....	119.02
1948 to June 8	113	56	....	90	7.09	.645	....	131.51
After June 8	126	42	....	90	7.97	.40	....	131.58
1949	109	35	....	80	6.72	.40	....	114.08
1950	73	38	....	60	4.77	.40	....	86.82
1951 [3]	....	....	90	....	7.37	.50	27.28	128.21
1952	....	....	90	....	7.48	.50	27.60	129.72
1953	....	....	90	....	7.49	.50	27.62	129.81
1954	....	....	90	....	7.52	.50	27.73	130.33
1955	....	....	90	....	7.43	.50	27.45	129.02
1956	....	....	90	....	7.49	.50	27.66	129.86
1957	....	....	90	....	7.67	.51	28.29	132.88
1958	....	....	90	....	7.97	.50	29.04	136.58
1959	....	....	89	....	7.97	.50	28.98	136.58
1960	....	....	84	....	7.97	.50	28.98	136.58

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Gum naval stores: Average price support levels for marketing years 1934 to 1974, inclusive*—Concluded

Marketing year	Level of support [1]							
	Percentage of parity [2]				Average support level			
	Rosin	Turpentine	Crude pine gum [3]	Production unit [4]	Rosin [5]	Turpentine	Crude pine gum [3]	Production unit [4]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Dollars per hundredweight*	*Dollars per gallon*	*Dollars per standard barrel, gross weight*	*Dollars per production unit*
1961	....	....	77	....	9.69	......	[7] 28.98	....
1962	....	....	88	....	10.50	......	[7] 34.28	....
1963	....	....	85	....	10.50	......	[7] 34.28	....
1964	....	....	85	....	10.50	......	[7] 35.60	
1965	....	....	80	....	10.00	......	[7] 35.60	....
1966	....	....	78	....	9.87	......	[7] 35.60	....
1967	....	....	74	....	10.01	......	[7] 35.60	....
1968	....	....	73	....	10.01	......	[7] 35.71	....
1969	....	....	77.6	....	10.01	......	[7] 39.76	....
1970	....	....	75.5	....	10.01	......	[7] 41.74	....
1971	....	....	72.4	....	10.01	......	[7] 41.61	....
1972	....	....	67	....	10.01	......	[7] 41.36	....
1973	....	....	61.7	....	11.46	......	[7] 41.36	....
1974	....	....	48.6	....	11.46	......	[7] 41.77	....

[1] Method of support: 1934—74, loans, and in 1942—44, purchases. Support was permissive over period 1934—74.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1934, July 1; 1935, May 1; 1938—39, Apr. 1; 1940—41, Dec. 1; 1942 (purchase program) June 1, (loan program) Dec. 1; 1943, Dec. 1; 1944, Feb. 1; 1945—47, Apr. 1; 1948, Feb. 1; 1949, Mar. 1; 1950—51, Apr. 1; 1952, Dec. 1, 1951; 1953, Dec. 1, 1952; 1954, Feb. 1; 1955, Jan 1; 1956—58, Feb. 1; 1959—61, Mar. 1; 1962—69, Apr. 1; 1970, Dec. 1, 1969; 1971, Oct. 1, 1970; 1972—74, Dec. 1 of the previous year.

[3] Beginning in 1951, parity prices for rosin and turpentine were replaced by a parity price for crude pine gum, processed basis, and the support level for turpentine and rosin was based on a specified percentage of the parity price for crude pine gum.

[4] Production unit of 1,400 pounds of gum rosin and 50 gallons of gum turpentine.

[5] Rosin loan rate from 1934—49 was based on the average crop grade K; 1950—52 rate applicable to all grades; 1953—54 average crop grade WG and above; 1955—67, average crop grade WG, with premiums for higher grades and discount for lower grades.

[6] No support program was in effect.

[7] Although there is no support rate for turpentine, an allowance is made in the crude gum support level for the prospective market value of the turpentine content in crude gum pine.

Honey

TABLE 14.—*Honey, wholesale extracted: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers per pound for crops of 1947 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers [4]
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level [3]	
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1947	(5)	(5)	(5)
1948(6)	....	....	(5)
1949(6)	....	....	9.7
1950	60	9.0	10.2
1951	60	[7] 9.9	10.3
1952	70	11.4	11.4
1953	70	10.5	11.5
1954	70	10.2	11.8
1955	70	9.9	12.9
1956	70	9.7	13.6
1957	70	9.7	13.4
1958	70	9.6	12.0
1959	60	8.3	12.2
1960	60	8.6	12.9
1961	75	11.2	13.2
1962	75	11.2	12.8
1963	67	11.2	14.2
1964	65	11.2	13.8
1965	63	11.2	13.2
1966	61.3	11.4	13.1
1967	67.2	12.5	12.4
1968	66.8	12.5	12.9
1969	66.7	13.0	13.6
1970	63.7	13.0	14.2
1971	66.7	14.0	18.0
1972	62.8	14.0	27.0
1973	60.1	16.1	42.1
1974	60.0	20.6	47.7
1975	60.1	25.5	(5)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported by the following methods: 1947, by purchases of limited quantities of surplus dark or strong-flavored honey carried over from the 1947 crop from packers who certified that they paid 10 cents per pound delivered at packers' plants; 1950 and 1951, by purchases from packers who paid not less than the support price for honey acquired from producers; 1952—63, by loans and purchase agreements available to producers; and 1964—67, by loans available to producers and purchases from producers. Support was permissive in 1947 and mandatory thereafter.

[2] Based on parity prices, adjusted to a 60-pound container basis, as of the following dates: 1950 and 1951, Apr. 1; 1952, Mar. 1; 1953, Apr. 1; 1954—56, Mar. 1; 1957 and 1958, Feb. 1; 1959, Apr. 1; 1960, Feb. 1; 1961, Mar. 1; 1962, Jan. 1; 1963, Feb. 1; 1964, Apr. 1; 1965, Mar. 1; 1966, Apr. 1; 1967, Mar. 1; 1968 and 1969, Mar. 1; 1970, Apr. 1; 1971 and 1972, Mar. 1; and 1973, 1974 and 1975, Apr. 1.

[3] For extracted honey packed in cans of 60 pounds net capacity.

[4] Prices adjusted to 60-pound container basis. Beginning in 1967 revised classification of wholesale, extracted, unprocessed bulk, all containers.

[5] Not available.

[6] No support program in effect.

[7] On Mar. 22, 1951, it was announced that most flavors of honey would be supported at 10 cents per pound to the producer with about a dozen flavors of limited commercial acceptability supported at 9 cents. On Apr. 5, 1951, it was announced that the support price for honey of wide acceptability for table use would be increased from 10 to 10.1 cents per pound.

TABLE 15.—*Milk, manufacturing: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers per hundredweight during specified periods of 1941 to 1975, inclusive*

Period	Level of support [1] Percentage of parity equivalent [2]	Level of support [1] Average support level	Average price received by farmers [3]
	Percent	*Dollars per hundred-weight*	*Dollars per hundred-weight*
Apr. 3, 1941—Aug. 28, 1941	(4)	(4)	(5)
Aug. 29, 1941—Dec. 31, 1942	(6)	(6)	(5)
Jan. 1, 1943—Dec. 31, 1948	(7)	(7)	(5)
Jan. 1, 1949—Dec. 31, 1949	90	3.14	3.14
Jan. 1, 1950—Mar. 31, 1951	81	3.07	3.35
Apr. 1, 1951—Mar. 31, 1952	86	3.60	3.97
Apr. 1, 1952—Mar. 31, 1953	90	3.85	4.00
Apr. 1, 1953—Mar. 31, 1954	89	3.74	3.46
Apr. 1, 1954—Mar. 31, 1955	75	3.15	3.15
Apr. 1, 1955—Mar. 31, 1956	80	3.15	3.19
Apr. 1, 1956—Apr. 17, 1956	82	3.15	3.31
Apr. 18, 1956—Mar. 31, 1957	84	3.25	
Apr. 1, 1957—Mar. 31, 1958	82	3.25	3.28
Apr. 1, 1958—Mar. 31, 1959	75	3.06	3.16
Apr. 1, 1959—Mar. 31, 1960	77	3.06	3.22
Apr. 1, 1960—Sept. 16, 1960	76	3.06	3.30
Sept. 17, 1960—Mar. 9, 1961	80	3.22	
Mar. 10, 1961—Mar. 31, 1961	85	3.40	
Apr. 1, 1961—Mar. 31, 1962	83	3.40	3.38
Apr. 1, 1962—Mar. 31, 1963	75	3.11	3.19
Apr. 1, 1963—Mar. 31, 1964	75	3.14	3.24
Apr. 1, 1964—Mar. 31, 1965	75	3.15	3.29
Apr. 1, 1965—Mar. 31, 1966	75	3.24	3.45
Apr. 1, 1966—June 29, 1966	78	3.50	4.11
June 30, 1966—Mar. 31, 1967	89	4.00	
Apr. 1, 1967—Mar. 31, 1968	87	4.00	4.07
Apr. 1, 1968—Mar. 31, 1969	89	4.28	4.30
Apr. 1, 1969—Mar. 31, 1970	83	4.28	4.55
Apr. 1, 1970—Mar. 31, 1971	85	4.66	4.76
Apr. 1, 1971—Mar. 31, 1972	85	4.93	4.91
Apr. 1, 1972—Mar. 14, 1973	79	4.93	5.22
Mar. 15, 1973—Mar. 31, 1973	85	5.29	
Apr. 1, 1973—Aug. 9, 1973	75	5.29	6.95
Aug. 10, 1973—Mar. 31, 1974	80	5.61	
Apr. 1, 1974—Jan. 3, 1975	81	6.57	6.88
Jan. 4, 1975—Mar. 31, 1975	89	7.24	
Apr. 1, 1975—Mar. 31, 1976	79	7.24	

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported in all years by offers to purchase certain manufactured dairy products at announced prices. Support was permissive Apr. 3—Aug. 28, 1941; mandatory thereafter.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: Calendar years 1949 and 1950, Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, respectively; marketing years 1951—75, Apr. 1.

[3] Simple average of the monthly prices during the period. For manufacturing milk (the three product series) through Mar. 31, 1962; beginning Apr. 1, 1962, for manufacturing grade milk.

[4] On Apr. 3, 1941, it was announced that to encourage increased production dairy products would be supported through June 30, 1943, by open market purchases on the basis of 31 cents per pound for butter at Chicago.

[5] Prices received for manufacturing milk and parity equivalent prices of manufacturing milk were first published in February 1949.

[6] Prices of evaporated milk, dry skim milk, and cheese were supported at 85 percent of parity or comparable price thereof.

[7] Prices of butter, cheese, dry skim milk, and evaporated milk were supported during 1943 at 90 percent of the parity price equivalent and in no event less than 46 cents per pound for 92-score butter, Chicago basis. Prices of milk and butterfat were supported during the remainder of the period at not less than 90 percent of parity.

Mohair

TABLE 16.—*Mohair: Average price support levels 1938—1939 and 1950—74 and average prices received by farmers*

Marketing year	Level of support[1] Percentage of parity[2]	Average support level[3]	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1938	58	21.0	34.8
1939	61	21.0	47.3
1940-49[4]	....	....	....
1950	74	49.1	76.0
1951	74	53.4	118.0
1952	75	57.2	96.3
1953	80	60.7	87.7
1954	83	64.3	72.4
1955	90	70.0	82.2
1056	89	70.0	84.4
1957	82	70.0	83.7
1958	76	70.0	72.2
1959	73	70.0	96.5
1960	69	70.0	89.7
1961	69	73.0	85.6
1962	70	74.0	71.4
1963	72	76.0	88.1
1964	68	72.0	94.3
1965	67	72.0	65.5
1966	66	75.8	53.7
1967	65	76.4	40.9
1968	66	77.4	45.2
1969	65	77.4	65.1
1970	65	80.2	39.1
1971	64	80.2	30.1
1972	63	80.2	81.4
1973	60	80.2	187.0
1974	56	80.2	137.0
1975	47	80.2	([5])

[1] Method of support: 1938 and 1939, loans; 1950—52, program inoperative—no purchases made; 1953 and 1954, loans; and 1955—75, payments. Support was permissive in 1938 and 1939; mandatory during 1950—75.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1938 and 1939, Mar. 1; 1950—58, April 1; 1959—75, Jan. 1.

