

# **GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ASCS AND RELATED PROGRAMS**

- \* ***Production Adjustment***
- \* ***Price Support***
- \* ***Commodity Operations***
- \* ***Export Activities***
- \* ***Conservation and Land Use***

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

## FOREWORD

The purpose of this glossary is to familiarize the reader with terminology used in programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), and other selected Departmental operations that touch upon ASCS programs.

This is not a definitive glossary. The definitions given are not intended to state or to suggest the correct legal significance or meaning of any word or term.

Neither is this publication all-inclusive as to words and terms used in either ASCS programs or other Departmental operations.

Finally, terms and definitions included in this glossary are those in use, and in the connotation presented, as of August 15, 1969.

# A

AA & MQ: Acreage allotment and marketing quota.

Abandonment: Refusal to receive freight, so damaged in transit as to be worthless and render carrier liable for its value.

Abnormal Condition: Abnormal acreage in comparison with previous and subsequent operations, caused by such things as a wet or dry year, weed control problems, sickness, unable to rent farm until late in the season, etc.

Abnormal Weather Conditions: Weather conditions directly and adversely affecting the planting and replanting of cotton. These conditions must have:

A. Been of sufficient duration and intensity to prevent the seeding of cotton, and

B. Continued until the end of the normal planting season for the area.

Abstract (contract): A summary of a contract which would be sufficient for operating purposes. Information generally included would be contract parity and address, quantity, grade, or class, and packaging of commodity, point of delivery, delivery schedule, contract price and contract number. It would also include the announcement or regulation reference under the terms of which the contract was entered.

Acceptable Signature: The signature of a producer or other claimant which satisfies legal requirements with respect to the authority of such person to sign program forms and documents.

Acceptance: Receipt by the cosignee of a shipment thus terminating the common carrier liability.

Accredited Acreage (Beet Sugar & Mainland Cane Sugar Areas): The acreage of beets or sugarcane (within the farm's proportionate share, when applicable), which is harvested for sugar (and seed in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area) plus bona fide abandoned acreage. In the beet area it also includes approved prevented acreage on the farm for any year.

ACP and Comparable Practices Carried Out Without Federal Cost-Sharing: Cropland acreage established and maintained in vegetative cover (excluding trees) under the Agricultural Conservation Program or comparable practices carried out without Federal cost-sharing shall retain its cropland classification for the life span of the practice in writing and approved by the county committee. Such acreage shall be available for allotment diversion credit to the extent of the underplanted acreage of an allotment crop where needed to fully protect the allotment history for such crop. To qualify for cropland classification and allotment diversion credit, the following conditions shall be met:

1. Acreage must be in excess of the sum of the conserving base and diverted acreage requirements under other adjustment programs.
2. The producer must notify the county committee in the year in which the cover is established of his intent to establish such cover and divert acreage from an allotment crop except that the producer may notify the county committee in the year following the year in which cover is established in the case of diversion of winter wheat.
3. A request for preserving cropland and allotment acreage must be made in writing and must be approved by the county committee.
4. The practice must be carried out in accordance with good farming practices.

ACP Development Group: (State) ASC State Committee, State Director of Extension Service, SCS State Conservationist, and FS Official for farm forestry in the State, who as a group develop recommendations for conservation programs. Also, includes representative of State Governor under ALSCP. (County) County ASC Committee, SCS Technician, FS Representative, having jurisdiction of farm forestry in county, who as a group develop recommendations for county conservation programs.

Acquired Farm: A whole or part farm which is acquired by an agency. Also, a whole or part farm for which an impoundment of flowage easement is obtained by an agency.

Acreage Ceiling: A maximum limit on the total acres of cropland, feed grain bases, and wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice or peanut allotments in the community that may be placed under a program. The purpose of this limitation is to avoid serious adverse effects on the economy of the community or local trade area.

Acreage-Poundage Quota: Numeric allocation in acres and pounds.

Acreage-Poundage (Tobacco): A tobacco marketing quota program which controls production and marketing by limiting both the acreage for production and pounds for marketing to each individual producer.

Acreage Reserves: A portion of the National, State, or county allotment for a specified commodity withheld at such level as applicable, which may later be allocated under certain specific conditions to individual farms, and for establishing new farm allotments or bases.

Acres Per Animal Unit Month: The estimated number of acres necessary to provide forage for one animal for one month under proper use.

Actual Production: As applied to any acreage of:

Corn: The number of bushels that the county committee determines would be harvested as grain, if all corn on the acreage were so harvested.

Cotton, Rice, Peanuts: The actual average yield for the farm times the number of harvested acres.

Actual Sale: In the Emergency Feed Program, the act of selling which shall be deemed to have been completed when the farmer and the dealer have agreed on the kinds, quantities, and prices of designated surplus feed grains and approved mixed feeds, and when the total purchase price has been paid by the farmer to the dealer or charged by the dealer against the farmer.

Actual Yield (Rice): Total pounds of a commodity produced on a farm divided by the farm rice acreage.

Additional Diversion: The percentage of the feed grain base above the minimum, but not in excess of 50 percent, which may be diverted for payment under the annual feed grain program. For wheat, it is percentage of the allotment, but not in excess of 50 percent.

Adherent Planters (Hawaiian Sugarcane): A producer who has an adherent planter agreement with a plantation and who produces sugarcane in conjunction with the plantation. Such agreement is a supplement to the purchase agreement and provides for, among other things:

1. Subsistence advances per acre.
2. The bearing by the plantation of any production curtailment required by the Sugar Act.
3. The diversion of conditional payments on sugarcane marketed by planters. The adherent planter receives a flat rate per hundredweight of sugar produced from his cane while the plantation-producer receives the balance between such rate and the rate applicable to the entire farming unit.

Adjusted County Allotment (Cotton): County allotment less county reserve.

Adjusted Quota (Sugar): Individual area or county basic quotas as adjusted to reflect deficit prorations.

Adjusted State Allotment (Cotton): The State allotment less the State reserve and acreage pooled as a result of productivity adjustments of transferred farm cotton allotments.

Adjustment Payment: A payment made to a producer for compliance with the terms and conditions of a CAP or CCP agreement.

Administration Cane (Sugarcane): The sugarcane grown and owned by a processor.

Administrative Area (Rice): A portion of a State divided into two administrative areas for the purpose of establishing rice allotments on a "farm" or "producer" basis.

Administrative Location of a Farm: An imaginative location of a farm for the purpose of administering farm programs. If all land in a farm is located in one county, the farm shall be administratively located in such county. If the land in a farm is located in more than one county, the farm shall be administratively located in either of such counties as the county committee and the farmer agree. If there is no agreement, the farm shall be located in the county in which the principal dwelling is located or where the major portion of the farm is located, if there is no dwelling.

Administrative Variance: An amount within which the ASCS program acreage limit on a farm may be slightly exceeded and considered in full compliance with such limitation for all program purposes.

Advance Charge: The amount of freight or other charge on a shipment advanced by one transportation line to another, or to the shipper, to be collected from the consignee.

Advance Payment: A part or all of a payment made to a producer prior to the time that such payment has been earned by compliance with the terms and conditions of an agreement.

Aeration Unit: Fan and duct assemblies for equalizing moisture migration in grain stored in CCC-owned storage structures.

Agency for International Development (AID): Carries out, within the Department of State, nonmilitary U.S. foreign assistance programs in friendly underdeveloped countries and areas.

Aggregate Outstanding Balance - (FS & DE): The outstanding balances of all loans for farm storage or drying equipment made to the same applicant(s) under the current or prior program.

Agreed Valuation: The value of a shipment agreed upon in order to secure a specific rating and/or liability.

Agreed Weight: The weight prescribed by agreement between carrier and shipper for goods shipped in certain packages or in a certain manner.

Agreement (Marketing Quota and Acreage Allotment): A long-term agreement or contract under which a producer receives adjustment and cost-share payments for diverting cropland from the production of row crops and small grains to approved conservation practices and other approved uses.

Agreement Modification: The revision of an existing agreement to reflect changes in the basic data caused by loss and control, transfer of interest, removal of designated acreage, acreage substitution, etc.

Agreement Number: Identification number assigned to an agreement by the COC.

Agricultural Chemicals: Chemicals used to increase the productivity and quality of farm crops, livestock, and poultry. They include fertilizers, soil conditioners, pesticides, and feed additives.

Agricultural Conservation Program: This program shares costs with farmers and ranchers to encourage and assist them to carry out on their farms conserving practices. The program is designed to (1) restore and improve soil fertility; (2) minimize erosion caused by wind and water; and (3) conserve resources and wildlife. Cost-sharing is offered only for farm conservation measures considered necessary to meet the most urgently needed conservation problems which would not otherwise be carried out to the extent needed in the public interest. To be eligible, except in restricted emergency cases, the farmer must request cost-sharing before beginning the practice. In lieu of cash reimbursement, cost-sharing assistance may be in the form of partial payment by the Government of the purchase price of materials and services needed by the farmer for carrying out approved practices. The farmer bears the balance of the cost which amounts to about 50 percent and in addition, supplies labor and management necessary to carry out the practices. Materials and services are obtained through private sources where practical. This program is administered by ASCS.

Agricultural Imports, U.S.: Traditional major U.S. imports have been sugar, coffee, bananas, rubber, cocoa, vegetable oils and wool. Imports of cattle, meats and dairy products have at times assumed some importance.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS): This service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 5, 1961, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 901-913). The Service carries on the following principal programs from appropriated funds: Production adjustment programs; Sugar Act program; Agricultural conservation

program; Cropland adjustment program; Emergency conservation measures; Conservation reserves program; Indemnity payments to dairy farmers; Commodity Credit Corporation program activities; Foreign assistance program, and other special activities.

AID: See Agency for International Development.

All-Commodity Rate: A freight rate, usually a carload rate, applying to various shipments regardless of the nature of the commodities.

Alliance for Progress: A development program for Latin America launched August 1961 at Punta del Este, Uruguay, by 20 of the 21 States, Cuba abstaining. The Alliance for Progress calls for improvements in incomes, rate of economic growth, trade, land policies, agricultural production and marketings, education, public health, housing, and other economic and social areas. The Latin American countries have agreed to commit their own resources to the program and to make necessary reforms. The United States has pledged financial and technical cooperation, including a substantial part of the estimated minimum of \$20 billion required from outside sources in the 10 years following inception of the program.

