

IV. LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN FEEDING PROGRAMS

Many projects have been, and are being, launched to help close the nutritional gap among the less developed countries. United States agricultural production is being made to play an increasingly greater role. There are projects aimed at making our surplus wheat, cotton, and other crops available under concessional arrangements, at prices below domestic supports and for foreign currencies where dollars are not available. There are technical assistance projects that aim at helping the less developed agricultural countries improve their agricultural productivity. There are economic development projects for countries that are willing to accept and make use of our surplus wheat to supplement wage payments. There are projects in which we stand willing to donate some of our surplus feeds to assist persons to enter into feed processing operations and the production of livestock in order to help build up their own sources of animal protein. There are the additional food relief programs both to meet emergencies and to provide food to undernourished persons carried out by private voluntary relief agencies. These agencies in many countries are distributing food obtained from the CCC through schools and institutions and directly to families and individuals. Details of these activities will be available in the President's next report to Congress on Public Law 480 operations for July-December 1961.

The Outlook for closing the nutritional gap

In spite of all of these current and prospective efforts on our part and the agricultural programs planned by the recipient countries themselves, the USDA appraisal of the world's food balance are no real outlook for closing of the nutritional gap in the next 5 years. The dietary deficiencies of the diet-deficit countries not satisfied by projected production and consumption for 1966 appear to be practically the same as those estimated for 1962. For the five diet-deficit areas of Latin America, Africa, west Asia, Far East and Communist Asia, the estimates are as follows:

TABLE 5.—*Food deficits, in thousands of metric tons, in diet-deficit countries*

Food	Total		Excluding Communist Asia	
	1962	1966	1962	1966
Protein, in terms of nonfat dry milk.....	1,518	1,552	803	762
Protein, in terms of beans and peas.....	150	165	150	165
Other protein and calories in terms of wheat.....	29,357	29,308	26,647	26,058
Fat, in terms of vegetable oil.....	3,345	3,232	1,685	1,372

Source: Appendix tables 2 and 3.