[3] Prices shown for 1938—39 were estimated on basis of loan rate of 20 cents per pound for adult and 30 cents per pound for kid mohair in Texas—adult mohair comprising 87 percent of the total.

[4] No support programs were in effect.

[5] Not available.

Oats

TABLE 17.—*Oats: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1945 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Cents per bushel*	*Cents per bushel*
1945	70	48	65.0
1946	74	53	80.5
1947	69	63	104.0
1948	70	70	71.7
1949	70	69	65.5
1950	75	71	78.8
1951	75	72	82.0
1952	80	78	78.9
1953	85	80	74.2
1954	85	75	71.4
1955	70	61	60.0
1956	76	65	68.6
1957	70	61	60.5
1958	69	61	57.8
1959	60	50	64.6
1960	60	50	59.9
1961	74	62	64.2
1962	74	62	62.4
1963	76	65	62.2
1964	77	65	63.1
1965	70	60	62.2
1966	69	60	66.6
1967	71	63	65.9
1968	70	63	59.8
1969	67	63	58.4
1970	66	63	62.3
1971	56	54	60.5
1972	54	54	72.5
1973	48	54	117.0
1974	43	54	(3) 166.0
1975	(3) 33	54	(4)

[1] Prices were supported by loans 1940—46; 1947—62 by loans and purchases; 1963—75 by loans and purchases.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates; 1945—46, Apr. 1; 1947—49, May 1; 1950, July 1; 1951, Feb. 1; 1952, Sept. 1, 1951; 1953, Sept. 1, 1952; 1954, Oct. 1, 1953; 1955, Dec. 1, 1954; 1956, May 1; and 1957 to present, July 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Not available.

Peanuts

TABLE 18.—*Peanuts (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1941 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]: Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1]: Average support level	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1941	68	4.35	4.67
1942	90	6.6	6.09
1943	90	7.1	7.12
1944	90	7.3	8.05
1945	90	7.5	8.27
1946	90	8.6	9.10
1947	90	10.0	10.1
1948	90	10.8	10.5
1949	90	10.5	10.4
1950	90	10.8	10.9
1951	88	11.5	10.4
1952	90	12.0	10.9
1953	90	11.9	11.1
1954	90	12.2	12.2
1955	90	12.2	11.7
1956	86	11.4	11.2
1957	81	11.1	10.4
1958	81	10.66	10.6
1959	75	9.68	9.56
1960	79	10.06	10.0
1961	86	11.05	10.9
1962	82	11.07	11.0
1963	80	11.2	11.2
1964	79	11.2	11.2
1965	77	11.2	11.4
1966	77	11.35	11.2
1967	75	11.35	11.4
1968	77.5	12.012	11.9
1969	76	12.375	12.3
1970	75	12.75	12.8
1971	75	13.425	13.6
1972	75	14.25	14.5
1973	75	16.425	16.2
1974	75	18.30	(3) 18.1

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prior to 1941, CCC made nonrecourse loans to peanut cooperatives to finance the purchase, storage, and diversion or sale of farmers' stock peanuts by cooperatives to facilitate a surplus removal program of the Department. These loan programs were in effect from 1937 through 1940.

For the crops of 1941 and 1942, CCC made loans to cooperatives similar to the loans made under the 1937—40 programs. In 1942, CCC also purchased peanuts through cooperatives or from others under agreements allowing the sellers to repurchase peanuts. Purchases were made at the loan rate.

For the crop of 1943, the support level was originally announced at 85 percent of parity of 6.2 cents per pound. The program was revised Oct. 3, 1942, however, before any substantial movement of eligible peanuts had begun.

For the crops of 1943 through 1951, support was accomplished through purchases, loans to sellers, and through offers to make loans to producers on farmers' stock peanuts. In 1952, support was accomplished through loans and purchase agreements; 1953—56, by loans; 1957—63, by loans and purchase agreements; and 1964—74, by loans and purchases. Support was mandatory on 1941—74 crops.

[2] Based on the parity price as of Aug. 1.

[3] Preliminary.

Rice

TABLE 19.—*Rice, rough (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1941 to 1975 inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1] Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1] Average support level	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Dollars per hundredweight*	*Dollars per hundredweight*
1941	85	2.04	3.01
1942	85	2.33	3.61
1943	90	(3)	3.96
1944	90	(3)	3.93
1945	90	2.82	3.98
1946	90	(3)	5.00
1947	90	3.76	5.97
1948	90	4.08	4.88
1949	90	3.96	4.10
1950	90	4.56	5.09
1951	90	5.00	4.82
1952	90	5.04	5.87
1953	91	4.84	5.19
1954	91	4.92	4.57
1955	86	4.66	4.81
1956	82	4.57	4.86
1957	82	4.72	5.11
1958	75	4.42	4.68
1959	75	4.38	4.59
1960	75	4.48	4.55
1961	78	4.71	5.14
1962	76	4.71	5.04
1963	73	4.71	5.01
1964	74	4.71	4.90
1965	68	4.50	4.93
1966	66	4.50	4.95
1967	66	4.55	4.97
1968	66	4.60	5.00
1969	65	4.72	4.95
1970	65	4.86	5.17
1971	65	5.07	5.34
1972	65	5.27	6.73
1973	65	6.07	13.78
1974	65	7.54	(4) 10.78
1975	65	(4) 8.06	(5)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prior to 1948, the support level was announced on a bushel basis. Prices shown represent a straight conversion at 45 pounds per bushel.

Price support for rice was mandatory, 1941—67. In 1941, 1942, and 1945, support was accomplished through loans (and in 1942, also through purchases). During the period 1947—63, support was accomplished through loans and purchase agreements; 1964—67, loans and purchases.

[2] Based on parity prices as of Aug. 1. The percentages of parity shown for the 1953 and 1954 crops—91 percent—represent the relationship between the "forward" prices, announced as minimum support prices, and the parity prices on Aug. 1, 1953, and Aug. 1, 1954.

[3] Support was mandatory at 90 percent of parity but, since prices were well above support, loan rates were not announced.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Not available.

Rye

Table 20.—*Rye: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1939 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*bushel*	*bushel*
1939	38	0.35	0.439
1940	38	.35	.420
1941	53	.49	.542
1942	55	.60	.603
1943	64	.75	.982
1944	61	.75	1.09
1945	60	.75	1.36
1946	(3)	(3)	1.94
1947	(3)	(3)	2.28
1948	72	1.29	1.43
1949	72	1.27	1.20
1950	75	1.28	1.31
1951	75	1.30	1.52
1952	80	1.42	1.72
1953	85	1.43	1.29
1954	85	1.43	1.21
1955	70	1.18	1.06
1956	76	1.27	1.16
1957	70	1.18	1.08
1958	70	1.10	1.02
1959	60	.90	1.00
1960	60	.90	.882
1961	69	1.02	1.01
1962	70	1.02	.947
1963	75	1.07	1.08
1964	78	1.07	1.04
1965	73	1.02	.977
1966	73	1.02	1.06
1967	73	1.02	1.07
1968	72	1.02	1.02
1969	69	1.02	1.01
1970	68	1.02	.99
1971	57	.89	.90
1972	56	.89	.97
1973	51	.89	1.90
1974	46	.89	(4) 2.55
1975	(5)	.89	(5)

[1] Method of support: 1939—45, loans; 1948—63, loans and purchases; and 1964—75, loans and purchases.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1939, July 1; 1940, Apr. 1; 1941, May 1; 1942—43, July 1 estimated; 1944, Apr. 1; 1945, Mar. 1; 1948-49, May 1; 1950, July 1; 1951, Feb. 1; 1952, Sept. 1, 1951; 1953, Sept. 1, 1952; 1954, Oct. 1, 1953; 1955, Dec. 1, 1954; 1956, May 1; 1957 to present, July 1.

[3] No support program was in effect.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Not available.

Soybeans

TABLE 21.—*Soybeans: Average price-support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1941 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Dollars per bushel*	*Dollars per bushel*
1941	81	1.05	1.55
1942	111	1.60	1.61
1943	114	1.80	1.81
1944	125	2.04	2.05
1945	123	2.04	2.08
1946	104	2.04	2.57
1947	90	2.04	3.33
1948	90	2.18	2.27
1949	90	2.11	2.16
1950	80	2.06	2.47
1951	90	2.45	2.73
1952	90	2.56	2.72
1953	90	2.56	2.72
1954	80	2.22	2.46
1955	70	2.04	2.22
1956	75	2.15	2.18
1957	69	2.09	2.07
1958	69	2.09	2.00
1959	64	1.85	1.96
1960	64	1.85	2.13
1961	80	2.30	2.28
1962	76	2.25	2.34
1963	75	2.25	2.51
1964	74	2.25	2.62
1965	74	2.25	2.54
1966	78	2.50	2.75
1967	76	2.50	2.49
1968	74	2.50	2.43
1969	62	(3) 2.25	2.35
1970	60	2.25	2.85
1971	56	2.25	3.03
1972	54	2.25	4.37
1973	45	2.25	5.68
1974	37	2.25	(4)
1975(5)	....	....	(4)

[1] Method of support; 1941—46, loans; 1947—49, loans, purchases, and purchase agreements; 1950—63, loans and purchase agreements; and 1964—73, loans and purchases. Support was mandatory during 1942—49, 1957, and 1959; permissive in all other years.

[2] Based on parity as of the following dates: 1941—50, Sept. 1; 1951, Feb. 1; 1952, Dec. 1, 1951; 1953, Oct. 1, 1952; 1954, Jan. 1; 1955, Mar. 1; 1956, Feb. 1; 1957—64, Oct. 1; and 1965—73, Sept. 1. Percentage shown for 1941 was computed from the estimated comparable price; percentages shown for 1942—49 were computed as percentages of the comparable prices.

[3] Base grade for soybeans through 1968, #2; for 1969—74, #1.

[4] Not available.

[5] No support level.

Sorghum Grain

TABLE 22.—*Sorghum grain: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1940 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]: Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1]: Average support level	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Dollars per hundred-weight*	*Dollars per hundred-weight*
1940	35	0.54	0.87
1941	46	.71	1.03
1942	55	.98	1.41
1943	78	1.52	2.04
1944	83	1.70	1.63
1945	79	1.65	2.14
1946	80	1.72	2.50
1947	76	2.12	3.27
1948	77	2.31	2.29
1949	70	2.09	2.02
1950	65	1.87	1.88
1951	75	2.17	2.36
1952	80	2.38	2.82
1953	85	2.43	2.36
1954	85	2.28	2.25
1955	70	1.78	1.74
1956	76	1.97	2.05
1957	70	1.86	1.74
1958	69	1.83	1.78
1959	60	1.52	1.53
1960	61	1.52	1.49
1961	78	1.93	1.80
1962	77	1.93	1.82
1963	80	(3) 2.00	1.74
1964	82	(3) 2.00	1.88
1965	81	(3) 2.00	1.76
1966	80	(3) 2.05	1.82
1967	83	(3) 2.14	1.77
1968	81	(3) 2.14	1.70
1969	77	(3) 2.14	1.91
1970	73	(3) 2.14	2.04
1971	71	(3) 2.21	1.89
1972	71	(3) 2.39	2.45
1973	66	(3) 2.61	3.84
1974	41	1.88	(4) 5.46
1975	(4) 35	1.88	(5)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Supported by loans 1940—46; 1947—62 by loans and purchases; 1963—73, loans, purchases and payments; 1974—75, loans, purchases, and a target level of $1.31 on production from allotment.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1940—46, Mar. 1; 1947—49, May 1; 1950, July 1; 1951, Feb. 1; 1952, Sept. 1, 1951; 1953, Sept. 1, 1952; 1954, Oct. 1, 1953; 1955, Dec. 1, 1954; 1956, May 1; and 1957 to present, Oct. 1.