Allocation (Budget): A guide as to how much may be obligated for a specified purpose during a specified period of time. Allocations are issued to subordinate officials to assist an allottee in controlling his funds.

Allocation of Funds (ASCS Programs): Distribution of programs allocations among States and counties for use in entering into contracts, agreements, or cost-share approvals under annual diversion and conservation programs, and long-range land use and conservation programs.

Allotment (Budget): An authorization to incur obligations within a specified amount for a specified period of time.

Allotment (Farm): Acreage allocated to a farm for a year for cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, or wheat, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Allotment Diversion Credit: Planted acreage credit which may be earned by establishing and maintaining a vegetative cover in lieu of planting the allotment crop. This credit may be applied to the underplanted acreage of an allotment crop where needed to fully protect the allotment history of such crop. (See also Preservation of Cropland and Allotment Acreage.)

Allotment Pool (Eminent Domain): The allotment which a displaced owner is entitled to transfer to another of his farms. Such displacement must result from any agency having the right of eminent domain.

Allowance: (a) A sum granted as a reimbursement or repayment. (b) A deduction from the gross weight or value of goods.

Alongside: At the side of the ship, within reach of the ship's loading tackle. Goods to be delivered alongside are to be delivered to the dock or lighter from which they can be loaded aboard the ship.

Alternate Crops: Crops, which may be planted and harvested or grazed at any time on diverted acres. Their acreage may be equal to the sum of intentions under feed grain, wheat, and cotton less the required feed grain and wheat diverted acreage for which there is no payment. Those crops which may be approved for alternate crops are castor beans, crambe, guar, mustard seed, plantago ovata, sesame, sunflowers, safflower and flaxseed.

Alternate Sources of Protein: Food products approved by "Committee on Food Processing in Developing Countries" for distribution under the Food for Peace Program to relieve hunger. Examples of such food is Blended Food Formula No. 2 which consists of 70% corn meal, 25% soya flour and 5% nonfat dry milk with minerals and vitamins added.

Alternative Rates: Two or more rates, of which the one which produces the lowest charge is applicable.

Alternative Tariff: A tariff containing two or more rates from and to the same points, on the same goods, with authority to use the one which produces the lowest charge. (See Sectional Tariff.)

Amendment: A change in the regulations or handbook.

American Selling Price Tariff: A valuation procedure of the United States under which the U.S. wholesale price of certain products, notably chemicals, is used instead of the foreign price in arriving at the customs duty to be assessed.

Ammonia: A colorless gas composed of one atom of nitrogen and three atoms of hydrogen. Ammonia liquefied under pressure is used as a fertilizer.

Analyst: A person skilled in defining and developing techniques for solving problems.

Anhydrous Milkfat: A product similar in composition to butteroil. However, it is made directly from cream and is used most commonly in milk deficit countries to combine with nonfat dry milk to make fluid milk, ice cream and other dairy products.

Animal Type: The combination of characters appropriate to a special kind of use or desirability -- such as, beef type.

Animal Unit: One cow, feeder, heifer, bull or steer; two other heifers; three calves; five sheep; five goats; seven lambs or kids; three sows or hogs on full grain ration; five other swine; and one horse or mule.

Animal Pasture: Artificial pasture planted for only one year or season's duration.

Annual Yield (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): For a crop, the yield of commercially recoverable sugar per planted acre on the farm expressed in hundredweight.

Appalachia Region: Means the area of the eastern United States consisting of States and counties listed in Section 403 of Public Law 89-4 "Appalachia Regional Development Act of 1965".

Appalachian Region Conservation Program: 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 is designed to share with farmowners, operators or occupiers, the cost of installing certain soil and water conservation and development practices. Particular emphasis is given to help farmers with relatively low income.

Appeal: A producer's request for reconsideration of a decision affecting him, which was made under an ASCS program administered through ASC State and County Committees.

Approved Local Producing Area (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): A predesignated geographical area for which the actual yields of commercially recoverable sugar from the acreages planted on the farms in such area were determined to be below 80 percent of the applicable normal yields either for 10 percent or more of the number of such farms or 10 percent or more of the total acres planted on all farms in such area because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects.

Approved Vendor - (FS & DE): A vendor who has been approved on Form CCC-308, Supplier's Agreement.

Approved Warehouse: A public warehouse approved by USDA or CCC for the storage or handling of government-owned and/or price support commodities.

Aquatic Weed Control: Controlling undesirable aquatic vegetation by mechanical or chemical methods.

Area Allotment (Beet Sugar Area): A portion of the State acreage allocation allotted to an area served by a beet sugar company(s), a county or a group of counties.

Arid Region Areas: Where the potential water losses by evaporation and transpiration are greater than the amount of water supplied by precipitation. In the United States this area is broadly considered to be the dry parts of the 17 Western States.

Artificial Pasture: Grazing lands under relatively intensive management, usually supporting introduced forage species and receiving periodic cultural treatment, such as tillage, fertilization, mowing and irrigation.

ASCS Community: A designated area for administrative purposes. Generally, each county is divided into at least three such areas. If this is not practical, the State committee may approve less than three communities in a county.

Assign: To transfer or make over to another party.

Assignee: Any person, including a Department, bureau, or agency of the Federal Government or any corporation whose stock is wholly owned by the Federal Government, to whom a payment is assigned, who makes advances to a producer of cash, supplies, services, or land for the purpose of financing the making of a crop, handling or marketing an agricultural commodity, or performing a conservation practice, for the current crop year.

Assignment: Execution of a document by which a person entitled to a payment under an ASCS program transfers to another (the assignee) the right to receive that payment. In most programs, assignments, if permitted at all, are allowed only under specified conditions.

Assurance Form: Form ASCS-524, Assurance of Compliance with the Department of Agriculture Regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The assurance is required under all program agreements which offer recreation enterprises or public access benefits.

Automatic Data Processing: Data processing performed by a system of electronic or electrical machines so interconnected and interacting as to reduce to a minimum the need for human assistance or intervention.

Automatic Data Processing Equipment: A machine, or group of interconnected machines consisting of input, storage, computing, control, and output devices, which uses electronic circuitry in the main computing element to perform arithmetic and/or logical operations automatically by means of programmed instructions.

Automatic Data Processing System: A term descriptive of an interacting assembly of procedures, processes, methods, personnel and automatic data processing equipment to perform a series of data processing operations.

Automation: The technique of making a process more automatic, self-moving, or self-controlling.

Average Demurrage Agreement: An agreement made between a shipper and a transportation line whereby the shipper is debited for the time cars are held for loading or unloading beyond a certain period and credited for the time cars are released by him within a certain period, demurrage charges being assessed by the transportation line, usually at the end of the month, for any outstanding debits.

## B

Back Haul: To haul a shipment back over a part of a route which it has travelled.

Bagging (Cotton Bale): Material used to wrap a cotton bale.

Bagasse (Sugarcane): Fibrous residue remaining after sugarcane has been milled to extract the sugar-containing juices.

Balance of Payments (BOP): An accounting statement setting forth economic transactions involving the exchange of goods, services, gold and capital claims between a country and foreign countries.

The United States, for example, pays other countries for merchandise imported and services provided, such as shipping, insurance, and accommodations for tourists. The United States makes other outlays to foreign countries for economic and military assistance; for investment -- short and long-term capital and direct and private remittances, pensions, and other transfers. The United States receives funds from other countries, mainly in payment for merchandise exports and services, mutual defense, investment, and repayments on U.S. Government loans. A balance of payments deficit occurs when total payments to foreign countries are greater than receipts from foreign countries. In the case of the United States, a deficit means the accumulation abroad of U.S. dollar reserves, part of which the official monetary agencies of foreign countries convert to gold.

Balance of Trade (BOT): The difference in value between a country's merchandise imports and exports in a specified period. The balance of trade, in the sense of the difference in value between imports and exports, is called "favorable" when exports exceed imports and "unfavorable" when the reverse occurs.

A county's balance of trade is only one factor in its balance of payments. The United States has had a favorable balance of trade in almost every year since 1874. In calendar year 1965 the United States had a favorable trade balance of \$4.8 billion -- yet had a balance of payment deficit of \$1.3 billion.

Bale (Cotton): Raw cotton, compressed, bound and wrapped. A standard bale weighs approximately 500 pounds.

Bale Ties and Buckles: Bands and buckles used to secure a bale of cotton, usually made of steel.

Ballot: An official form on which a voter may mark his vote.

Bareboat: A vessel which at the time of chartering, usually from the U.S. Maritime Commission, has neither crew nor supplies and with only enough fuel to get to delivery point but which is otherwise in good running condition.

Barley: A grain which may or may not, at the option of the Secretary be considered a "feed grain" and included in the farm feed grain base under the annual Feed Grain Program.

Barley (Malting): A subclass of barley which has 90 percent or more of the kernels with white aleurone layers; which is not semi-steely in mass; which must meet certain minimum requirements relative to damaged kernels, foreign materials, skinned and broken kernels, thin barley, unsuitable varieties, test weight and others. Malting barley is used in the production of malt, which in turn is used primarily in the production of beer.

Barter Program (CCC - Title II, P.L. 480): This legislation authorizes the Secretary to barter or exchange agricultural commodities owned by CCC for (1) strategic or other material required by the U.S. in excess of domestic production, or (2) material, goods, and equipment required for foreign economic and military aid programs or for offshore construction program.

Base Period:

1. Peanuts: The three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which farm acreage allotments are currently being established.
2. Sugarbeets - Sugarcane: The period of years used to determine rates of commercially recoverable sugar, normal yields, proportionate shares, State acreage allocations and area allotments.
3. Tobacco: Five immediate preceding years.

Base Rate of Sugar Act Payment (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): The Sugar Act payment of \$0.80 per hundredweight of sugar commercially recoverable for the first 7,000 cwt. produced on the farm.

Basic Commodities: Corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco and wheat.

Basic Price Support Rate: The loan and purchase rate established for a commodity in an area, county or terminal basis before adjustments for premiums and discounts are made.

Basic Quotas (Sugar): Established for individual areas or countries whenever the annual requirements determination is made or revised by the Secretary.

Basing Point: A point, the rates to and from which are used in constructing through rates between other points.

