

TABLE 6.—*Foreign donations and noncommercial sales of nonfat dry milk, 1959–60*

[Million pounds]

Calendar year	Donations	Noncommercial export sales	Total	Calendar year	Donations	Noncommercial export sales	Total
1949.....	-----	141	141	1956.....	401	49	450
1950.....	71	187	258	1957.....	521	63	584
1951.....	55	83	139	1958.....	540	45	594
1952.....	-----	20	20	1959.....	332	53	385
1953.....	80	99	179	1960.....	399	83	482
1954.....	186	143	329	1961 (estimated).....	-----	-----	(500)
1955.....	365	75	440	1962 (estimated).....	-----	-----	(600)

Source: Department of Agriculture.

The prospect of a limited expansion of donations of nonfat dry milk does not trace to the lack of opportunity for the voluntary agencies or to their inability to expand their operations. Rather, it is because of the prospect of limited production of nonfat dry milk and the creation of surpluses of butterfat if production of dry skim milk were additionally expanded. Total milk production is increasing at a very slow pace, the increase in production per cow being practically offset by the continuing decline in the number of cows. The USDA estimates that "at the present rate, the shift from marketing cream to marketing whole milk should about have run its course by 1965. Thus, the rate of increase in marketings of nonfat solids will slow approximately to that of total milk production."³

By 1966, the rising domestic demand for nonfat dry milk is likely to amount to about 9 pounds per capita compared with 7 pounds in 1961, to 4.1 in 1951, and to 2.5 in 1941. With total population increasing, total domestic demand in 1966 will probably be 35 to 40 percent greater than it is today. This would call for an increase of, say, 400 million pounds. Estimates of production over the next 5 years will not be sufficient to meet this increasing domestic demand. Consequently it is not possible to visualize greater foreign relief donations except at the expense of domestic consumers and probably higher costs per pound than the 16 to 18.5 cents now being paid by the CCC. Thus, there is little prospect of doubling the present volume of nonfat dry milk under the Food for Peace program, either in 1962 or by 1966.

We must therefore turn our attention to other possible sources of high-protein foods in both beverage and solid form for infants, pre-school children, and older persons. The interest in nutrition problems on the part of many Government and non-Government agencies, private food processing corporations, and nutrition experts has brought to the fore a number of new high-protein products and product mixes which can now be utilized to make immediate progress in greatly diminishing the nutrition gap. Protein inadequacy of staple foods for children and adults can now be corrected if special attention is given to the very recent developments in the production of high-protein crops, in the processing of high-protein foods, and in the results of nutrition experiments here and abroad.

³ See "Farm Production Trends, Prospects and Programs," USDA Bulletin 239, Agricultural Research Service, May 1961, p. 75.