[3] Includes prices support payments of 29 cents in 1963, 23 cents in 1964, 35 cents in 1965, 53 cents in 1966—70, 52 cents in 1971, 68 cents in 1972, and 82 cents in 1973.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Not available.

Tobacco, Burley

TABLE 23.—*Burley tobacco, type 31 (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1940 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1940	75	16.4	16.2
1941	85	20.0	29.2
1942	90	24.6	41.8
1943	90	27.0	45.6
1944	90	28.2	44.0
1945	90	29.0	39.4
1946	90	33.6	39.7
1947	90	40.3	48.5
1948	90	42.4	46.0
1949	90	40.3	45.2
1950	90	45.7	49.0
1951	90	49.8	51.2
1952	91	49.5	50.3
1953	91	46.6	52.5
1954	91	46.4	49.8
1955	91	46.2	58.6
1956	90	48.1	63.6
1957	90	51.7	60.3
1958	90	55.4	66.1
1959	90	57.2	60.6
1960	(3)	57.2	64.3
1961	(3)	57.2	66.5
1962	(3)	57.8	58.6
1963	(3)	58.3	59.2
1964	(3)	58.9	60.3
1965	(3)	59.5	67.0
1966	(3)	60.6	66.9
1967	(3)	61.8	71.8
1968	(3)	63.5	73.7
1969	(3)	65.8	69.6
1970	(3)	68.6	72.2
1971	(3)	71.5	80.9
1972	(3)	74.9	79.2
1973	(3)	78.9	92.9
1974	(3)	85.8	113.9

[1] Method of support: 1940—75, loans. Support was permissive in 1940, but mandatory in 1941—75 provided growers had not disapproved marketing quotas, or a poundage program after 1971.

[2] Based on parity prices as of Oct. 1. The percentage of parity shown for the 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955 crops—91 percent—represents the relationship between the "forward" price announced as a minimum support price, and the parity price on Oct. 1 at the start of the 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 marketing years.

[3] Under Public Law 89-12, price support was changed, removing it from any relationship to parity prices after 1959.

Tobacco, Dark Air-Cured

TABLE 24.—*Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35 and 36 (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1939 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1939	66	4.9	6.9
1940	75	6.2	7.5
1941	85	7.7	11.5
1942	90	9.5	14.7
1943	90	10.4	26.6
1944	90	10.8	22.7
1945	(3)	19.3	24.7
1946	(3)	22.4	22.4
1947	(3)	26.9	25.6
1948	(3)	28.3	28.4
1949	(3)	26.9	27.8
1950	(3)	30.5	23.2
1951	(3)	33.2	34.3
1952	(3)	33.0	31.6
1953	(3)	31.1	25.2
1954	(3)	30.9	34.3
1955	(3)	30.8	31.8
1956	(3)	32.1	34.0
1957	(3)	34.5	36.1
1958	(3)	34.5	38.4
1959	(3)	34.5	34.5
1960	(4)	34.5	37.4
1961	(4)	34.5	37.8
1962	(4)	34.8	36.2
1963	(4)	35.2	33.3
1964	(4)	35.5	37.0
1965	(4)	35.9	37.0
1966	(4)	36.6	37.3
1967	(4)	37.3	40.8
1968	(4)	38.3	47.4
1969	(4)	39.7	40.3
1970	(4)	41.4	46.0
1971	(4)	43.1	47.1
1972	(4)	45.2	50.3
1973	(4)	47.6	61.5
1974	(4)	51.8	77.1

[1] Method of support: 1939—44, loans and purchases; 1945—46, loans; 1947, loans and purchases; 1948—75, loans. Support was permissive in 1939—40, but mandatory in 1941—75 provided growers had not disapproved marketing quotas.
[2] Based on parity prices as of Oct. 1.
[3] Two-thirds of Burley support level.
[4] Under Public Law 89—12, price support was changed, removing it from any relationship to parity prices after 1959.

Tobacco, Fire-Cured

TABLE 25.—*Fire-cured tobacco, types 21—23*[1] *(a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1937 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support[2]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity[3]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1937	(4)	15.1	11.5
1938(5)	(5)	....	....
1939	60	6.2	10.6
1940	75	7.7	9.5
1941	85	9.6	14.1
1942	90	11.8	17.1
1943	90	13.0	23.4
1944	90	13.5	24.5
1945	(6)	21.8	31.5
1946	(6)	25.2	26.0
1947	(6)	30.2	29.5
1948	(6)	31.8	31.9
1949	(6)	30.2	29.8
1950	(6)	34.3	31.2
1951	(6)	37.4	40.0
1952	(6)	37.1	37.6
1953	(6)	35.0	33.8
1954	(6)	34.8	37.8
1955	(6)	34.6	37.3
1956	(6)	36.1	36.6
1957	(6)	38.8	36.8
1958	(6)	38.8	37.8
1959	(6)	38.8	38.2
1960	(7)	38.8	42.5
1961	(7)	38.8	40.0
1962	(7)	39.2	38.7
1963	(7)	39.6	36.8
1964	(7)	40.0	41.4
1965	(7)	40.4	42.9
1966	(7)	41.1	42.1
1967	(7)	41.9	45.2
1968	(7)	43.1	50.5
1969	(7)	44.6	48.9
1970	(7)	46.6	54.0
1971	(7)	48.5	60.0
1972	(7)	50.8	58.1
1973	(7)	53.5	72.4
1974	(7)	58.2	91.08

See footnotes on following page.

[1] From 1937 through 1949, fire-cured tobacco included type 24. Beginning in 1950, type 24 ceased to exist as a separately identified market type.

[2] Prior to the 1937 crop, CCC price support was limited to the acquisition, on June 30, 1936, from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of unredeemed loans made by RFC on the 1931 through 1935 crops of dark tobaccos (dark air-cured and dark fire-cured tobaccos). Support of 1937-crop prices was limited to dark-fired (type 22) tobacco.

Method of support: 1937, loans; 1939—44, loans and purchases; 1945—46, loans; 1947, loans and purchases; 1948—75, loans.

Support was permissive in 1937 and in 1939 and 1940, but mandatory in 1941—75 provided growers had not disapproved marketing quotas.

[3] Based on parity prices as of Oct. 1.

[4] Not determined.

[5] No support program was in effect.

[6] Three-fourths of Burley support level.

[7] Under Public Law 89—12, price support was changed, removing it from any relationship to parity prices after 1959.

Tobacco, Flue-Cured

TABLE 26.—*Flue-cured tobacco, types 11—14 (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1939 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]: Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1]: Average support level	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1939	75	15.4	14.9
1940	75	15.0	16.4
1941	85	19.6	28.1
1942	(3) 85	(3) 23.7	38.4
1943	90	27.6	40.2
1944	90	28.9	42.4
1945	90	29.7	43.6
1946	90	32.1	48.3
1947	90	40.0	41.2
1948	90	43.9	49.6
1949	90	42.5	47.2
1950	90	45.0	54.7
1951	90	50.7	52.4
1952	91	50.6	50.3
1953	92	47.9	52.8
1954	90	47.9	52.7
1955	91	48.3	52.7
1956	90	48.9	51.5
1957	90	50.8	55.4
1958	90	54.6	58.2
1959	90	55.5	58.3
1960	(4)	55.5	60.4
1961	(4)	55.5	64.2
1962	(4)	56.1	60.1
1963	(4)	56.6	58.0
1964	(4)	57.2	58.4
1965	(4)	57.7	64.6
1966	(4)	58.8	66.9
1967	(4)	59.9	64.2
1968	(4)	61.6	66.6
1969	(4)	63.8	72.4
1970	(4)	66.6	72.0
1971	(4)	69.4	77.2
1972	(4)	72.7	85.3
1973	(4)	76.6	88.1
1974	(4)	83.3	105.1

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Method of support: 1939—40, loans and purchases; 1941—75 loans. The program was permissive in 1939—40, but mandatory in 1941—75 provided growers had not disapproved marketing quotas, or an acreage poundage quota after 1965.

[2] Based on parity prices as of July 1. Percentages of parity shown for the 1952, 1953, and 1955 crops represent the relationships between "forward" prices and parity prices as of July 1.

[3] Figures shown for 1942 were revised to 90 percent of parity and 25.1 cents per pound, respectively, on Oct. 2, 1942, following approval of Public Law 729, 77th Congress.

[4] Under Public Law 89-12, price support was changed, removing it from any relationship to parity prices after 1959.

Tung Nuts

TABLE 27.—*Tung nuts: Average price support levels for oil and nuts and average prices received by farmers for nuts for crops of 1944 to 1974, inclusive*

Crop of —	Level of support per pound of oil	Level of Support for Nuts [1]		Season average price received by farmers per ton of nuts
		Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level per ton	
	Cents	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1944	36.0	(3) 140	100.00	102.00
1945	36.0	(3) 137	(4) 101.25	98.90
1946 (5)	....	....	....	96.90
1947	25.0	(6)	72.00	64.90
1948 (5)	....	....	....	49.10
1949	24.1	60	60.00	63.70
1950	25.1	60	63.00	111.00
1951	26.5	60	67.20	106.00
1952	26.5	62	67.20	79.80
1953	23.9	65	63.38	66.80
1954	21.2	60	54.96	59.40
1955	20.0	60	51.06	64.00
1956	21.0	65	53.76	53.40
1957	20.5	65	52.13	52.30
1958	21.0	65	53.89	53.20
1959	20.9	65	53.50	52.40
1960	20.9	65.7	53.50	62.50
1961	24.0	81.8	63.34	87.30
1962	24.0	80.9	63.34	122.00
1963	24.0	73.2	63.34	65.50
1964	24.0	72.8	63.34	61.70
1965	24.0	70	63.34	60.50
1966	24.0	67.9	63.34	57.90
1967	24.0	67	63.34	66.10
1968	24.3	65	64.22	67.00
1969	25.6	65	68.25	61.40
1970	26.4	65	70.85	66.60
1971	27.2	65	73.45	55.80
1972	27.6	65	74.75	57.40
1973	27.6	65	74.75	....
1974	29.5	65	80.60	....

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Prices were supported by the following methods: 1944 and 1947, purchases of oil from processors who paid support prices to producers for tung nuts, plus oil purchases from producers in 1947; 1945, purchases of oil from processors who had to agree to buy back the oil at 37 cents per pound and had to make an initial payment to producers of $81.00 per ton of nuts with additional payments to the extent that the oil sales price was over 30 cents per pound; 1949, purchase agreements for nuts and oil; 1950—63, purchase agreements for nuts and purchase agreements and loans for oil; 1964, purchases and loans for oil; and 1965—72, by loans for oil. Support was permissive through 1949 and mandatory thereafter on tung nuts.

[2] Percentage of parity prices as of the following dates: 1944—45, Nov. 1; 1949—51, Nov. 1; 1952, Aug. 1; 1953, Oct. 1; and 1954—72, Nov. 1.

[3] Computed using average support level and comparable price.

[4] Computed on the basis of a ceiling price for oil of 37.5 cents per pound.

[5] No support program was in effect.

[6] No calculation of the percentage of parity is available.