Basing Rate: A rate used only for the purpose of constructing other rates. (See Proportional Rate.)

Basin Irrigation (Or Level Borders): The application of irrigation water to level areas that are surrounded by border ridges or levees. Usually irrigation water is applied at rates greater than the water intake rate of the soil. The water may stand on uncropped soils for several days until the soil is well soaked; then any excess may be used on other fields. The water may stand a few hours on fields having a growing crop.

Beef Cattle: Bovine animals bred and fattened for meat.

Beet Pulp (Sugarbeets): The cossettes after the recoverable sugar has been removed.

Beet Sugar Area: The States in which sugarbeets are grown for the production of sugar.

Bench Mark: A permanent reference point. In range inventory, it is used as a point where vegetation measurements are made. In soils, it is used to designate a major soil series, phrase, or type which is representative of similar soils.

Beneficial Interest: Two-party or two-country, as a bilateral trade agreement between countries. Bilateral trade agreements between two countries to exchange specified products limit opportunities of third countries to trade with the two nations and are looked upon by the United States as a form of nontariff trade barrier.

Bill of Lading:

Straight Bill of Lading: A non-negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Straight Bill of Lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, except when necessary for the purpose of identifying the consignee.

Order Bill of Lading: A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original Order Bill of Lading, properly endorsed, is required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

Bin: A building or structure used for storing grain or similar commodities.

Bin Site: A plot of land, or two or more plots bearing the same site number, which has been purchased or leased by CCC for the purpose of erecting grain storage structures.

Bin Site Directory: A listing of the number and capacities of each type of bin located at each bin site within a State.

Bin Storage: The storage of grains in CCC-owned structures.

Blackstrap Molasses: The final product remaining after all the commercially recoverable sucrose has been removed from the juices expressed from the cane. This is a dark colored, heavy viscous liquid.

Blanket Bond: An insurance policy covering warehousemen operating under specific CCC storage agreements.

Blanket Rate: (a) A rate applicable from and/or to a group of points.  
(b) A special rate applicable on several different articles in a single shipment.

Blanket Tariff Supplement: A single publication containing additions to or changes in two or more tariffs.

Blanket Waybill: A waybill covering two or more consignments of freight.

Boiled Peanuts: Commonly called "green peanuts" grown for boiling purposes principally in Florida, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama which are excluded from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Act.

Bona Fide Abandoned Acreage (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): Acreage abandoned (with harvest loss) due to drought, flood, storm, freeze, or insects, in localities where the condition is general.

Bonded Warehouse: A warehouse owned by persons approved by the Treasury Department, and under bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; utilized for storing goods until duties are paid or goods are otherwise properly released.

Borrowing Authority (CCC): CCC operations are financed largely by borrowings, mostly from the U.S. Treasury, under its statutory borrowing authorization of \$14.5 billion. This amount is the limit on borrowings that may be outstanding at any one time. CCC reserves a sufficient amount of this borrowing authority to purchase at any time all loans and other obligations held by financial institutions under the Corporation's programs. For example, as of February 28, 1967, CCC had in use \$10,674,888,000 of this authority; actual borrowings from the Treasury amounted to \$9,864,904,000 (includes interest of \$11,444,000). This left a statutory borrowing authority available of \$3,825,112,000.

Bottom: Usually synonymous with "vessel" or "ship". If the vessel is registered in the United States, it is a "U.S. flag vessel". If registry is other than U.S., it is, in U.S. usage, a "foreign flag vessel".

Bread: Made by mixing flour or ground grain with water, milk, etc., and baking the mixture, usually after kneading it. About 67 loaves of white bread of one pound each can be made from a bushel of wheat. The farmers's share of a 22.4 cent loaf of bread in 1968 was 3.3 cents.

Breaking Out: The act of bringing noncropland into a cropland status by tillage operations which are normally necessary for the production of row crops and small grains.

Breeding Herd: The livestock retained to provide for the perpetuation of the herd or band, not including animals being prepared for market.

Brix: The measures of density of a solution, more particularly a solution containing sucrose, as determined by a hydrometer.

Brush: A growth of shrubs or small trees usually of a type undesirable to livestock or timber management.

Brush Control: Killing or suppressing brush or other woody plants by mechanical, chemical, biological, or other means.

Buffer Strips: Establishes strips of perennial grass or other erosion-resisting vegetation, usually on the contour in cultivated fields, to reduce runoff and erosion.

Bulgur: Wheat which has been parboiled, dried and partially debranned for later use in either cracked or whole grain form.

Bulk Freight: Freight not in packages or containers.

Bunching: The accumulation and tender of cars for loading or unloading in excess of orders or contrary to customary schedules.

Bureau of Customs U.S.: An agency of the U.S. Treasury Department. The Bureau collect duties and taxes due on imported merchandise and baggage, including countervailing duties to offset foreign subsidies, and antidumping duties to offset unfair price competition.

The Bureau has nine Regional Offices providing line supervision over District Offices and more than 350 customs ports and stations, which provide customs services to the public. Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Bushel: Dry measure for grain, fruit, etc., equal to four pecks or eight gallons.

Butteroil: A product made from butter, with nearly all the moisture, salt and nonfat solids removed. It contains about 99.8 percent fat, 0.1 percent nonfat solids and 0.1 percent moisture.

## C

Calorie: Unit expressing the energy-producing value of food. A pound of sugar contains 1,790 calories. A standard teaspoon contains 18.

Canadian Wheat Board: A quasi-governmental agency, established in 1935, that markets Canadian wheat, oats, and barley -- but mainly wheat -- on behalf of producers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in specified areas of British Columbia and Ontario.

Cancellation: Voiding or making invalid a decision previously made or a form or document previously executed in connection with an ASCS program.

CAP Base: The historical acreage of an allotment crop, feed grain crop, tame hay and nonallotment base crops eligible for diversion under a CAP agreement.

Capital Flow: The national movement of investment or speculative capital from one point of the economy to another or from one country to another.

Capital Restoration (CCC): The Act of March 8, 1938, as amended, (15 U.S.C. 713A 1-2) authorized restoration to the Commodity Credit Corporation of any capital impairment found to exist as a result of an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation by the Treasury, the value of assets being determined on the basis of cost to the Corporation. This act was repealed by Public Law 87-155 on August 17, 1961, and covered impairments through June 30, 1960. See also Realized Losses (CCC).

Carcass Weight: The weight of an animal after slaughter and removal of the internal organs (except kidneys), head, internal leaf fat, and skin. Carcass weight of hogs includes the feet, head and skin.

Carcass Weight Equivalent: The calculated carcass weight corresponding to the product weight of various meat cuts and products -- a common denominator for deriving amounts of meat produced, traded and consumed.

Car-Day: As applied to the freight service, 24 hours of the time of one freight car on the railroad line.

Cargo: Merchandise or freight carried by a vessel other than supplies for passengers and crew. "Special cargo" is a single commodity, such as crude oil or bauxite. "General cargo" consists of mixed and varied commodities.

Cargo Preference Act (P.L. 664, 83rd Congress): Provides that "when ever the United States, contracts for, or otherwise obtains for its own account, or furnishes to or for the account of any foreign nation without

provision for reimbursement, any equipment, materials or commodities," the United States shall ship in U.S. flag vessels, to the extent that they are available at fair and reasonable rates, at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage involved.

Cargo Tonnage: (Weight or Measurement) The weight ton in the United States is 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, and in British countries it is the English long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds. In France and other countries having the metric system the weight ton is 2,204.62 pounds. The measurement ton is usually 40 cubic feet, but in some instances a larger number of cubic feet is taken as a weight ton. Most ocean freight is taken at weight or measurement (W/M), ship's option.

Carrier: An individual or corporation engaged in the business of transporting goods.

Cartage to Shipside: The charge made for carting, draying, or trucking freight to alongside a vessel.

Carryover: The commodity available for marketing which is on hand at the beginning of the next succeeding marketing year.

Cash Rent: A fixed amount of money which is paid as rent for the use of land.

Cash-Rented Public Land: Cropland under public ownership rented or leased to a farmer who may choose to designate it as diverted under a production adjustment program.

CCC: See Commodity Credit Corporation.

Cental: A weight unit of 100 pounds avoirdupois. When defined as "hundredweight" or "cwt" the equivalent is 100 pounds -- not the 112-pound British hundredweight.

Cereal Leaf Beetle: Pest under control action (1967) by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois. Principal hosts - barley, oats, wheat.

Cereals: Members of the grass family in which the seed is the most important part used for food and feed.

Certificate of Origin: A certified document as to the origin of goods.

Certificate of Interest: A certificate issued by CCC which shows participation by a bank, or other eligible party, in the financing or a pool of price support loans. The certificate is payable by CCC at maturity or on demand.

Certificate Pool (Cotton): An amount equal to the cash advances made to holders of payment-in-kind certificates who have requested CCC's assistance in marketing cotton represented by such certificates.

Certification County: A county in which determination of compliance with acreage allotments or other acreage requirements on a farm may be made by certification of crop or land use acreage by the farm operator in lieu of a farm visit by a county office official.

Charges: All feeds, costs, and expenses incident to insuring, carrying, handling, storing, conditioning, and marketing the commodity.

Chattel Mortgage: A mortgage on personal property. Any security instrument which secures a farm storage loan.

Charter Party: A contract entered into between a charterer and an owner or his agent for leasing a vessel for a stated time or voyage or voyages.

Child Labor: This term refers to children, other than those of a producer who owns 40 percent or more of the sugar crop, who are under 14 years of age, who work in the production of a sugar crop, and to those between 14 and 16 who work more than 8 hours per day in the production of a sugar crop. The Sugar Act provides that a deduction of \$10.00 be made from the Sugar Act payment of a producer for each day or part of a day that any child works.

Claim: A demand made upon a transportation line for payment on account of a loss sustained through its negligence.

Class and Commodity Tariff: A tariff containing both class and commodity rates.

Classification (Freight): A publication containing a list of articles and the classes to which they are assigned for the purpose of applying class rates, together with governing rules and regulations.

Classification Rating: The class to which an article is assigned for the purpose of applying class rates.

Classification (Freight) Territory: Defined area with which a particular freight classification applies, viz.: Official, the area north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of Lake Michigan and a line drawn between Chicago and St. Louis; Southern, the area south of Official Classification Territory and east of the Mississippi River, and Western, the remaining area of the United States.

