

can agriculture in spite of the fact that we didn't get the guaranteed access we sought.

Pricing provisions will raise the world price floor from the current level by 23 cents a bushel. The "reference wheat" is No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, ordinary protein, gulf location. This increase gives U.S. wheat farmers additional price insurance. The current \$1.50 minimum under the existing International Wheat Agreement relates to about \$1.15 a bushel at the farm, whereas the new minimum of \$1.73 relates to \$1.38 at the farm. Obviously we have helped our farmers.

Food aid provisions of the agreement call for the industrialized countries to provide the less-developed countries 4.5 million metric tons a year. Helping the less-developed countries was one of the objectives of the Kennedy Round. I have mentioned that we reduced and eliminated duties on many of the products which they have to sell—this was a major contribution by the United States. The food aid provisions of the grains arrangement are another major contribution. Hopefully this program will form the nucleus of a larger and truly multilateral attack on hunger in the world. Moreover, because importing industrialized countries will furnish 1.9 million tons of the 4.5 million ton program as wheat or feed grains, our farmers should enjoy some expansion of their foreign commercial trade.

Let me point out in this connection that we set a new all-time record for commercial exports of wheat and wheat products in the marketing year that ended June 30, 1967. In that year we sold for dollars some 430 million bushels—94 million more than last year.

Our total wheat exports for the year are expected to be in the neighborhood of 735 to 740 million bushels—just about equal to our target. A decrease in Public Law 480 has been balanced by the increase in commercial sales.

All this is evidence to me that we are moving in the right direction. We prefer to sell for dollars whenever we can. The developing countries would prefer to buy their grain for dollars whenever they can. The sharp expansion of dollar sales shows that we can move—that we are moving—toward sounder trade patterns, greater self-help on the part of the developing nations, and increased sharing by other countries.

To my mind, the extent to which we expand food exports for dollars is one measure of our success in helping the developing countries meet their food problem. Conversely, an expanding need for Public Law 480 food, other than needs growing out of emergencies, should be cause for concern.

A negotiating conference to work out an International Grains Arrangement will be held in Rome on July 12. The new pact is expected to replace the existing International Wheat Agreement, substantive features of which will expire July 31, 1967.

Oilseed and related products

We did well on oilseeds. Japan cut the duty on soybeans by 54 percent, and on safflower seed by 50 percent. These are significant cuts. Japan's soybean trade had a value of \$154 million in 1964 and safflower seed \$22 million.

The United Kingdom completely eliminated its Commonwealth