Wheat

TABLE 28.—*Wheat (a "basic" commodity): Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers for crops of 1938 to 1975, inclusive*

Crop of—	Level of support [1]		Season average price received by farmers
	Percentage of parity [2]	Average support level	
	Percent	*Dollars per bushel*	*Dollars per bushel*
1938	52	0.59	0.562
1939	56	.63	.691
1940	57	.64	.682
1941	85	.98	.944
1942	85	1.14	1.10
1943	85	1.23	1.36
1944	90	1.35	1.41
1945	90	1.38	1.49
1946	90	1.49	1.90
1947	90	1.84	2.29
1948	90	2.00	1.98
1949	90	1.95	1.88
1950	90	1.99	2.00
1951	90	2.18	2.11
1952	90	2.20	2.09
1953	(3) 91	2.21	2.04
1954	90	2.24	2.12
1955	82	(4) 2.08	1.98
1956	83	(4) 2.00	1.97
1957	80	(4) 2.00	1.93
1958	75	(4) 1.82	1.75
1959	77	(4) 1.81	1.76
1960	75	(4) 1.78	1.74
1961	76	(4) 1.79	1.83
1962	83	(4) 2.00	2.04
1963	80	2.00	1.85
1964	79	2.00	1.37
1965	78	2.00	1.35
1966	100	2.57	1.63
1967	100	2.61	1.39
1968	100	2.63	1.24
1969	100	2.77	1.25
1970	100	2.82	1.33
1971	100	2.93	1.34
1972	100	3.02	1.76
1973	100	3.39	3.96
1974	35	1.37	(5) 4.10
1975	(5) 29	1.37	(6)

See footnotes on following page.

[1] Method of support: 1938—46, loans; 1947—62 loans and purchases; 1963—73, loans plus payments; 1974—75, loans, purchases, and a target level of $2.05 on production from allotment.

[2] Based on parity prices as of July 1. Percentages shown for 1938 and 1939 are those announced at the time the support level was announced.

[3] The percentage of parity shown for the 1953 crop year—91 percent—represents the relationship between the "forward" price and the parity price as of July 1, 1953.

[4] Commercial area only; support outside commercial area was 75 percent of the rate that would reflect the U.S. average level.

[5] Preliminary.

[6] Not available.

Wool

TABLE 29.—*Wool: Average price support levels and average prices received by farmers, 1938—39 and 1943—74, inclusive*

Marketing year	Level of support [1]: Percentage of parity [2]	Level of support [1]: Average support level	Season average price received by farmers
	Percent	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1938	75	18.0	19.1
1939	78	18.0	22.3
1940—42(3)	....	....	....
1943	141	41.7	41.6
1944	135	42.4	42.3
1945	132	41.9	41.9
1946	129	42.3	42.3
1947	101	42.3	42.0
1948	94	42.3	49.2
1949	94	42.3	49.4
1950	90	45.2	62.1
1951	90	50.7	97.1
1952	90	54.2	54.1
1953	90	53.1	54.9
1954	90	53.2	53.2
1955	104	62.0	42.7
1956	103	62.0	44.3
1957	95	62.0	53.4
1958	88	62.0	36.4
1959	86	62.0	43.2
1960	83	62.0	42.0
1961	82	62.0	42.0
1962	84	62.0	47.7
1963	80	62.0	48.4
1964	80	62.0	53.2
1965	78	62.0	47.1
1966	76	65.0	52.1
1967	76	66.0	39.8
1968	77	67.0	40.5
1969	76	69.0	41.8
1970	76	72.0	35.5
1971	73	72.0	19.4
1972	70	72.0	35.0
1973	65	72.0	82.7
1974	59	72.0	59.1
1975	54	72.0	(4)

[1] Method of support: 1938 and 1939, loans; 1943—51, purchases (in 1950 and 1951, the program was inoperative—no purchases made); 1952—54, loans and purchases (purchases limited to pulled wool); and 1955—75, payments.

Support was permissive in 1938, 1939, and during 1943—46; in 1947, support was permissive to Apr. 15, no program was in effect from Apr. 15 to Aug. 15, and support was mandatory after Aug. 15. Support was mandatory during 1948—75.

[2] Based on parity prices as of the following dates: 1938 and 1939, Mar. 1; 1943—63, Apr. 1; and 1964—75, Jan. 1.

[3] No support program was in effect.

[4] Not available.

Table 30.—*Wheat Program Summary.*

Year	Number of farms partici-pating	Acreage allotment on farms partici-pating	National acreage allot-ment[1]	Acreage diversion on farms partici-pating	Payments, diversion	Marketing certificate payments
1960	(not available)		55,000,000	(none)		(none)
1961	(not available)		55,000,000	(none)		(none)
1962	777,714	41,183,000	55,000,000	10,699,000	$285,524,000	(none)
1963	409,890	25,023,000	55,000,000	7,161,000	163,394,000	$79,200,000[2]
1964	584,955	39,267,000	53,200,000	5,123,000	32,716,000	410,176,000
1965	819,535	43,465,000	53,300,000	7,185,000	36,882,000	472,338,000
1966	809,079	42,120,000	51,600,000	8,257,000	26,156,000	655,186,000
1967	769,295	56,887,000	68,200,000	(none)		727,053,000
1968	803,050	50,155,000	59,300,000	(none)		745,974,000
1969	953,318	45,243,000	51,600,000	11,097,000	71,612,000	784,336,000
1970	923,302	39,867,000	45,500,000	15,723,000	62,548,000	808,458,000
				Set-Aside Provision		
1971	1,011,954	18,122,000[3]	19,700,000[3]	13,500,000[4]		885,653,000
1972	976,338	18,314,000	19,700,000[3]	20,106,000	132,000,000	726,670,000
1973	1,053,360	17,783,000	18,700,000[3]	7,372,000	103,024,000	375,226,000
1974	Not Applicable		55,000,000	Not Applicable		
1975			53,500,000			

[1] 1964 and after includes the increase in small farm allotment authorized by law.
[2] Price support payments in 1963.
[3] Domestic allotment.
[4] Required set-aside.

TABLE 30.—*Wheat (Production, support price, average price, crop value, government payments)*

Crop Year	Produc-tion	National average support price[1]	Average price to Farmers	Farm value	Government payments
	(million bu.)	*(per bushel)*	*(per bushel)* *(per Bu.)*	*(million dollars)*	*(million dollars)*
1933	552.2	(none)	$0.744	$410.8	$93.8 Adjustment or
1934	526.1	"	.848	446.1	105.5 Conservation
1935	628.2	"	.831	521.9	115.0 Conservation
1936	629.9	"	1.02	645.5	43.4 Conservation
1937	873.9	"	.962	840.7	-
1938	919.9	$0.59	.562	516.6	50.1 Adjustment or
1939	741.2	.63	.691	512.4	137.6 Conservation &
1940	814.6	.64	.682	555.5	103.6 Parity
1941	942.0	.98	.944	889.6	107.3 Parity
1942	969.4	1.14	1.10	1,064.8	137.2 Parity
1943	843.8	1.23	1.36	1,148.8	140.4 Parity
1944	1,060.1	1.35	1.41	1,498.1	
1945	1,107.6	1.38	1.49	1,660.9	
1946	1,152.1	1.49	1.90	2,201.0	
1947	1,358.9	1.84	2.29	3,109.4	
1948	1,294.9	2.00	1.98	2,577.2	
1949	1,098.4	1.95	1.88	2,061.9	
1950	1,019.3	1.99	2.00	2,042.3	
1951	988.2	2.18	2.11	2,088.7	
1952	1,306.4	2.20	2.09	2,729.4	
1953	1,173.1	2.21	2.04	2,390.9	
1954	983.9	2.24	2.12	2,082.5	
1955	937.1	2.08	1.98	1,858.5	

TABLE 30.—*Wheat (Production, support price, average price, crop value, government payments)*—Continued

Crop Year	Production		National average support price			Average price to Farmers		Farm value	Government payments
	(million bu.)		*(per bushel)*		*(per bushel)*		*(per Bu.)*	*(million dollars)*	*(million dollars)*
1956	1,005.4		2.00			1.97		1,976.2	43.4 Acreage
1957	955.7		2.00			1.93		1,848.4	229.5 Reserve
1958	1,457.4		1.82			1.75		2,543.7	104.1 Soil Bank
1959	1,117.7		1.81			1.76		1,969.5	
1960	1,354.7		1.78			1.74		2,361.2	
1961	1,232.4		1.79			1.83		2,254.7	
1962	1.092.0		2.00			2.04		2,225.7	285.5 Diversion
1963	1,146.8	2.00a	.18b	1.82c		1.85	(2.03)g	2,125.3	242.6 Div. & pr.sup.
1964	1,283.4	2.00d	.70e	.25f	1.30c	1.37	(1.80)g	1,757.0	442.9 Diversion &
1965	1,315.6	2.00d	.75e	.30f	1.25c	1.35	(1.79)g	1,774.5	509.2 Certificates
1966	1,304.9	2.57d	1.32e	1.25c		1.63	(2.22)g	2,129.9	681.3 Certificates
1967	1,507.6	2.61d	1.36e	1.25c		1.39	(1.87)g	2,090.1	727.1 Certificates
1968	1,556.6	2.63d	1.38e	1.25c		1.24	(1.79)g	1,929.1	746.0 Certificates
1969	1,442.7	2.77d	1.52e	1.25c		1.25	(1.89)g	1,795.7	855.9 Div. & Certif.
1970	1,351.6	2.82d	1.57e	1.25c		1.33	(2.08)g	1,803.2	871.0 Div. & Certif.
1971	1,617.8	2.93d	1.63h	1.25c		1.34	(1.88)g	2,166.7	885.7 Certificates
1972	1,544.9	3.02d	1.34h	1.25c		1.76	(2.23)g	2,704.1	858.7 Div. & Certif.
1973	1,705.1	3.39d	0.68h	1.25c		3.96	(4.17)g	6,719.2	478.2 Div. & Certif.
1974*	1,793.3	2.05i		1.37c		4.32 j		7,723.3	None Div. or Deficiency
1975**	2025-2225	2.05i		1.37c					

* Preliminary
**Projected as of March 1975

See footnotes on following page.

Table 30.—footnotes

[1] For 1955 through 1963 crops, support outside the commercial area was 75 percent of the rate reflecting the U.S. average level.

a Total support.

b Price support payment.

c Loan rate.

d Support for wheat used for domestic food.

e Domestic marketing certificate value.

f Export marketing certificate value.

g Blended average price to program participants, reflecting national average price received by farmers and the marketing certificate value averaged for participants total production.

h The marketing certificate payment rate was the difference between the price received by farmers the first 5 months (July-November) of the marketing year and 100 percent of wheat parity on July 1. Eligible producers received preliminary payments equal to 75 percent of the estimated face value of the certificate as soon as practical after July 1.

i Established target price, guaranteed on production from allotment acreage.

j Preliminary season average price—national weighted average price received by farmers during the first 5 months of the marketing year (July-November) of $4.31 per bushel exceeded the established price of $2.05 per bushel; therefore, no payment was due.

TABLE 31.—*Feed Grain Program Summary.*

Year	Number of farms partici-pating	Base acreage on farms partici-pating	Acreage diverted or set-aside on farms partici-pating [a]	Payments Diversion	Price-support
		(acres)	*(acres)*	*(dollars)*	
1961	1,146,000	64,000,000	25,200,000	$781,900,000	
1962	1,250,000	68,100,000	28,200,000	843,800,000	
1963	1,195,000	72,600,000	24,500,000	462,900,000	$382,900,000
1964	1,243,000	73,500,000	32,400,000	889,300,000	282,000,000
1965	1,424,000	82,800,000	34,800,000	950,700,000	431,200,000
1966	1,404,000	78,900,000	34,700,000	709,400,000	585,800,000
1967	1,308,000	66,300,000	20,300,000	324,700,000	542,400,000
1968	1,427,000	72,100,000	32,400,000	740,500,000	628,300,000
1969	1,588,000	88,500,000	39,100,000	916,600,000	727,900,000
1970	1,538,000	87,300,000	37,400,000	770,800,000	738,900,000
			Set-Aside Acreage	*Set-Aside Payments*	
1971	1,691,000	91,200,000	18,200,000	—	1,060,000,000
1972	1,713,000	105,600,000	36,600,000	-	1,865,300,000
1973	1,871,000	114,055,000	9,420,000	-	1,170,842,000

[a] Corn and grain sorghum were included each year and barley in the 1962-through-1966, and 1969-70 and 1972-73 feed grain programs.