Class Rate: A rate applicable to a class rating to which articles are assigned in a classification.

Class Tariff: A tariff containing only class rates.

Clean Bill of Lading: A bill of lading receipted by carrier for merchandise in good condition (no damage, loss, etc., apparent), and which does not bear such notation as "Shipper's Load and Count," etc.

CMS Vendor: Any person (individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative, or other business entity, including agencies of State and local Governments), other than a minor, equipped for and in the business of furnishing materials for services to farmers who have qualified to fill purchase ordering by executing Form ACP-230, agreement to fill CMS vendor purchase order.

Commercially Recoverable Sugar (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): The amount of sugar determined to be recoverable from sugarbeets and sugarcane.

Commingling: Storing commodities on a fungible basis. May also apply to commodities which are stored in the same facility, on a first in - first out basis, without being truly commingled.

Committee: Group selected or elected to do a special work, as State, county or community ASC committee.

Commodity Inspector: Community committeeman or other representative of the county committee who does field work in connection with price support programs.

Commodity Office: Responsible for assigned inventory management, acquisition, disposition and related programs and activities of CCC.

Common Carrier: A transportation line engaged in the business of handling persons or goods for compensation and for all persons impartially.

Common Tariff: A tariff published by or for the account of two or more transportation lines as issuing carriers.

Community Committee: Persons elected within a community to carry out the functions of the community committee as provided in the regulations governing the selection and function of ASCS county and community committees.

Competitive Rate: A rate established by a transportation line to meet competition of another transportation line.

Competitive Shrubs: Undesirable shrubs competing with vegetative growth of grasses and legumes.

Competitive Traffic: Traffic in the movement of which two or more transportation lines compete.

Compliance: Meeting the terms and conditions of a program agreement or contract. Example, production and harvest of row crops and small grains within the total permitted acreage of a CAP agreement.

Compliance by Certification: The method of determining compliance with acreage allotments or other acreage requirements by accepting a certification of crop or land use acreage from the farm operator. (See Certification County.)

Compliance Determination: The act of determining whether or not a person has carried out the provision of a program.

Component (ACP): A separate, complete operation or step in the performance of a conservation practice.

Compression: A term applying to cotton and means the compression of a bale of flat cotton to either standard density or high density.

Computed County Allotment (Cotton): The county's share of the adjusted State allotment.

Conclusion: Final decision.

Concur: Agree officially.

Concurrent Operations: (ACP) Operation of both the current and succeeding year's programs during the overlapping period beginning July 1 and ending not later than December 31 of the current year.

Condemnation Proceedings: Legal procedure pursuant to displacement land owner under acquisition of land by exercising the right of eminent domain.

Consent and/or Disclaimer Agreements (FS & DE): A document in which any interest in a fixture which is collateral for a loan is disclaimed by a person having an interest in the land on which the fixture is located.

Conservation Materials and Services (CMS): Approved materials and services, needed to perform a conservation practice under land use and conservation programs administered through ASC State and County Committees.

Conservation Needs: Conservation measures needed to conserve and protect agricultural land, water, woodland, and wildlife resources.

Conservation Needs Inventory: National inventory of soil and water conservation needs as developed by the USDA intra-agency committees designated by the Secretary.

Conservation Practice: A land treatment measure to protect or conserve soil, water, woodland, or wildlife resources, or the installation of a structure or other measure for this purpose.

Conservation Reserve Program: This program, authorized by the Soil Bank Act, is a long-range program under which farmers have voluntarily contracted to take cropland out of production for a specified number of years (3 to 10 years) and devote it to conservation uses. In return the farmer received (a) an annual rental payment for the contract period; and (b) assistance in either cash or conservation materials and services for carrying out approved conservation practices on the reserved acreage. Farmers were required to apply approved conservation practices to the reserve acreage which include establishing grasses, legumes, or trees, or to devote it to soil, water, forest, or wildlife conservation practices. They could not harvest a crop from the reserved acres or graze them, except when authorized in emergencies. Although authorization to accept additional contract under this program ended with the 1960 program year, producers can earn annual payments for the remaining years of term contracts (ranging from 3 to 10 years) still in effect. This program is administered by ASCS.

Conserving Base: The average acreage of cropland on the farm devoted in 1959 and 1960 to conserving uses including: permanent or rotation cover of grasses and legumes; summer or winter cover crops consisting principally of small grains, annual legumes or annual grasses; small grain cover crops when used for any purpose other than grain; idle cropland including clean tillage and summer fallowed cropland; and volunteer cover.

Conserving Use: An approved cultural practice or use authorized by the county committee on cropland required to be in a diverted or conserving status under a production adjustment program.

Consignee: The person to whom articles are shipped.

Consignor: The person by whom articles are shipped.

Constituent: Persons who vote for and elect an official to represent them in public office.

Constitution of a Farm: (See Farm) and (Reconstitution) A method by which a certain amount of land is administratively considered a farm for program purposes.

"Containerized" Shipment: Containers represent a relatively new method of shipping farm products, primarily perishables, to foreign markets. In the broadest sense, containerization is the use of a box to ship things in -- whether it is a box with or without wheels, with or without refrigeration, ventilated or not ventilated.

Contour: An imaginary line connecting points of equal elevation on the surface of the soil. A contour terrace is laid out on a sloping soil course. In contour plowing, the plowman keeps to a level line at right angles to the direction of the slope, which usually results in a curving furrow.

Contract CMS: An individual authorized to execute contracts in the name of CCC or USDA.

Contribution Method of Reconstitution: The proration of allotments and bases to tracts being separated from a parent farm in the same proportion that each tract contributed to the allotments and bases at the time such tracts were combined to make the parent farm.

Conversion (as used in the barter program): An obligation of a U.S. Government agency to pay dollars is "converted; when a contractor agrees to accept U.S. Government--owned surplus agricultural commodities instead of the dollars to which he is entitled. The barter program has less restrictive rules for exports of agricultural commodities for conversion than for usual barter transactions because conversions reduce the overflow of U.S. dollars abroad and save appropriated funds.

Conversion (as used in farm storage loans): Unauthorized removal of loan collateral.

Conversion Factors: The following equivalents are among those most commonly used in international agricultural trade:

Metric Equivalents:

1 meter	equals	39.37	inches
1 hectare	"	2.471	acres
1 liter	"	.9081	dry quarts
			or
		1.0567	liquid quarts
1 kilogram	"	2.2046	pounds
1 quintal ( 100 kilograms)	"	220.46	pounds
1 ton (1,000 kilograms)	"	2,204.6	pounds

Ton: The "metric" ton of 2,204.6 pounds is the weight unit most widely used in reporting international trade statistics. The "short" ton of 2,000 pounds is in common use in the United States, Canada, South Africa, and some other countries. The "long" ton of 2,240 pounds -- also called the "gross" ton, "shippers" ton, or "shipping" ton -- is in common use in England and, for certain purposes, in the United States and elsewhere. The "freight" ton is a unit of volume for cargo freight, usually reckoned at 40 cubic feet.

Hundredweight (cwt.): The "short" hundredweight (one-twentieth of a short ton) is 100 pounds in the United States. The "long" hundredweight (one-twentieth of a long ton) is 112 pounds in England and some other countries. The "metric" hundredweight (one-twentieth of a metric ton) is 110.23 pounds.

Conversion Products: Those farm commodities, such as poultry, eggs, and pork, whose prices under the EEC's CAP are affected by the price of feed grains (cereals component). Their value is determined by the feed cost per unit produced.

Cooley Amendment: A term applied to Section 104(e), Public Law 480 because it was introduced by Congressman Harold D. Cooley when he was Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. It authorizes loans of foreign currencies to U.S. and foreign firms operating in foreign countries.

The amendment, as modified by Public Law 89-808, provides "for use to the maximum extent under the procedures established by such agency as the President shall designate for loans to U.S. business firms (including cooperatives) and branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such firms for business development and trade expansion in such countries, including loans for private home construction, and for loans to domestic and foreign firms (including cooperatives) for the establishment of facilities for aiding in the utilization, distribution, or otherwise increasing the consumption of, and markets for, U.S. agricultural products . . . Foreign currencies may be accepted in repayment of such loans."

As of June 30, 1966, some 355 loans had been made to private business firms in 25 countries in the amount of almost \$300 million. They covered such varied activities as production of cement in Bolivia, wire ropes in Columbia, chemicals in India, paperboard in Israel, and steel in Turkey.

Cooperative Marketing Association: Producer owned and producer controlled cooperatives approved by CCC to be eligible to obtain price support for its producers' members.

Cooperators, Market Development: Trade and agricultural groups are cooperating with the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in developing commercial markets for U.S. farm products in more than 70 countries. Commodities represented in this cooperative program include wheat, feed grains, soybeans, rice, livestock, livestock products, poultry, fruit, cotton, and tobacco.

Cooperating groups, from contributions of their memberships, provide personnel, services and cash. FAS makes available foreign currencies generated under Title I, Public Law 480.

Corn: In American terminology, Zea Mays, or Indian corn; includes sweet corn, popcorn, and field types. In Old World terminology, "corn" may also mean almost any of the Old World cereal grains.

Corn Belt: Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois (major area) and parts of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Cossettes (Sugarbeets): The strips into which sugarbeets are sliced preparatory to the extraction of sugar-containing juices.

Cossette Test Contract (Sugarbeets): A contract between a processor and growers under which the processor payment is based primarily on the average content of all beets sliced in the settlement area.

Cost-sharing (Conservation Practice): Joint contributions, equal or in some proportion, between the Federal Government and an agricultural producer which are applied to the cost of carrying out a soil, water, woodland or wildlife conservation (in some cases, recreational or pollution control) practice. For example, used under the Agricultural Conservation Appalachia Land Stabilization and Conservation, Conservation Reserve, Cropland Conversion, Great Plains Conservation, or Naval Stores Conservation programs.

Cotton: A soft white fibrous substance composed of elliptical cells surrounding the seeds of various freely branching tropical plants. There are two principal cottons grown in the United States of the mallow family (Gossypium), upland cotton (Gossypium hirsutum) and American Egyptian cotton (Gossypium barbedense). Upland cotton is grown throughout the cotton belt and varies in staple length from about 13/16 inch to about 1 3/8 inch. American Egyptian Cotton is grown in the western States (Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas) and varies in staple length from 1 1/8 to 1 3/4 inch.