TABLE 31.—*Production and Use of Four Feed Grains (Corn, Grain Sorghum, Barley and Oats)*—Cont.

Crop-year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending carryover
	(million acres)	*(tons)*	*(million) tons)*	*(million tons)*	*(million tons)*	*(million tons)*	*(million tons)*
1960	127.5	1.22	155.5	132.8	12.7	145.5	85.0
1961	105.3	1.33	139.8	135.8	17.3	153.1	72.2
1962	101.9	1.39	141.7	132.9	16.8	149.7	64.4
1963	105.1	1.46	153.8	130.5	18.8	149.3	69.3
1964	97.1	1.38	134.2	127.5	21.6	149.1	54.8
1965	96.1	1.64	158.0	141.9	29.1	171.0	42.1
1966	97.9	1.62	159.0	142.2	22.0	164.2	37.2
1967	101.0	1.77	178.9	144.6	23.3	167.9	48.5
1968	97.3	1.75	170.5	150.7	18.4	169.1	50.2
1969	95.5	1.86	177.4	158.2	21.2	179.4	48.6
1970	99.3	1.61	160.1	155.2	20.7	175.9	33.2
1971	106.3	1.95	207.7	165.7	27.3	193.0	48.4
1972	94.0	2.13	199.9	173.2	43.1	216.3	32.4
1973*	102.4	2.00	205.0	171.0	44.4	215.4	22.2
1974**	100.7	1.64	165.1	136.2	37.2	173.4	14.4
1975***	102.6	2.11	216.9	161.9	42.2	204.1	27.7

* Preliminary
** Projected
***Projected as of March 1975.

TABLE 31. Cont.—*Corn (Production, support price, average price, crop value, government payments)*

Crop year	Production	National average support price	Average price to farmers[1]	Farm value[2]	Government payments
	(million bu.) (grain)	*(per bushel)*	*(per bu.)*	*(million dollars)*	*(million dollars)*
1933	2,104.7	$0.45	$0.494	$1,246.8	0
1934	1,146.7	.55	.802	1,181.5	$311.9-corn-hog
1935	2,001.4	.45	.632	1,506.3	176.9-corn-hog
1936	1,258.7	.55	1,035	1,571.9	0
1937	2,349.4	.50	.49	1,369.5	0
1938	2,300.1	.57	.469	1,239.6	61.0-conservation
1939	2,341.6	.57	.542	1,465.1	149.9-conservation
1940	2,206.9	.61	.601	1,518.7	129.8 & parity
1941	2,414.4	.75	.736	1,991.1	130.2 & parity
1942	2,801.8	.83	.894	2,813.8	188.1 & parity
1943	2,668.5	.90	1.08	3,328.5	129.5 & parity
1944	2,801.6	.98	1.03	3,353.2	
1945	2,577.4	1.01	1.23	3,651.9	
1946	2,916.1	1.15	1.53	5,028.3	
1947	2,108.3	1.37	2.16	5,082.7	
1948	3,307.0	1.44	1.28	4,675.1	
1949	2,946.2	1.40	1.24	3,666.0	
1950	2,764.1	[3]1.47	1.52	4,222.4	
1951	2,628.9	1.57	1.66	4,364.7	
1952	2,980.8	1.60	1.52	4,557.0	
1953	2,881.8	1.60	1.48	4,291.4	
1954	2,707.9	[3]1.62	1.43	3,872.4	
1955	2,872.9	[3]1.58	1.35	3,848.6	
1956	3,075.3	[3]1.50a 1.25b	1.29	3,967.3	170.2 Acreage
1957	3,045.4	[3]1.40a 1.10b	1.11	3,393.5	194.3 Reserve
1958	3,356.2	[3]1.36a 1.06b	1.12	3,755.6	280.4 Soil Bank
1959	3,824.6	1.12	1.05	4,013.1	
1960	3,906.9	1.06	1.00	3,928.8	
1961	3,597.8	1.20	1.10	3,939.0	645.4 Feed
1962	3,606.3	1.20	1.12	4,025.3	684.0 Grain
1963	4,019.2	1.25c .18d 1.07e	[4]1.11(1.19)	4,454.0	679.8 Program
1964	3,484.3	1.25c .15d 1.10e	[4]1.17(1.23)	4.064.2	926.2 Program
1965	4,102.9	1.25c .20d 1.05e	[4]1.16(1.24)	4,754.2	1,094.1 Program
1966	4,167.6	1.30c .30d 1.00e	[4]1.24(1.35)	5,171.0	1,028.0 Program
1967	4,860.4	1.35c .30d 1.05e	[4]1.03(1.13)	5,044.2	730.6 Program
1968	4,449.5	1.35c .30d 1.05e	[4]1.08(1.20)	4,825.6	1,165.8 Program
1969	4,687.1	1.35c .30d 1.05e	[4]1.16(1.28)	5,416.0	1,365.3 Program
1970	4,151.9	1.35c .30d 1.05e	[4]1.33(1.47)	5,514.4	1,228.1 Program
1971	5,641.1	1.35g .32i 1.05f	[4]1.08(1.24)	6,095.0	893.1 Program
1972	5,573.3	1.41h .40j 1.05f	[4]1.57(1.83)	8,732.7	1,468.9 Program
1973*	5,646.8	1.64k.32& .15j1.05f	[4]2.55(2.71)	14,401.8	909.7 Program
1974**	4,651.2	1.38l — 1.10f	[4]3.10(3.70)	16,329.5	—
1975***	6,072.0	1.38l — 1.10f	— —	—	—

* Preliminary
** Projected
***Projected as of March 1975 (see footnotes on page 223)

TABLE 31. Cont.—*Grain Sorghum (Production, support price, average price, crop value, government payments)*

Crop year	Production	National average support price	Average price to farmers	Farm value	Government payments
	(million bu.) (grain)	*(per cwt.)*	*(per cwt.)*	*(million dollars) (grain)*	*(million dollars)*
1940	85.8	$0.54	$0.87	$41.0	
1941	113.5	.71	1.03	62.3	
1942	109.7	.98	1.41	85.2	
1943	109.5	1.52	2.04	124.9	
1944	185.0	1.70	1.63	168.9	
1945	96.1	1.65	2.14	114.8	
1946	106.0	1.72	2.50	147.4	
1947	93.2	2.12	3.27	171.0	
1948	131.4	2.31	2.29	168.2	
1949	148.5	2.09	2.02	167.0	
1950	233.5	1.87	1.88	245.3	
1951	162.9	2.17	2.36	215.5	
1952	90.7	2.38	2.82	142.2	
1953	115.7	2.43	2.36	152.0	
1954	235.6	2.28	2.25	296.1	
1955	242.6	1.78	1.74	238.0	
1956	204.9	1.97	2.05	236.0	
1957	567.5	1.86	1.74	550.6	
1958	581.0	1.83	1.78	579.6	
1959	555.4	1.52	1.53	472.1	
1960	620.0	1.52	1.49	514.9	
1961	480.2	1.93	1.80	483.1	$136.5 Feed
1962	510.3	1.93	1.82	516.5	123.8 Grain
1963	585.4	2.00c .29d 1.71e	[4]1.74(1.92)	567.8	123.4 Program
1964	489.8	2.00c .23d 1.77e	[4]1.87(2.04)	512.0	184.4 Program
1965	672.7	2.00c .35d 1.65e	[4]1.76(1.96)	659.1	225.0 Program
1966	715.0	2.05c .53d 1.52e	[4]1.82(2.11)	729.6	219.9 Program
1967	755.3	2.14c .53d 1.61e	[4]1.77(2.04)	744.2	136.4 Program
1968	731.3	2.14c .53d 1.61e	[4]1.69(1.96)	690.6	203.1 Program
1969	729.9	2.14c .53d 1.61e	[4]1.91(2.18)	771.5	233.2 Program
1970	683.6	2.14c .53d 1.61e	[4]2.04(2.38)	780.1	236.9 Program
1971	875.8	2.21g .52i 1.73f	[4]1.88(2.18)	904.7	167.0 Program
1972	809.3	2.39h .68j 1.79f	[4]2.45(3.09)	1,107.7	289.3 Program
1973*	930.0	2.61k.54 & .25j1.79f	[4]3.84(4.18)	1,995.2	183.4 Program
1974**	628.1	2.341 — 1.88f	[4]5.45 —	1,917.8	—
1975***	905.0	2.341 — 1.88f	— —	—	—

* Preliminary
** Projected
***Projected as of March 1975 (See footnotes on page 223)

TABLE 31. Cont.—*Barley*

Crop year	Production	National average support price	Average price to farmers[1]	Farm value	Government payments
	(mil. bu.)	*(per bushel)*	*(per bu.)*	*(million dollars)*	*(million dollars)*
1940	311.3	$0.35	$0.393	$123.5	
1941	362.6	.45	.545	191.7	
1942	429.4	.55	.633	271.2	
1943	322.9	.75	.996	319.9	
1944	276.3	.85	1.01	280.4	
1945	267.0	.80	1.01	271.7	
1946	265.1	.83	1.38	360.8	
1947	281.9	1.03	1.73	478.9	
1948	315.5	1.15	1.16	363.3	
1949	237.1	1.09	1.06	246.3	
1950	303.8	1.10	1.19	357.6	
1951	257.2	1.11	1.26	319.8	
1952	228.2	1.22	1.37	308.0	
1953	246.7	1.24	1.17	283.8	
1954	379.3	1.15	1.09	408.8	
1955	403.1	.95	.92	369.8	
1956	376.7	1.02	.99	370.5	
1957	442.8	.94	.887	389.5	
1958	477.4	.93	.90	426.9	
1959	420.2	.77	.86	357.6	
1960	429.0	.77	.84	355.2	
1961	392.4	.93	.979	376.1	
1962	427.7	.93	.915	385.9	$35.9 Feed
1963	392.8	.96c .14d .82e	.897(0.946)[4]	350.0	42.6 Grain
1964	386.1	.96c .12d .84e	.953(0.979)[4]	365.1	60.6 Program
1965	393.1	.96c .16d .80e	1.02(1.06)[4]	399.6	62.6 Program
1966	392.1	1.00c .20d .80e	1.06(1.10)[4]	411.8	47.3 Program
1967*	373.7	.90[5]	1.01[5]	374.4	[5]
1968*	426.2	.90[5]	.921[5]	390.2	[5]
1969	427.1	1.03c .20d .83e	.885(0.941)[4]	377.9	46.0 Program
1970	416.1	1.03c .20d .83e	.973(1.03)[4]	400.4	44.7 Program
1971*	463.6	.81f	.993	458.7	[5]
1972	423.5	1.15h .32j .86f	1.21(1.45)[4]	507.2	107.2 Program
1973**	421.5	1.27k .26 & .12j .86f	2.13(2.29)	888.7	77.7 Program
1974***	308.1	1.131 — .90f	2.95 —	890.8	—
1975****	428.0	1.131 — .90f	— —	—	—

* Barley not included in the 1967, 1968 and 1971 feed grain programs
** Preliminary
*** Projected
**** Projected as of March 1975 (See footnotes on page 223)

TABLE 31—Cont.—*Footnotes*

[1] Tables 30 (Corn) and 34 (Barley) Feed Statistics through 1966 (S.B. NO. 410)

[2] Farm value based on production of all corn from 1933 through 1948 and on production of corn for grain only beginning in 1949.

[3] Commercial corn-producing area only. Level outside the commercial area was 75 percent of the level within the area, except in 1956 when it was 82.5 percent and 1957 when it was 70 percent of parity.

[4] Season average price including the price-support payment averaged to reflect total production. Program payments were not made in 1974.

[5] No payments for barley in 1967 and 1968. Barley not included in feed grain program in 1971.

a Support price for farmers who complied with acreage allotments.

b Support price for farmers who did not comply with acreage allotments.

c Total support.

d Price support payment.

e Price support loan. Rate for 1970 was $1.05 per bushel for average quality corn.

f Loan rate 1971-73 was $1.05 per bu. for average quality corn and for 1974-5 was $1.10.

g Participants in the 1971 feed grain program were guaranteed a national average of $1.35 a bushel on the production from half the corn base, and $2.21 a hundredweight ($1.24 a bushel) on half the grain sorghum base.

h Participants in the 1972 feed grain program were guaranteed a national average of $1.41 a bushel on the production from half the farm corn base, $2.39 a hundredweight ($1.34 a bushel) on half the farm grain sorghum base, and $1.15 per bushel on one half the barley base.

i Set-aside payments for diverting the specified percentage of the corn or grain sorghum base were to be equal to the difference between the national average price received by farmers during the first 5 months of the marketing year and the guarantee. Set-aside payments for a farm were calculated on half the feed grain base times the farm yield times the payment per bushel. Eligible producers received preliminary payments in July 1971 of 32 cents per bushel for corn and 29 cents per bushel for grain sorghum, multiplied by the yield established for the farm times one half the corn and grain sorghum base. Barley was not included in the 1971 feed grain program.

j Set-aside payments for the 1972 feed grain program, as specified by law, were to be calculated in the same manner as for 1971. Payments to eligible producers in the 1972 program, to be made as soon as practicable after July 1, were 40 cents per bushel for corn, 38 cents per bushel for grain sorghum, and 32 cents per bushel for barley, times the farm yield on one-half the feed grain base.

For 1973, the *10 percent set-aside provision* rate was 32 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents per bushel for grain sorghum and 26 cents per bushel for barley times the farm yield on one-half the feed grain base. The *0 percent set-aside provision* rate ws 15 cents per bushel for corn, 14 cents per bushel for grain sorghum and 12 cents per bushel for barley, times the farm yield on one-half the feed grain base.

k Participants in the 1973 feed grain program were guaranteed a national average of $1.64 a bushel on the production from half the farm corn base, $2.61 a hundredweight ($1.46 a bushel) on half the farm grain sorghum base, and $1.27 per bushel on half the barley base.

l Established target price, guaranteed on production from allotment acreage.

TABLE 32.—*Flue-Cured Tobacco*

Crop year	Production	National average loan level	Average price to farmers	Farm value
	(million lbs.)	*(cents per lb.)*	*(cents per lb.)*	*(million dollars)*
1940	760	15.0	16.4	124.3
1941	649	19.6	28.1	182.4
1942	812	23.7	38.4	311.7
1943	790	27.6	40.2	317.5
1944	1,087	28.9	42.4	461.5
1945	1,173	29.7	43.6	511.5
1946	1,352	32.1	48.3	653.4
1947	1,317	40.0	41.2	542.8
1948	1,090	43.9	49.6	541.0
1949	1,114	42.5	47.2	525.5
1950	1,257	45.0	54.7	688.3
1951	1,453	50.7	52.4	760.9
1952	1,365	50.6	50.3	686.7
1953	1,272	47.9	52.8	671.7
1954	1,314	47.9	52.7	692.4
1955	1,483	48.9	52.7	782.0
1956	1,422	48.9	51.5	732.6
1957	975	50.8	55.4	540.2
1958	1,081	54.6	58.2	628.8
1959	1,081	55.5	58.3	629.8
1960	1,251	55.5	60.4	755.9
1961	1,258	55.5	64.3	808.2
1962	1,408	56.1	60.1	846.1
1963	1,371	56.6	58.0	795.3
1964	1,388	57.2	58.5	811.8
1965	1,059	57.7	64.6	684.4
1966	1,108	58.8	66.9	741.6
1967	1,250(1)	59.9	64.2	810.8
1968	996(1)	61.6	66.6	653.5
1969	1,053	63.8	72.4	761.9
1970	1,178(1)	66.6	72.0	859.1
1971	1,076(1)	69.4	77.2	832.4
1972	1,022(1)	72.7	85.3	863.5
1973	1,155(1)	76.6	88.1	1,019.3
1974	1,240(1)	83.3	105.1	1,302.9
1975		93.2		

[1] Marketings

TABLE 32 (con't).—*Production and Use of Flue-Cured Tobacco*

Crop year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Domestic use	Exports	Ending carryover
	(thousand acres)	*(pounds)*	- *(million pounds)* -		*(million lbs.)*
1940	741.0	1,025	421	156	1,593
1941	717.6	905	492	291	1,459
1942	792.7	1,024	603	289	1,379
1943	842.8	938	625	355	1,189
1944	1,017.3	1,069	696	454	1,126
1945	1,078.7	1,088	667	485	1,147
1946	1,188.8	1,137	659	553	1,287
1947	1,161.2	1,135	695	359	1,550
1948	883.8	1,233	720	382	1,538
1949	935.4	1,191	729	439	1,484
1950	958.4	1,312	756	428	1,557
1951	1,110.1	1,309	777	502	1,731
1952	1,111.3	1,229	827	417	1,852
1953	1,021.8	1,245	778	431	1,915
1954	1,042.2	1,261	744	429	2,056
1955	990.7	1,497	728	553	2,258
1956	875.3	1,625	704	465	2,511
1957	662.7	1,471	737	441	2,308
1958	639.4	1,691	736	443	2,210
1959	693.3	1,559	766	419	2,106
1960	691.8	1,808	792	475	2,090
1961	698.5	1,801	782	485	2,081
1962	729.8	1,930	777	431	2,281
1963	694.5	1,975	768	498	2,386
1964	627.6	2,211	775	444	2,555
1965	562.3	1,883	752	423	2,439
1966	607.3	1,825	687	587	2,273
1967	610.3	2,070	688	533	2,302
1968	533.0	1,841	672	525	2,100
1969	576.8	1,825	646	535	1,972
1970	584.1	2,042	640	534	1,976
1971	525.8	2,050	663	480	1,910
1972	513.6	1,971	664	519	1,749
1973	575.1	2,011	703	598	1,607
1974	617.3	2,017			

TABLE 33.—*Burley Tobacco*

Crop year	Production	National average support price	Average price to farmers	Farm value
	(million lbs.)	*(cents per lb.)*	*(cents per lb.)*	*(million dollars)*
1940	376.6	16.4	16.2	60.9
1941	336.8	20.0	29.2	98.5
1942	343.5	24.6	41.8	143.7
1943	392.1	27.0	45.6	178.7
1944	590.6	28.2	44.0	259.7
1945	577.2	29.0	39.4	227.5
1946	614.0	33.6	39.7	243.6
1947	484.7	40.3	48.5	234.9
1948	602.9	42.4	46.0	277.4
1949	560.5	40.3	45.2	253.2
1950	499.0	45.7	49.0	244.5
1951	618.1	49.8	51.2	316.6
1952	650.1	49.5	50.3	327.0
1953	564.4	46.6	52.5	296.4
1954	667.6	46.4	49.8	332.7
1955	470.0	46.2	58.6	275.2
1956	506.4	48.1	63.6	322.1
1957	488.1	51.7	60.3	294.1
1958	465.5	55.4	66.1	307.7
1959	502.3	57.2	60.6	304.4
1960	484.7	57.2	64.3	311.5
1961	580.3	57.2	66.5	386.1
1962	674.9	57.8	58.6	395.4
1963	755.1	58.3	59.2	446.7
1964	619.8	58.9	60.3	373.8
1965	586.3	59.5	67.0	392.8
1966	586.7	60.6	66.9	392.5
1967	540.6	61.8	71.8	388.2
1968	563.4	63.5	73.7	415.1
1969	591.4	65.8	69.6	411.6
1970	560.5	68.6	72.2	404.9
1971	472.6	71.5	80.9	382.4
1972	(1) 590.3	74.9	79.2	476.2
1973	(1) 461.4	78.9	92.9	428.6
1974	(1) 609.0	85.8	113.8	693.0
1975		96.1		

(1) Marketings

TABLE 34.—*Peanuts*

Crop year	Production	National average support price*	Average price to farmers	Farm value
	(million lbs.)	*(cents per lb.)*	*(cents per lb.)*	*(million dollars)*
1941	1,475.2	4.35	4.66	68.7
1942	2,192.8	6.6	6.08	133.2
1943	2,175.4	7.1	7.12	155.0
1944	2,080.8	7.3	8.04	167.4
1945	2,042.2	7.5	8.27	168.9
1946	2,038.0	8.6	9.10	185.4
1947	2,181.7	10.0	10.1	220.2
1948	2,335.8	10.8	10.5	246.2
1949	1,864.8	10.5	10.4	193.5
1950	2,035.3	10.8	10.9	221.9
1951	1,658.9	11.528	10.4	173.2
1952	1,355.8	11.97	10.9	147.5
1953	1,574.2	11.88	11.1	174.7
1954	1,008.5	12.24	12.2	122.8
1955	1,548.3	12.24	11.7	182.0
1956	1,607.5	11.352	11.2	179.9
1957	1,435.5	11.07	10.4	148.9
1958	1,814.2	10.66	10.6	193.0
1959	1,523.2	9.675	9.56	145.8
1960	1,718.0	10.062	10.0	172.0
1961	1,657.1	11.05	10.9	181.5
1962	1,719.3	11.07	11.0	189.3
1963	1,942.1	11.2	11.2	217.8
1964	2,099.1	11.2	11.2	235.0
1965	2,389.6	11.2	11.4	272.4
1966	2,415.7	11.35	11.3	272.9
1967	2,477.3	11.35	11.4	282.1
1968	2,546.6	12.0125	11.9	303.7
1969	2,535.4	12.375	12.3	312.4
1970	2,979.5	12.75	12.8	382.5
1971	3,005.1	13.42	13.6	408.4
1972	3,274.8	14.25	14.5	475.4
1973	3,473.8	16.425	16.2	562.9
1974	3,667.6	18.3	17.9	653.7
1975		(1) 19.425		

* Prior to 1941, CCC made nonrecourse loans to peanut cooperatives to finance purchase, storage, and the diversion or sale of farmers' stock peanuts by cooperatives to facilitate a surplus removal program of the Department. These loan programs were in effect from 1937 through 1940.

[1] Preliminary

TABLE 35.—*Rice*

Crop year	Production	National average support price	Average price to farmers	Farm value	Government (2) payments
	(million cwt.)	*(per cwt.)*	*(per cwt.)*	*(million dollars)*	*(million dollars)*
1941	23.1	$2.04	$3.01	$69.6	$3.3 Conservation
1942	29.1	2.33	3.61	105.1	.5 & Parity
1943	29.3	(1)	3.96	116.0	.6
1944	31.0	(1)	3.93	121.6	
1945	30.7	2.82	3.98	122.1	
1946	32.5	(1)	5.00	162.6	
1947	35.2	3.76	5.97	210.3	
1948	38.3	4.08	4.88	186.7	
1949	40.8	3.96	4.10	167.2	
1950	38.8	4.56	5.09	197.4	
1951	46.1	5.00	4.82	222.3	
1952	48.2	5.04	5.87	282.9	
1953	52.8	4.84	5.19	274.1	
1954	64.2	4.92	4.57	293.0	
1955	55.9	4.66	4.81	268.5	
1956	49.5	4.57	4.86	240.3	1.3 Acr. Res
1957	42.9	4.72	5.11	219.5	14.9 Soil Bank
1958	44.8	4.42	4.68	209.4	12.0
1959	53.6	4.38	4.59	246.3	
1960	54.6	4.48	4.55	248.4	
1961	54.2	4.71	5.14	278.6	
1962	66.0	4.71	5.04	332.6	
1963	70.3	4.71	5.01	352.2	
1964	73.2	4.71	4.90	358.6	
1965	76.3	4.50	4.93	376.2	
1966	85.0	4.50	4.95	421.0	
1967	89.4	4.55	4.97	444.0	
1968	104.1	4.60	5.00	520.5	
1969	90.9	4.72	4.92	447.2	
1970	83.8	4.86	5.17	433.2	
1971	85.8	5.07	5.34	458.2	
1972	85.4	5.27	6.73	574.9	
1973	92.8	6.07	13.78	1,278.9	
1974	114.1*	7.54*	10.78*	1,230.3*	

(1) Support was mandatory at 90 percent of parity, but since prices were well above support, loan rates were not announced.