Cotton Gin: A machine that separates the cotton seed and foreign material from the cotton fibers. There are two types of gins - roller and saw.

Cotton Linters: Short-staple cotton removed from the seed and husk by a second ginning, or by a linter machine. It is seldom used for textiles; it has other uses, such as in plastics or for mattress padding.

Cotton-producing State: Any State in which the average annual production of cotton during the five year period, 1960-1964, was twenty thousand (20,000) bales or more. In addition, any State which produced less, can, with approval of the Secretary, be combined with another State (or States) so that the 20,000 bale mark is reached. In such a combination, the term cotton-producing State shall include the combination of States.

Cotton, Projected Yields: See Projected Yields (Cotton).

Cottonseed: The seed of the cotton plant yielding a semidrying oil used especially in cooking and a protein rich meal.

Cottonseed Meal: Cottonseed after the oil, hulls and linters have been removed, primarily used as protein feed supplement.

Cottonseed Mill: A mill which delints and crushes cottonseed using expeller or solvent processes.

Counterpart Funds (also see Foreign Currencies): The sums, in local currencies, which European nations participating in the post-World War II European Recovery Program -- the "Marshall Plan" -- were required to set aside to offset internally the grants of dollars made by the United States under the program. Subsequently, the equivalent of three-fourths of the dollar value of the U.S. grants was released to the countries for internal investment in public works or for other approved purposes.

Countervailing Duty: Levied by an importing country as a protective surtax to offset an export payment or subsidy paid by an exporting country. The term also is applied to a tariff duty levied on imported goods when the country of origin levies duties on similar goods imported by it.

Section 303 of the U.S. Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, provides for the assessment of countervailing duties when a bounty (subsidy) or grant is paid in the country of origin on dutiable merchandise imported into the United States. When assessed, countervailing duties are in addition to other duties normally paid, and are to be equal to the amount of the bounty or grant.

County Warehouse: A facility at a location where official weights and official grades are not available.

County: County or parish of a State except that (1) for Alaska county shall be an area designated by the State committee with the concurrence of the deputy administrator and (2) for Puerto Rico, the Northern Area and Southern Area shall be considered as counties.

County Allotment (Extra Long Staple Cotton): The sum of the computed county allotment and the county's share of the State reserve for trends and abnormal conditions.

County Allotment (Upland Cotton): The sum of:

- A. Computed County Allotment.
- B. County's share of National reserve
- C. County's share of State reserve for trends and abnormal conditions.

County Average Yield (Beet Sugar and Mainland Cane Sugar Areas): For a crop in the Beet Sugar and Mainland Cane Sugar Areas, the average hundred-weight of commercially recoverable sugar per planted acre in the county.

County Base Period for Establishing County Allotment (Cotton): The five-year period immediately preceding the year in which allotments and marketing quotas are proclaimed.

County Committee: Persons elected within a county as the county committee under the regulations governing the selection and functions of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation county and community committees, except that for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the Caribbean Area Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee shall, insofar as applicable, perform the functions of the county committee.

County Factor (Cotton): The uniform county percentage used to compute the factored farm allotment.

County History (Extra Long Staple Cotton): The county total of farm history acreages.

County History (Upland Cotton): The county total of farm history acreages less the county's share of the National reserve.

County Office: The office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for the county or parish in which a farm is regarded as located for administrative purposes, except that in the case of the Naval Stores Conservation Program, "county office" means the office of the U.S. Forest Service, Valdosta, Georgia. The day-to-day operation of these offices is directed by the county office manager who is employed by the county committee. The county office manager employs and supervises the staff required to operate the county office.

County Office Manager: Person employed by the county committee to execute the policies of the county committee and be responsible for day-to-day operations of the ASCS county office or the person acting in such capacity.

Cover Cropping: Using close-growing grasses, legumes, or small grain in a cropping system primarily for summer or winter protection. Cover crops usually occupy the land for a period of one year or less.

Creditor Nation: One whose international trade and finance is such that the total amount owed to its government, private business, and banking interests from foreign sources exceeds the sum owed to foreign creditors -- a nation, in other words, which occupies a creditor position in its balance-of-payment.

Credit Sales, Short- and Long-Term: The United States sells agricultural commodities for export for dollars under both short- and long-term credit arrangements. These credit programs are administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Crew Leader (Sugarbeets): A person who recruits workers and arranges with a grower for their employment on his farm.

Crib: A bin or building for storing grain, salt, etc. Usually of open or slat construction.

Crop: That which is cropped, cut, or gathered in a single season or part of a season; the yield of anything during one season or specified period of time.

Crop Deficiency (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): That quantity by which the recoverable sugar falls below 80 percent of the normal yield because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects, in localities in which the condition is general.

Cropland: Land which the county committee determines meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) Is currently being tilled for the production of a crop for harvest.
- (2) Has been tilled and is currently devoted to legumes or grasses which were established by a producer.

Cropland Adjustment Program: The program, authorized in the Agricultural Act of 1965, was designed to assist farmers, through long-term agreements, to divert land from the production of crops to uses that would promote the development and conservation of soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources. The program also was designed to establish, protect, and conserve open spaces and natural beauty, and to prevent air and water pollution.

Program provisions also permitted 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.

Cropland Conversion Program: The program was designed to provide for long-term 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 was not well suited for crop use, and (2) temporarily shift to better productive use, land that was suitable for crop use, but was not currently needed for crops that were in over-supply. 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 purpose other than surplus crop production.

Cropland Method of Reconstitution: The proration of allotments and bases to the tracts being separated from a parent farm in the same proportion that the cropland acreage for each such tract bears to the cropland for the parent farm.

Crop Rotation: The planting of different kinds of crops on a tract of land each year in order to preserve soil fertility.

Crop Year: The calendar year in which a crop is harvested.

Crop Year (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): In the sugarbeet area, in Southern California and all other States the crop year corresponds to the calendar year of planting. In Northern California, a crop of sugarbeets planted in the interval beginning November 1 of one calendar year through October 31 of the following calendar year are designated by crop year to correspond with such following calendar year. In the Mainland Sugarcane Area the crop year corresponds with the calendar year in which harvest normally starts. In Puerto Rico and Hawaii the crop year corresponds with the year of harvest.

Cross Compliance: Participants with a long-term diversion agreement must be in compliance with all allotments and feed grain bases for the farm under agreement to earn diversion payments.

Cross Slope Farming: The performance of tillage operations across the slope of a field and as nearly as practical be on the contour.

Crude Vegetable Oil: An expressed or solvent extracted oil which has been obtained from an oilseed, generally cottonseed or soybean, and which has not had any further processing or refining except possibly for filtering, settling, or degumming (in the case of soybean).

Current Year: Calendar year for which the applicable allotment, base acreage, history acreage, normal yields, marketing quota penalties or other program determinations are established or considered.

Customary Delivery Point: The shipping point, location or warehouse (elevator) as determined by the county office, where the producer would normally deliver the commodity if sold on the market.

Customs Tariff: A schedule of charges assessed by the government on imported or exported goods.

Cutout: A portion of an aerial photographic enlargement showing one farm or a group of small farms.

## D

Dairy Cattle: Bovine animals raised mainly for milk production.

Dairy Products: Milk, cheese, whey, butter and its products.

Dairy Products (Weight Equivalentents): Pounds of milk in:  
1 gallon, 8.6; quarts, 2.15; pint, 1.075. One pound of butter can be made from 21.1 pounds of whole milk; 1 pound of cheese from 10 pounds; 1 pound of nonfat dry milk from 11 pounds.

DASCO: Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS.

Data: A general term used to denote any or all facts, numbers, letters and symbols, or facts that refer to or describe an object, idea, condition, or situation. It can be processed or produced by a computer.

Data Bank (ASCS): The centralized ASCS historical operating data located in the Data Service Division.

Data Processing: The summarizing, developing and manipulation of data by the use of electronic computers.

Data Processing Centers: Central locations of computers in ASCS where data processing is performed. One center is in Kansas City, Mo., and one in New Orleans, La.

Data Programming: Writing instructions in machine language to be fed into the computers to guide the operations performed by them.

Date of Displacement: The date an owner is legally displaced or the date he gives up his right to produce allotment and feed grain crops on land which has been acquired by an agency having the right of eminent domain to acquire land, whichever comes first.

Death Loss: The reduction of the number of animals through loss of life from such causes as plant poisoning, accident or disease, as differentiated from causes such as straying, theft, or sales.

Deferred Grazing: Discontinuance of grazing by livestock on an area for a specified period of time during the growing season to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, or restoration of vigor by old plants.

Deficiency: A shortage or deficit, failure to meet specific requirements. Example, deficiency of diverted acreage under annual feed grain program.

Deficient Acreage: The amount by which an approved land use fails to meet the minimum acreage requirements under a production adjustment program.

Delivery: The act of transferring possession, such as the transfer of property from consignor to carrier, one carrier to another, or carrier to consignee.

Delivery Charge (Price Support Loans): A charge on quantities delivered to CCC to defray the cost of certain services performed by CCC for and on behalf of producers.

Demurrage: A charge made on cars or vessels held by or for consignor or consignee for loading or unloading, for forwarding directions or for any other purpose.

Department: United States Department of Agriculture.

Dependent: Relying on others for support.

Depleting Use - Nonconserving Use: Land uses which do not meet the diverted or conserving standards as acceptable practices under production adjustment programs.

Depletion of Stored Excess, Rice and Wheat:

A. Authorized: Depletion with prior approval of the county committee.

B. Unauthorized: Depletion without prior approval of the county committee.

Desalinization: Removal of salts from water and saline soil.

Designated Diverted Acreage - or Diverted Acreage: The acreage of cropland on a farm designated by the farmer as being set aside and devoted to certain approved conservation uses under a production adjustment program.

Detailed Soil Map: A soil map showing the kinds of soil. The soil boundaries have been plotted on a base map or aerial photograph from observations made throughout their course and the kinds of soil are classified and the boundaries shown in all the detail significant to soil use and management. Most of the soils shown on such maps are phases of soil types.

Determination: The act of deciding definitely and firmly any question which may arise with respect to programs administered by this Department.