(2) Conservation payments were made to rice producers amounting to $9.6 million in 1935, $2.6 million in 1936, $2.8 million in 1937, and $2.0 million in 1938, and conservation and parity payments amounting to $3.3 million in 1939 and $2.2 million in 1940.

* Preliminary

TABLE 36.—*Upland Cotton: Summary of Basic Data*

Crop year	Acreage allotment[1]	Planted acreage	Harvested acreage	Yield per harv. acre	Production	Imports and city crop	Domestic use	Exports	Ending carry-over[7]	Support price Middling 1-inch[8]			Average farm price	Value of prod.	Govt. payments	Crop year
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	lbs/ac.	1,000 bales*	1,000 bales*	1,000 bales*	1,000 bales*	1,000 bales*	cents per pound			cents/lb	mil. dol.	million dollars	
1933	—	[3]40,222	29,357	213	12,654	37	5,583	7,530	7,672		10.00		10.17	662	181.0 Consepv. ar.	1933
1934	—	27,832	26,838	172	9,458	35	5,266	4.767	7,150		12.00		12.36	594	115.2 Adjustment	1934
1935	—	28,024	27,470	185	10,403	88	6,262	5,971	5,360		10.00		11.08	588	120.4 Adjustment	1935
1936	—	30,589	29,717	200	12,123	171	7,850	5,433	4,447		—		12.34	764	126.7 Con. & Par.	1936
1937	—	34,069	33,602	270	18,237	113	5,691	5,595	11,492		9.00		8.40	795	68.7 Conser.	1937
1938	27,493	24,974	24,202	236	11,598	83	6,783	3,325	12,993		8.90		8.58	512	265.6 Con & Par.	1938
1939	27,863	24,642	23,764	238	11,452	93	7,705	6,191	10,509		8.75		9.06	534	215.0 Con & Par.	1939
1940	27,545	24,802	23,793	252	12,261	119	9,629	1,111	12,099		9.40		9.83	617	198.3 Con & Par.	1940
1941	27,399	22,992	22,100	232	10,433	156	11,030	1,124	10,569		14.42		16.95	906	184.9 Con & Par.	1941
1942	27,281	23,109	22,421	272	12,363	26	10,937	1,480	10,578		17.42		18.90	1,205	80.2 Conserv.	1942
1943	27,204	21,758	21,471	254	11,069	51	9,827	1,138	10,612		19.51		19.76	1,123	74.2 Conserv.	1943
1944	—	20,206	19,602	299	11,831	92	9,454	2,006	11,068		21.33		20.72	1,266		1944
1945	—	18,085	17,022	254	8,809	245	9,056	3,613	7,272		21.39		22.51	1,014		1945
1946	—	18,635	17,581	236	8,515	133	9,881	3,544	2,456		24.68		32.63	1,409		1946
1947	—	21,784	21,328	267	11,556	141	9,204	1,960	3,036		28.19		31.92	1,892		1947
1948	—	23,572	22,907	311	14,577	88	7,694	4,746	5,241		31.49		30.38	2,259		1948
1949	—	28,277	27,434	282	15,905	119	8,732	5,771	6,781		30.03		28.57	2,304		1949
1950	21,554	18,761	17,740	269	9,848	96	10,357	4,108	2,196		30.25		39.90	1,985		1950
1951	—	29,288	26,885	270	15,030	66	9,116	5,515	2,741		32.36		37.69	2,846		1951
1952	—	27,957	25,814	280	14,861	103	9,358	3,048	5,511		32.41		34.17	2,570		1952
1953	—	26,778	24,249	324	16,253	92	8,476	3,760	9,570		33.50		32.10	2,632		1953
1954	21,379	20,015	19,217	341	13,578	94	8,730	3,445	11,028		34.03		33.52	2,288		1954
1955	18,113	17,947	16,887	417	14,501	98	9,085	2,194	14,399		34.55		32.27	2,368		1955
1956	17,391	17,033	15,574	408	13,102	93	8,496	7,540	11,269		32.74		31.63	2,097	26.4 Acr. Res.	1956
1957	17,585	14,226	13,477	387	10,801	155	7,900	5,707	8,615		32.31		29.46	1,603	152.4 Soil Bank	1957
1958	17,555	12,299	11,773	465	11,353	102	8,594	2,766	8,733		35.08		33.09	1,891	269.4 Soil Bank	1958
1959	[2]16,310a 17,346b	15,765	15,051	461	14,446	98	8,879	7,178	7,404	[2]34.10a	28.40b		31.56	2,286		1959
1960	[2]16,310a 17,554b	16,017	15,249	446	14,199	105	8,131	6,625	7,090	[2]32.42a	26.63b		30.08	2,136		1960
1961	18,458	16,526	15,575	438	14,263	132	8,783	4,906	7,741		33.04		32.80	2,338		1961
1962	18,102	16,197	15,475	456	14,754	122	8,258	3,348	11,016		32.47		31.74	2,341		1962
1963	16.250	14,699	14,072	516	15,129	156	8,468	5,661	12,125		32.47		32.02	2,428		1963
1964	16,200	14,725	13,948	517	15,031	106	9,019	4,038	14,033	[9]30.00a	3.50b	33.50c	29.62	2,230	39.3 Pr. Sup.	1964
1965	16,200	14,075	13,538	527	14,850	118	9,356	2,936	16,574	29.00a	4.35b	33.35c	28.03	2,086	69.3 Pr. Sup.	1965
1966	16,200	10,269	9,475	480	9,491	79	9,350	4,656	12,280	21.00a	9.42b	30.42c	20.64	981	774.0 Divers.,	1966
1967	16,200	9,381	7,931	446	7,370	88	8,854	4,161	6,258	20.25a	11.53b	31.78c	25.39	938	935.0 Sm. Farm &	1967
1968	16,200	10,844	10,092	516	10,838	78	8,116	2,723	6,366	20.25a	12.24b	32.49c	22.02	1,197	783.5 Pr. Sup.	1968
1969	16,200	11,805	10,976	433	9,860	70	7,879	2,753	5,653	20.25a	14.73b	34.98c	20.94	1,040	823.2 Sm. Farm &	
1970	17,150	11,869	11,086	439	10,055	51	7,970	3,726	4,189	20.25a	16.80b	37.05c	21.86	1,110	914.9 Pr. Sup.	1970
1971	11,500	12.253	11,370	438	10,379	83	8,082	3,378	3,238	[10]19.50a	15.00b	35.00c	28.07	1,399	819.4 Set-Aside	1971
1972	11,500	13,903	12,888	507	13,608	32	7,670	5,306	3,998	19.50a	15.00b	35.85c	27.20	1,778	808.8 & Sm. Farm	1972
1973	10,000	12,416	11,912	519	12,880	47	7,384	6,107	3,799	19.50a	15.00b	41.52c	44.60	2,755	713.5	1973
1974	11,000	[4]14,191	[5]12,944	[5]438	[5]11,800	[5]55	[5]6,200	[5]4,000	[5]5,405	[11]25.26a	b	38.00c				1974
1975	11,000															

*Running bales through 1970; 480 pound net weight bales thereafter.

Table 36.—Cont.— *Upland Cotton*

[1] Allotments & quotas first became effective in 1938. They were suspended on July 10, 1943, and were not in effect again until 1950, then were suspended again for 1951, 1952, and 1953. Includes the national allotment plus
(a) 3,498,910 acres for 1954 provided by emergency legislation.
(b) 63,224 acres for 1958 and 94,159 acres for 1959 required to establish State allotments equal to 99 percent of the previous years State allotment and
(c) a national reserve for establishing minimum farm allotment of 100,000 acres for 1957 and 1958, 310,000 acres for 1959 and 1960, 60,000 acres for 1961, 100,000 acres for 1962, 250,000 acres for 1963, 200,000 acres for 1964 through 1969, and 150,000 acres for 1970. Reflects the national base acreage allotment for 1971 through 1975 when no quotas in effect.

[2] In 1959 and 1960 producers could elect to (a) plant within their regular allotment and receive support at full level (not less than 80 percent of parity), or (b) increase their acreage as much as 40 percent over the regular allotment and receive support at a level 15 percent of parity less than under Choice A.

[3] Acreage in cultivation on July 1 for 1933 through 1943.

[4] Estimate as of August 1974 Crop Production Report.

[5] Preliminary estimates as of December 1974.

[6] City crop includes rebaled samples, sweepings and pickings from cotton damaged by fire, weather, etc.

[7] Adjusted to a cotton marketing year basis, August 1 - July 31.

[8] Prior to 1961 support was based on ⅞-inch Middling cotton. All support prices have been converted to Middling 1-inch to make them comparable. Purchases were also used to support prices in 1944, 1945, 1959 and 1960; purchase agreements were used in addition to loans in 1952. Price support was permissive during 1933-35 and in 1937, but was mandatory from 1938 on. In addition to loans, payments have been made directly to producers from 1964 on. Prices were supported through loans for all years except 1936.

[9] 1964 through 1970 crops
(a) Price support loan - available on entire production within the allotment.
(b) Price support payment - available on domestic allotment (67 percent of total allotment in 1964, 65 percent in 1965 through 1970).
(c) Total support on domestic allotment.

[10] 1971 through 1973 crops
(a) Loan rate—available on total production to participants. Loan rate is for Middling 1-inch, micronaire 3.5 through 4.9, net weight at average location. Previously loans were on a gross weight basis.
(b) Preliminary minimum payment rate—available on full base acreage allotment.
(c) Total guarantee—Must equal larger of 35 cents or 65 percent of parity as of beginning of marketing year. Aug.-Dec. average spot market price plus payment cannot be less than total guarantee.

[11] 1974 and 1975 crops
(a) Preliminary loan rate available on total production to participants. Loan rate is for Middling 1-inch, micronaire 3.5 through 4.9, net weight at average location.
(b) Payment rate will be the amount by which the target price exceeds the higher of the loan rate or the average market price received by farmers during the calendar year in which the crop was planted.
(c) Target price or total guarantee.