Dextrose: A widely occurring crystallizable, simple sugar which contains 6 carbon atoms in contrast to 12 found in sucrose. It is obtained in commercial quantities by the action of acid on cornstarch. It is less sweet than sucrose.

Differential Rate: A rate established via a route from one point to another by deducting a fixed amount from, or adding a fixed amount to the rate via another route between the same points. (See Standard Rate.)

Dikes and Levees: Constructing an embankment of earth or other suitable material along the banks of a stream, lake, or tidal area.

Dipping: Immersing animals in specific solutions to control insects or disease.

Direct-consumption Sugar: Any sugars which are principally of crystalline structure and any liquid sugar (exclusive of liquid sugar from foreign countries having liquid sugar quotas), which are not to be further refined or otherwise improved in quality.

Direct Purchases (Dairy): Before the beginning of each dairy marketing year, the Secretary announces the support prices for manufacturing milk and butterfat, and also the price at which the Department will stand ready to buy butter, cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk throughout the marketing year. The purchases maintain market prices of dairy products at levels which enable the cooperative and other dairy processing plants to buy milk from farmers at prices corresponding to the announced support level.

Also applies to purchasers of products from crushers of cottonseed who agree to pay not less than specified program prices for cottonseed obtained from ginners and producers.

Disaster County: A county that the State Disaster Committee declares a disaster area. It must have a new conservation problem which has been created by a natural disaster and which: if not treated, will impair or endanger the land; will materially affect the productive capacity of the land; will represent damage which is unusual in character and, except for wind erosion, is not the type which would recur frequently in the same area; and will be so costly to rehabilitate that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

Discount: A reduction in the price support loan rate for certain low quality grade factors of a commodity under the price support program. Also applies to reductions in purchase or sale prices of commodities which is acquired or disposed of by CCC under various purchase and sales programs. Discounts may be a result of quality, marking, packaging, shipping, or other factors not meeting contract requirements.

Displaced Owner: The owner who gives up possession of land which has been acquired by an agency having the right of eminent domain to acquire land.

Displacement of Vessel: The weight in tons of 2,240 pounds of the vessel and its contents. Displacement "Light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel or cargo. Displacement "Loaded" is the weight of the vessel, plus cargo and stores.

Disposition Date: A date (usually about 30 days prior to normal start of harvest) by which any crop disposition necessary to comply with an acreage limitation must be accomplished.

Distance Rate: A rate that is applicable according to distance.

Ditch and Canal Lining: Installing fixed linings of impervious material in existing or newly constructed field irrigation ditches and canals. This includes shaping or reshaping of ditches and using materials such as concrete, asphalt, metal, or other durable linings.

Diversion: A change made in the route of a shipment in transit.

Diversion Credit: Represents the history acreage credit given for the acres diverted from a crop under a voluntary adjustment program. The diverted acreage is added to the planted acreage to establish the total history acreage credited to the farm under future allotment determinations.

Diversion Credit for Divided Farms: When a parent farm is reconstructed by diversion, future allotment diversion credit shall accrue to the farm or tract on which the vegetative cover is physically located.

Diversion Payments: Payment for the diversion of cropland from the production of a designated crop.

Diverted Acreage: Acreage taken out of production, usually devoted to soil conserving uses.

Diverted Bases: A specific crop allotment or production base designated as diverted under a program agreement.

Diversion: Dividing a farm into two or more farms or part of farms. Also division of program payments between owner, landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers.

Dockage: Weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straws, grain other than the grain in question, which can be removed readily by the use of appropriate sieves and cleaning devices; also underdeveloped, shriveled and small pieces of kernels removed in properly separating the material other than grain and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning.

Dockage: The charge made for the use of a dock by ships.

Dollar Deficit -- dollar gap -- dollar shortage: The amount by which imports from the United States into any foreign country, and other dollar debits in such country, exceed that country's exports to the United States and other dollar credits. Most foreign industrialized countries had serious dollar shortages in the years following the end of World War II, but now have substantial gold and dollar reserves.

Dollar Outflow: Dollar payments to foreign nationals or countries for merchandise imports, investments of U.S. firms abroad, tourist expenditures abroad, U.S. foreign aid, U.S. military expenditures abroad, and similiar transactions.

Dollar Sales of U.S. Farm Products Overseas: Of the \$6.7 billion worth of U.S. farm products exported in the fiscal year 1966, products worth \$5.1 billion -- or over 75 percent of the total -- were sold for dollars. Dollar sales included, in addition to unassisted commercial sales, shipments of some commodities with Government assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic prices, and (3) export payments-in-cash or -in-kind.

The bulk of the U.S. farm products sold for dollars go to economically developed countries, which have high "hard-money" purchasing power. The principal dollar customers are Canada, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe, but a considerable volume of products, in the aggregate, is sold for dollars to other countries.

Double Cropping: Producing singly two crops of like or unlike commodities on the same land within the same calendar year.

Double Cross: The type of hybrid corn most commonly grown. It is the result of mating two pairs of inbred lines to produce two single crosses which are then mated to produce a double cross.

Draft: CCC Sight Draft, CCC Loan Draft and Certificates of Interest, or CCC Cotton Loan Draft and Certificate of Interest in any series made available to county offices.

Drainage District: A specific area of land usually identified and governed by local statute with respect to control of water flow or drainage.

Drainage, Soil: (1) The rapidity and extent of the removal of water from the soil by runoff and flow through the soil to underground spaces. (2) As a condition of the soil, soil drainage refers to the frequency and duration of periods when the soil is free of saturation. For example, in well-drained soils, the water is removed readily, but not rapidly; in poorly drained soils, the root zone is waterlogged for long periods and the roots of ordinary crop plants cannot get enough oxygen; and in excessively drained soils, the water is removed so completely that most crop plants suffer from lack of water.

Dollar Deficit -- dollar gap -- dollar shortage: The amount by which imports from the United States into any foreign country, and other dollar debits in such country, exceed that country's exports to the United States and other dollar credits. Most foreign industrialized countries had serious dollar shortages in the years following the end of World War II, but now have substantial gold and dollar reserves.

Dollar Outflow: Dollar payments to foreign nationals or countries for merchandise imports, investments of U.S. firms abroad, tourist expenditures abroad, U.S. foreign aid, U.S. military expenditures abroad, and similiar transactions.

Dollar Sales of U.S. Farm Products Overseas: Of the \$6.7 billion worth of U.S. farm products exported in the fiscal year 1966, products worth \$5.1 billion -- or over 75 percent of the total -- were sold for dollars. Dollar sales included, in addition to unassisted commercial sales, shipments of some commodities with Government assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic prices, and (3) export payments-in-cash or -in-kind.

The bulk of the U.S. farm products sold for dollars go to economically developed countries, which have high "hard-money" purchasing power. The principal dollar customers are Canada, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe, but a considerable volume of products, in the aggregate, is sold for dollars to other countries.

Double Cropping: Producing singly two crops of like or unlike commodities on the same land within the same calendar year.

Double Cross: The type of hybrid corn most commonly grown. It is the result of mating two pairs of inbred lines to produce two single crosses which are then mated to produce a double cross.

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Drainage District: A specific area of land usually identified and governed by local statute with respect to control of water flow or drainage.

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## E

Easement: A right given by an owner of land to another to use the land for a specific purpose.

Eastern Europe: Eastern Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, and the U.S.S.R. The expression usually refers to the Communist countries lying east of Western Europe. Austria and Greece, though in "Eastern Europe" geographically, are usually considered part of "Western Europe."

East-West Trade: Commonly referred to as trade between the Communist Bloc countries of Eastern Europe and the non-Communist countries of Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

Economic Development: Economic development has been defined as "the process through which the people of a country use their resources to bring about a sustained increase in per capita production of goods and services." Capital is a key requirement of growth, but labor and natural resources also are important. One measure of economic growth is the level of income per capita.

Economic Research Service: This USDA Service develops and carries out a program of economic research designed to benefit farmers and the general public. The findings of this research are made available to farmers and others through research reports and through economic outlook and situation reports on major commodities, the national economy, and the international economy. The ERS functions through a central office in Washington, D. C. and through a field organization which is involved chiefly in farm and marketing economic research. Much of the research is carried on in cooperation with State experiment stations, State departments of agriculture or marketing, and other State institutions.

EEC: See European Economic Community.

Effective Allotment: The allotment established annually and in effect for the current year for the purpose of administering a production adjustment or marketing quota program.

Effective Base: The base established annually and in effect for the current year for the purpose of administering the Feed Grain Program.

Effective Inventory (Sugar): Sugar on hand at the beginning of a calendar year, plus sugar made after January 1, from the sugarbeets or sugarcane of the previous year's designation.

Electrical Accounting Machine: The set of conventional punch card equipment including sorters, collators and tabulators.

Electronic Data Processing: Data processing performed largely by electronic equipment.

Electronic Data Processing Equipment: Same as automatic data processing equipment.

Electronic Data Processing System: The general term used to define a system for data processing by means of machines utilizing electronic circuitry at electronic speed.

Elevating Charge (Vessel): A charge for services performed in connection with floating elevators; also charges assessed for the handling of grain through grain elevators.

Eligible Borrower (FS & DE): Corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, wheat rye, soybeans, flaxseed, rice, dry edible beans, and peanuts of the price support commodities and sunflower seed.

Eligible Farm: One with an effective allotment or feed grain base that was established under a farm commodity program. For the various farm commodity programs, specific eligibility requirements are specified for program participation.

Eligible Farmer: In the Emergency Feed Program, a farmer, rancher, or stockman who meets the requirements of eligibility and whose application for assistance under the current emergency feed program has been approved.

Eligible Farmland: That land eligible for participation in a program based on the regulations for such program.

Eligible Person: A person who is producer on a farm and under the program regulations is eligible to participate in a program.

Embargo: (1) An edict or order of the government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at ports within its dominions, called a "hostile embargo" if laid on an enemy's ships, and a "civil embargo" if on domestic ships. The embargo may be absolute, as when laid on an enemy's ships, or partial, as when laid on domestic ships to prevent or control trade with a particular country or of a certain kind. (2) Any prohibition imposed by law upon commerce either in general or in one or more of its branches.

Emergency ACP Cost-Sharing: Cost-sharing authorized in countries designated as disaster areas by the Secretary as a result of natural disasters under the provision of Public Law 85-58. To solve new conservation problems resulting from the natural disaster.

Emergency Area: An area designated by the Secretary as an area of emergency in which assistance will be given under the Livestock Feed Program.

Emergency Conservation Measures: The program is designed to restore to normal agricultural use farmland which has been severely damaged by wind erosion, hurricanes, floods, or other natural disasters.

Typical of emergency practices to combat or repair damage from disasters are emergency tillage operations, emergency cover to prevent wind erosion, restoration of irrigation or drainage systems, and removing debris from the land.

Emergency Delegations: Instruments issued by the Secretary of Agriculture delegating authority to persons occupying specified positions to take certain actions on behalf of the Secretary when such persons are unable to communicate with higher USDA authority.

Emergency Feeding: Supplying feed to livestock when available forage is insufficient because of heavy storms, droughts, fires or other such emergencies.

Emergency Standby Orders: Measures, usually prepositioned on a standby basis, prepared in advance of a national defense emergency and which would become effective only upon approval of the Secretary or his delegated authority. The orders would provide legal authorities governing specific control measures such as the domestic distribution of farm equipment or the distribution and use of seed.

Eminent Domain Pool: County allotment reserve from farms acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain. (See Pooled Agreements.)

Eminent Domain Procedure: In general, the right of a public entity to take, or to authorize the taking of, private property for public use, with just compensation being given to the owner. With regard to farmland with quota and allotment history for specified commodities, provisions in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relate to protecting the interests of the displaced farmer. (See Pooled Allotments.)

Engaged in the Production of Rice: Having an interest in the production of an acreage of rice being produced on a farm and receiving, at the time of harvest, a predetermined and fixed portion of such crop or the proceeds thereof by virtue of furnishing land, labor, water, equipment, or producer allotment for the production of the rice.

Enrollment or "Signup" Period: A prescribed period of time publicized throughout the nation during which farmers may sign an intention to participate in a voluntary production adjustment program.

Entry (Customs): A statement of the kinds, quantities and values of goods imported together with duties due, if any, and declared before a Customs Officer or other designated officer.

Entry Price: The estimated price of fruits and vegetables at the border of the EEC. It is calculated on the basis of prices of imported fruits and vegetables in EEC wholesale markets.

Environment: Sum of all external forces, substances, or conditions that affect organisms in any way.

Equalization Payments (Cotton): Sums paid to persons other than producers in such amounts as to eliminate inequities due to differences in the cost of raw cotton between domestic users and foreign users of such cotton. Payments have been made when domestic market prices were higher than export prices and in order to make U.S. cotton available at approximate world prices.

Erosion: The wearing away of land surface by detachment and transport of soil and rock materials through the action of moving water, wind, or other geological agents.

Erroneous Allotment Notice: An official notice of an allotment or base found to be in error. If the error was not discovered until such time as to create a hardship if the farmer was required to destroy a crop already planted in order to comply with the corrected notice, the notice may stand.

Escape Clause: A provision (Section 351) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 permitting the President to increase tariffs to import quotas, for limited periods, after a finding by the Tariff Commission that increased imports cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic industries.

Estate: Property left by person who died.

Estate Method of Reconstitution: The proration of allotments and bases to the tracts being separated from a parent farm which is being divided among the heirs in settling an estate. The proration shall be in accordance with the terms of the will if the county committee determines that the terms of the will are such that a division can reasonably be made on this basis; or, if not applicable, in the manner agreed to in writing by all interested heirs.

European Chafer: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania. Principal hosts - Lawn and pasture grasses, winter wheat, oats, rye and barley also susceptible.

European Economic Community: This common market is variously referred to as the EEC, European Common Market, Common Market, Community, Inner Six, Six, Euromart, and Euromarket. It represents the economic integration of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Established in 1958 by the European Economic Community Treaty -- usually called the "Rome Treaty" -- the EEC is a unified area with a population of over 180 million in which commerce will be carried on freely -- much as it is among the States of the United States. There will be no tariffs among EEC countries, no restrictions on movement of goods, capital, services, and workers. The area will have common policies with respect to agriculture, transport, taxes, and foreign trade.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA): A regional trade grouping variously referred to as EFTA, the Outer Seven, or the Seven, that includes seven European countries -- Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Finland is an associate member.

Established in 1960 by the Stockholm Convention, EFTA completed on December 31, 1966, three full years ahead of schedule, elimination of tariffs with respect to manufactured goods originating in the EFTA countries and traded among them. Agricultural products, broadly speaking, are not included in the schedule of tariff reductions. Unlike the EEC, members of EFTA retain their individual tariffs against outside countries. Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

European Recovery Program: A plan for the post-World War II revival of Europe -- also called the Marshall Plan -- suggested by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in June 1947. The plan called for economic aid to help war-battered Europe get back on its feet. The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 implemented the program. Funds made available by Congress through appropriations and loan authorizations within the 4-1/2 year period from April 3, 1948, to June 30, 1952, for operation of the Marshall Plan amounted to about \$13.6 billion.

Ever-normal-granary: The principle of using the grain reserve when it is needed, and rebuilding it to a safe level between times. Its purpose is price and income stability.

Excess Acreage: An acreage of a commodity planted on a farm in excess of the allotment, base or permitted acreage, which remains and is available for harvest after the farm disposal date for excess acreage.

Excess Acreage (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): The acreage in excess of the farm proportionate share.

Excess Wheat Option: A provision whereby participants in the wheat program may elect at the time of signup to plant wheat in excess of the allotment by as much as 50 percent and be eligible for wheat certificates and price support loan on production from the allotment provided all excess production is stored or delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Exchange Rate: The price of one national currency in terms of another. For example, the British pound sterling was equivalent in mid-1966 to \$2.80 American and the French franc to 20.255 cents, U.S.

The exchange rate may be "official", that is, fixed by the nation involved, or it may be unofficial or "free" rate -- the rate on a free or uncontrolled international market.

Excise Tax: A tax levied against a commodity by State taxing authorities which must be paid by the producer at the time the commodity is placed under loan or purchased by CCC.

Executive Reservist: A member of industry (usually) who has agreed to become a Federal employee in a national defense emergency. ASCS has approximately 10 executive reservists who are specialists in seed, feed, fertilizers, pesticides, farm equipment, fuels, food processing machinery, and food containers and packaging materials.

Expendable Equipment: Any item used in connection with CCC granary storage program costing less than \$100 per item.

Experience: A requirement in establishing a new farm tobacco allotment for a farm. Past tobacco experience includes planting, harvesting and marketing of a crop.

Experimental (Peanuts or Tobacco): The production of peanuts or tobacco on certain specified farms under the direction of the publicly-owned agricultural experiment station for experimental purposes.

Experiment Stations: USDA facilities associated with State universities where new ways of farming are officially tested.

Export Payment: See Export Subsidy.

Exporter: A firm or person selling and shipping domestic products abroad. Manufacturers who ship their own goods, such as electronic equipment or machine tools, through their own export sales departments or subsidiaries overseas, are called "direct exporters." Those who buy goods domestically and export them are called "indirect exporters." (Also see Export Services).

Export-Import Bank of Washington (Ex-Im Bank): The Bank aids in financing and facilitates exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and foreign countries or their agencies or nations. The Bank supplements rather than competes with private capital. Its loans, generally made for specific purposes, offer reasonable assurance of repayment.

The institution was established in 1934 as a corporation. The Bank is authorized to have outstanding at any one time dollar loans, guarantees, and insurance in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$9 billion. The Bank is also authorized to have a capital stock of \$1 billion and to borrow from the U.S. Treasury on its own obligations up to not more than \$6 billion outstanding at any one time. Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Export Market Value: As used in export operations under Public Law 480, "export market value" reflects the price at which U.S. agricultural commodities are sold by U.S. exporter under the program. The export market value is less than the CCC cost for those commodities for which special export programs have been developed for dollar as well as foreign currency sales to meet competition in international trade.

CCC cost reflects costs incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be reimbursed under P.L. 480. These costs include CCC's investment in surplus stocks made available for export, cost of financing exports, plus ocean transportation.

Export Marketing Service (EMS): Established March 28, 1969 by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1648, Supplement 1, the Service holds principal responsibility for recommending policies and programs to maximize the exports of agricultural commodities, with particular emphasis on exports for dollars. The Service is under the supervision of a General Sales Manager.

Export Quota Agreement: An international commodity agreement that allocates export quotas to exporting countries. The objective, as in the case of the coffee agreement, is to maintain prices within an agreed range by adjusting quotas to changing market demands. To prevent nonparticipating exporters from undermining such an agreement, member importing countries agree to limit imports from nonmember exporting countries, which obligates them to adjust production to market needs. (Also see International Commodity Agreement or Arrangement)

Export Rate: A freight rate specially established for application on export traffic and generally lower than the domestic rate.

Export Subsidy: A government grant of one kind or another, made to a private enterprise, for the purpose of facilitating or expanding exports in the public good. The expression has an invidious connotation, therefore, "payment" or "differential", or "assistance", or "aid" usually is employed as a substitute.

Exports, U.S. Agricultural: U.S. shipment of agricultural commodities to foreign countries.

"Government program" includes exports under Public Law 480 and under the Mutual Security Acts, Sections 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid.

"Sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with government assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

Extended Warehouse Storage Loans: Loans extended beyond the original maturity date. CCC pays for the storage of the commodity during the extended period.

Extraction Rate (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): The percentage relationship between the sugar extracted and the sugar content in sugarbeets or sugarcane processed.

Extra Long Staple Cotton: Cotton produced in an area designated by the Secretary which is:

- A. American-Egyptian, Sea Island, Sealand, and all other varieties of the Barbados species.
- B. Any hybrid of these varieties. Or,
- C. Any other cotton in which one or more of these varieties predominate.

Extraneous Matter (Cotton): Any foreign substance appearing in a cotton sample that is not discernible in the official grade standard corresponding to the quality of cotton in the sample.

## F

Failed Acreage: An acreage of wheat, feed grains, or cotton planted in a workmanlike manner, but which failed or was destroyed due to a natural disaster.

Failure to Account: A term applicable to tobacco and peanuts which requires reduction in the next established allotment for the farm if a producer thereon fails to satisfactorily account to the county committee for the production of tobacco for the farm.