TABLE 37.—*Extra Long Staple Cotton: Summary of Basic Data*

Crop year	Acreage allotment	Planted acreage [1]	Harvested acreage	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Imports	Domestic use	Exports	Ending carry-over [5]	National average support price [7]			Average farm price	Value of production	Government payments	Total cotton income
	1,000 acres			*lbs/ac.*		*1,000 bales**					*¢/lb.*		*¢/lb.*		*1,000 dollars*	
1933		26	26	184	19.7	117.4	0.5	71.2					20.9	998		
1934		28	28	247	14.1	72.4	95.4	0.2	58.2				21.8	1,533		
1935		39	39	229	17.8	67.0	89.6	0.2	49.7				21.6	1,914		
1936		38	38	230	18.5	77.6	99.7	0.2	52.1				27.7	2,436		
1937		21	21	269	15.0	44.8	56.6	0.1	41.7				24.5	1,358		
1938		44	44	234	24.8	48.8	75.0	0.2	39.2				19.6	1,920		
1939		41	41	323	29.0	68.8	79.1	0.4	55.1				22.4	2,896		
1940		68.6	68.3	233	37.3	68.5	92.7	0.4	67.2				30.5	4,782		
1941		138.3	136.1	211	61.4	95.9	140.1	1.0	71.5				32.0	9,142		
1942		192.9	180.7	200	74.7	142.0	163.1	0	78.6		[8]43.25		43.7	15,790		
1943		141.7	139.0	210	60.0	77.8	116.5	0.1	131.5		39.14 [7]49.83		46.6	13,636		
1944		14.7	14.7	289	8.6	97.9	113.5	0.3	95.6		39.14		44.8	1,901		
1945		6.6	6.6	299	4.1	97.9	107.4	0	54.1		39.47		42.5	838		
1946		3.1	3.1	394	2.4	171.2	143.7	0	74.6		45.89		45.8	551		
1947		1.5	1.5	395	1.2	122.2	150.7	3.0	44.3		53.31		61.0	355		
1948		4.0	4.0	434	3.5	105.0	100.9	0.6	45.8		58.37		61.3	1,081		
1949		5.6	5.6	346	3.9	152.8	119.4	0	65.0		56.01		56.8	1,118		
1950		104.6	103.2	298	62.2	121.2	152.4	[6]	82.4		No support		67.7	20,838		
1951		65.4	63.8	354	46.0	46.1	79.5	[6]	48.3		[8]104.00		99.4	22,578		
1952		108.2	106.8	425	93.5	132.5	103.1	[6]	93.7		[8]107.00		104.0	47,207		
1953		94.3	92.1	340	64.5	92.1	100.7	[6]	158.4		74.52		73.7	23,126		
1954	41.3	36.8	34.2	589	40.9	98.4	111.6	0.4	176.9		65.53		65.2	13,145		
1955	46.2	43.7	41.1	500	41.5	85.9	124.9	20.3	129.8		55.32		53.9	11,073		
1956	45.3	43.7	41.3	583	49.1	93.1	112.2	57.9	53.3		56.70		65.3	15,719		
1957	89.4	84.5	80.8	485	79.7	44.6	99.4	9.7	121.7		59.75		56.9	22,305		
1958	83.3	79.6	76.2	525	81.9	85.5	109.1	23.5	152.3		54.00		54.0	21,593		
1959	70.8	67.9	65.9	513	69.1	83.2	137.3	4.2	154.4		52.95		54.3	18,345		
1960	64.8	62.7	60.2	535	66.0	85.7	148.1	7.4	138.3		53.07		55.1	17,749		
1961	63.7	61.9	59.4	503	61.0	84.2	170.6	7.1	90.4		53.18		60.4	18,066		
1962	100.3	96.3	93.6	576	109.8	82.1	160.6	2.7	199.6		53.18		53.9	29,047		
1963	149.9	143.8	139.8	562	161.2	80.4	140.7	1.6	253.2		53.18		52.6	41,361		
1964	112.5	110.3	107.1	536	116.7	82.7	152.3	21.2	257.9		49.25		49.1	28,193		
1965	77.8	77.3	74.8	563	85.6	87.6	140.9	5.7	288.5		49.25		48.1	20,264		
1966	81.4	80.1	78.0	447	71.2	75.7	135.0	12.9	253.8		49.25		48.7	16,961		
1967	70.5	68.5	66.4	502	68.3	91.5	127.5	44.3	190.7		47.00		47.9	15,990		
1968	70.5	68.4	67.0	565	78.2	29.7	126.3	8.5	155.3	[9]40.00a	8.69b	48.69c	40.7	15,416	3,285	18,701
1969	79.7	77.6	75.3	493	76.8	21.8	111.6	14.9	107.4	40.00a	8.88b	48.88c	40.4	15,027	3,300	18,327
1970	78.4	75.9	74.5	369	57.1	25.6	97.8	11.8	62.5	40.50a	9.29b	49.79c	43.3	11,886	2,565	14,451
1971	117.8	102.3	101.0	466	98.1	30.2	95.1	6.9	73.9	38.40a	12.69b	51.09c	44.8	21,120	4,558	25,678
1972	117.8	98.0	95.8	480	95.8	11.3	99.2	1.3	59.6	38.50a	12.85b	51.35c	44.9	20,657	4,745	25,402
1973	117.7	84.6	83.1	451	78.1	21.5	87.6	12.0	52.0	38.20a	16.01b	54.21c	107.0	40,015	5,018	45,033
1974	117.7	[2]87.2	[3]80.3	[3]456	[3]77.3	[4]20.0	[4]75.0	[4]15.0	[4]49.0	49.72a	10.86b	60.58c				
1975	91.2									67.74a	6.36b	74.10c				

See footnotes on following page

[1] Acreage in cultivation on July 1 for 1933 through 1943.
[2] July 1974 Crop Production Report.
[3] December 1974 Crop Production Report.
[4] Preliminary Estimates.
[5] Adjusted to a cotton marketing year basis, August 1 - July 31, based on Census Bureau data.
[6] Less than 50 bales.
[7] Average for all qualities.
[8] Purchase rate for Grade No. 2, 1½-inch staple.
[9] 1968 through 1975 crops:
(a) Price support loans.
(b) Price support payment.
(c) Total support.

TABLE 38.—*Dairy*

Year	Marketing year April 1 - March 31					Fiscal year July 1 - June 30
	Manufacturing milk					
	Support level					
	Price per cwt.	Percentage of parity equivalent	Average price per cwt. received by farmers	Total milk production	USDA net market removals (milk equiv.) [1]	Net expenditures on dairy price support and related programs [2]
	dollars	*percent*	*dollars*	*billion lbs.*	*billion lbs.*	*million dollars*
1951-52	3.60	86	3.97	114.3	(3)	9.1
1952-53	3.85	90	4.00	116.5	3.6	300.0
1953-54	3.74	89	3.46	121.8	11.3	474.4
1954-55	3.15	75	3.15	121.7	5.1	257.4
1955-56	3.15	80	3.19	124.4	5.1	284.2
	3.15	82				
1956-57	(4)3.25	84	3.31	124.7	5.1	331.1
1957-58	3.25	82	3.28	124.3	6.8	360.0
1958-59	3.06	75	3.16	123.2	3.5	231.3
1959-60	3.06	77	3.22	122.7	3.4	218.2
	3.06	76				
1960-61	(5)3.22	80	3.30	123.2	3.3	281.3
	(6)3.40	85				
1961-62	3.40	83	3.38	126.3	11.2	612.0
1962-63	3.11	75	3.19	125.8	8.8	485.5
1963-64	3.14	75	3.24	126.2	7.5	379.1
1964-65	3.15	75	3.29	126.9	8.2	333.7
1965-66	3.24	75	3.45	122.2	2.9	68.6
	3.50	78				
1966-67	(7)4.00	89	4.11	119.8	2.7	317.4
1967-68	4.00	87	4.07	118.2	7.0	364.2
1968-69	4.28	89	4.30	116.6	4.8	327.3
1969-70	4.28	83	4.55	116.2	4.4	290.9
1970-71	4.66	85	4.76	117.4	7.1	421.8
1971-72	4.93	85	4.91	119.3	6.6	338.2
1972-73	4.93	79				
	(8)5.29	85	5.22	119.0	5.0	152.8
1973-74	5.29	75				
	(9)5.61	80	6.95	114.8	0.7	70.9
1974-75	6.57	81				
	(10)7.24	89	6.88	(11)115.5	2.4	
1975-76	7.24	79				

[1] Price Support, Section 32, Section 709 and Section 4(a) purchases (delivery basis) of butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, evaporated milk, and dry whole milk, plus exports on which CCC issued PIK certificates, less CCC sales for unrestricted use. [2] Net expenditures to CCC, plus P.L. 480 export program costs and Section 32 expenditures. Through 1964-65, includes costs of military milk program, and from 1962-63 through 1965-66, the Payment-in-Kind export program. Includes costs of dairy products bought at market prices under Section 709 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 in 1966-67, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73. [3] Less than 50 million pounds. [4] Effective April 18, 1956. [5] Effective Sept. 17, 1960. [6] Effective Mar. 10, 1961. [7] Effective June 30, 1966. [8] Effective Mar. 15, 1973. [9] Effective Aug. 10, 1973. [10] Effective Jan. 4, 1975. [11] Preliminary.

Table 38 (con't).—*CCC announced purchase prices of butter, natural Cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk, by marketing years, 1951-52 to date*[1]

Marketing year April 1 March 31	Butter[2]	Cheddar cheese[3]	Nonfat dry milk			
			Spray[4]			
			Barrels and drums	100-lb. bags	50-lb. bags	Roller
			Cents per pound			
1951-52	66.0	36.0	15.0			13.0
1952-53	67.75	38.25	17.0			15.0
1953-54	66.5	37.0	16.0			14.0
1954-55						
Apr. 1-July 11	58.25	32.25	15.0			13.25
July 12-Nov. 3	58.25	33.25	16.0			14.25
Nov. 4-Mar. 31	58.25	33.25	16.0	15.15		14.25
1955-56	58.25	33.25	16.0	15.15		
1956-57						
Apr. 1-17	58.25	34.0	16.0	15.15		14.25
Apr. 18-Mar. 31	60.25	35.0	16.0	15.15		14.25
1957-58	60.5	35.0	16.0	15.15		14.0
1958-59	58.75	32.75	14.25	13.4		12.25
1959-60	58.75	32.75	14.25	13.4		12.25
60-61						
Apr. 1-Sept. 16	58.75	32.75	13.4	13.4		11.4
Sept. 17-Oct. 23	61.25	34.25	13.9	13.9		11.9
Oct. 24-Mar. 31	61.25	36.1	15.9	15.9		13.9
1961-62						
Apr. 1-July 17	61.25	36.1	15.9	15.9		13.9
July 18-Mar. 31	61.25	36.5	16.4	16.4		14.4
1962-63	58.75	34.6	14.4	14.4		([5])
1963-64	58.75	35.6		14.4		
1964-65	58.75	35.6		14.4		
1965-66	59.75	36.1		14.6		
1966-67						
Apr. 1-June 29	61.75	39.3		16.6		
June 30-Mar. 31	67.25	43.75		19.6		
1967-68						
Apr. 1-Aug. 18	67.25	43.75		19.6		
Aug. 19-Sept. 28	67.25	43.75		19.6		
Sept. 29-Mar. 31	67.25	43.75		19.6	19.85	
1968-69	67.25	47.0		23.1	23.35	
1969-70	68.5	48.0		23.1	23.35	
1970-71	70.75	52.0		23.1	27.2	

TABLE 38 (con't).—*CCC announced purchase prices of butter, natural Cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk, by marketing years, 1951-52 to date*[1]

Marketing year April 1 March 31	Butter [2]	Cheddar cheese[3]	Nonfat dry milk			
			Spray[4]			
			Barrels and drums	100-lb. bags	50-lb. bags	Roller
			Cents per pound			
1971-72	68.75	54.75			31.7	
1972-73						
Apr. 1-Mar. 14	68.75	54.75			31.7	
Mar. 15-Mar. 31	62.0	62.0			37.5	
1973-74						
Apr. 1-Aug. 9	62.0	62.0			37.5	
Aug. 10-Mar. 31	62.0	65.0			41.4	
1974-75						
Apr. 1-Jan. 3	62.0	70.75			56.6	
Jan. 4-Mar. 31	69.5	77.25			60.6	
1975-76	70.75	79.25			60.6	

[1] Prices for products in bulk containers at which CCC stood ready to buy all that was offered. Purchases on a bid basis were also made of limited quantities for specific program uses. [2] U.S. Grade A or higher. Announced prices at New York City and nearby areas. Prices at other locations were either specifically announced, or based on freight rates from specified locations. Beginning April 1, 1975, only the price at New York and nearby areas was announced. Prices for U.S. Grade B butter were 2 cents less than the Grade A price. After March 31, 1974, Grade B butter was no longer purchased. [3] U.S. Grade A or higher—standard moisture basis. [4] U.S. Extra Grade, not more than 3.5 percent moisture content. [5] Roller nonfat dry milk no longer purchased after March 31, 1962.

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