Failure to Fully Comply: When a producer fails to comply fully with the terms and conditions of a program, and payments are made (or wheat marketing certificates are issued) in such amounts to be equitable, considering the seriousness of the default.

Fallow: Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity, mainly through accumulation of water, nutrients, or both. Summer fallow is a common stage before cereal grain in regions of limited rainfall. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season to control weeds, to aid decomposition of plant residues, and to encourage the storage of moisture for the succeeding grain crop. Bush or forest fallow is a rest period under woody vegetation between crops.

False Acreage Report: If a producer on a farm shows the reporter one field and has two, this is a false acreage report. The next allotment for the farm may be reduced and penalty assessed.

False Claim: A claim for payment which violates the truth, defeats the purpose, falsifies the account or record.

False Identification: The use of a marketing card issued for another farm to market tobacco from different farm. The next allotment for the farm is reduced and penalty assessed.

False Packed Cotton: Cotton in a bale: (1) containing substances entirely foreign to cotton, (2) containing damaged cotton in the interior without any indication of such damage on the exterior, and (3) composed of good cotton on the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, in such manner as not to be detected by customary examination, or (4) containing pickings or linters worked into the bale.

Famine Relief (Title II - PL-480): First enacted in 1954 and extended to December 31, 1968, by the Food for Peace Act of 1966. This legislation authorizes the President to furnish agricultural commodities outside the United States to meet famine and other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements.

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Far East: The National Geographic Society, in its News Bulletin 8352, issued April 22, 1952, includes in the "Far East" the area now occupied by Communist China, Nationalist China (Formosa or Taiwan), the Mongolian Republic, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, North Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia.

Like "Middle East," "Far East" is a rather indefinable area. A narrow interpretation of the area would include only Japan, North and South Korea, Communist China, and Formosa or Taiwan. The broadest definition normally given would consist of the land mass of Asia eastward from the Khyber Pass and Lake Baikal. The area sometimes is referred to as "East Asia," or the "Orient." (Also see Southeast Asia.)

Farina: A purified middling of wheat other than durum, used in breakfast cereals and in the manufacture of spaghetti and macaroni.

Farm: All land operated by one person which is nearby and easily accessible, excluding:

1. Land under separate ownership unless the owners agree in writing and the county committee determines that the land is approximately equally productive.
2. Field rented tracts under short-term leasing agreements.
3. Federally-owned land under restrictive lease.
4. Federal and State-owned wildlife refuges.
5. Land under whole farm CR or CCP contracts unless all the other land in the farm is also under such a contract.
6. Land for which a commodity is under a CAP agreement unless the acreage for such commodity for all the other land in the farm is also under a CAP agreement.

Farm Base (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): The acreage for a farm which is the result of applying a formula to the base period accredited acreage applicable to the farm.

Farm Base Period for Establishing Farm Allotments (Cotton): The three years immediately preceding the year for which farm allotments are determined.

Farm Credit Administration: The farm credit system was established to provide a dependable source of both long- and short-term credit on a sound basis for farmers and stockmen and their cooperative associations. These credit services are supplied in each of the 12 farm credit districts by a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, and a bank for cooperatives. In addition, there is the Central Bank for Cooperatives at Washington, D. C. Farmers obtain individual farm real estate mortgage loans from local National Farm Loan Associations, and loans for production expenses and operating capital from local Production Credit Associations. These Associations are largely farm-owned but obtain their financing through the Federal Land Banks and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

Farm Domestic Allotment (Upland Cotton): Allotment percentage determined by dividing:

- A. The national domestic allotment (in net weight pounds) by
- B. The total for all States of the product of the State acreage allotment and the projected State yield.

Farm Family Income: Income from all sources, including home-produced food, fuel and shelter, from which production expenses are deducted.

Farm Income: As an economic measure, specific referral is to realized net farm income. This measures the spendable income, including the value of farm food and housing, after allowing for expenses, but before income taxes of farmers. (See Realized Net Farm Income.)

Farm Management: Utilizing the productive resources available in such a way that the highest possible return is obtained from investment and for the work done.

Farm Number: Serial number assigned to a farm by the county committee for the purpose of identification.

Farm Numbers: Total number of farms in 1966 was placed at 3,176,000.

Farm Population: People living on farms. In the mid-1960's approximately 11.5 million -- or less than 6 percent of the population.

Farm Ponds: Impounding water by constructing a dam across a water-course or a natural basin, or by excavating a pit or dugout. Usually, these ponds do not include spring development or irrigation reservoirs.

Farm State: A State or administrative area in which rice allotments are determined on the basis of rice production on the farm.

Farm Storage (FS & DE): (1) New or newly constructed conventional storage structures such as cribs, bins, or buildings, or (2) oxygen-free, silo, or other type structure designed primarily for "wet" storage, provided the structure can safely store commodities in the form in which the commodities are normally placed under price support loan, (3) used storage structures (including the real estate upon which located, if any) to be purchased from CCC.

Farm Storage and Drying Equipment Loan Program (FS & DE): A program which offers financial assistance to eligible farmers who need farm storage and drying equipment for grains and certain other similarly handled commodities.

Farmer Certification: (See Compliance by Certification.)

Farmer Programs Division: The division of ASCS in Washington, D. C. that is responsible for the administration of price support and other ASCS programs under the supervision and direction of the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations.

Farmers Stock Peanuts: Picked or threshed peanuts which have not been processed or otherwise changed (except for removal of foreign material, loose shelled kernels, and excess moisture) from the State in which picked or threshed peanuts are customarily marketed by producers.

Farming Practices: Includes strip cropping, contour farming, stubble mulching, improved rotations, use of fallow, use of fertilizers, better methods to control weeds and insects, and water management measures.

FAS: Foreign Agricultural Service.

F.a.s.: Free alongside ship. Used in sales price quotations, especially for export, indicating that the price includes all costs of transportation and delivery of the goods to the dock; that is, "alongside ship." The buyer is then responsible for having the goods loaded on board and paying the cost of shipping from that point on.

Federal Agency: Any department, independent establishment, Government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Federal government. This does not include the American National Red Cross in any of its dealings with local or Federal agencies during disaster programs.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: This is a wholly owned Government Corporation, within the Department of Agriculture, created to promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance and providing the means for research and experience helpful in devising and establishing such insurance on a national basis. Crop insurance offered to agricultural producers by the Corporation provides protection from losses caused by unavoidable natural hazards such as insect and wildlife damage, plant diseases, fire, drought, flood, wind, and other weather conditions. It does not indemnify producers from losses resulting from negligence or failure to observe good farming practices.

Federal Extension Service (FES): The educational agency of USDA. It is a partnership between each State land-grant college and university and the Department, in cooperation with local governments and local people. Federal, State and local governments jointly finance, operate, and share leadership responsibilities for FES educational activities.

Federally Owned Land: Land owned by the Federal Government or any department, bureau, or agency thereof, or any corporation whose stock is wholly owned by the Federal Government.

Feed Grain Base: Established for purposes of the feed grain program. This represents the average acreage of corn and grain sorghums on the farm in crop years 1959 and 1960, adjusted to reflect abnormal factors affecting acreage. It also includes the 1959-60 average acreage of barley when included in the feed grain program.

Feed Grains: Corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats and rye. For price support operations, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 specified corn and grain sorghum as feed grains, and barley if designated by the Secretary, through the 1969 crop years.

Feed Value: Used primarily in price support operations to relate wheat and feed grains to corn. This is a percentage feed value for each commodity relative to corn on a 100 pound basis. Feed value per 100 pounds, or grain sorghum, barley and oats is 90% of corn feed value. Rye is 85% (100 lb. basis) of corn; wheat is 105%.

Fertility, Soil: The quality of a soil that enables it to provide compounds, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants, when other growth factors such as light, moisture, temperature, and the physical condition of the soil are favorable.

Fertilizer: Any natural or manufactured material added to the soil in order to supply one or more plant nutrients. The term is generally applied to largely inorganic materials other than lime or gypsum (mineral fertilizers), such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Field: With regard to determination of acreage and compliance under any ASCS allotment or quota program, this is part of a farm which is separated from the balance of the farm by permanent boundaries such as fences, farm boundaries, woodlands, or other similar features.

Final Acreage: The actual crop acreage, plus any additional acreage considered planted to the crop under applicable commodity regulations.

Final Payment: The payment earned on a particular farm participating in an annual production adjustment program minus any advance payment made in connection with the program on such farm.

Financial Institution: A bank in the United States which accepts demand deposits, an association organized pursuant to State law and supervised by State banking authorities, or a production credit association.

Financing Agency: A bank, trust company, or Federal lending agency operating in the United States.

Financing State (FS & DE): A document filed pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code to give notice of a security interest in collateral for a loan.

Firebreaks: Installing barriers designed to check or stop uncontrolled fires on woodland or rangeland.

"First in, First out" Method of Reporting: A method of reporting purchases of unshorn lambs under the wool payment program under which purchases are accounted for in chronological order. This method is necessary where unshorn lambs purchased on varying dates are commingled.

Fixed Charges: Charges which do not vary with an increase or decrease in traffic.

Flexible Tariff: A tariff permitting equalization of differences in the cost of domestic- and foreign-produced goods. For example, Section 315, U.S. Tariff Act of 1922, provided that the President had power "to ascertain the differences in costs of production of domestic articles and of like or similar imported articles and to proclaim the changes in classification or increases or decreases in rates of duty which may be necessary to equalize the differences in costs thus ascertained." The Tariff Act of 1930 (the so-called Hawley-Smoot Act) contained essentially the same provision.

Flight of the Dollar or Flight of Capital: The movement of U.S. capital to foreign countries -- usually accomplished through the purchase with dollars of foreign securities -- to obtain higher interest rates in foreign countries or greater investment opportunities, or possibly, to escape the adverse consequences of inflation, devaluation, war, or other unfavorable economic trends.

Floodwater Retarding Structure: Constructing a detention dam, with a fixed drawdown tube and a spillway, across a stream or natural watercourse.

Floodway Construction: Excavating a channel across a floodplain or along the overflow area of streams and rivers. Floodways may be bounded by dikes or levees.

Flood Plain: The nearly flat lands along streams that overflow during floods.

Flow Chart: A graphic representation of the major steps of a process. The illustrative symbols may represent documents, machines, or actions taken during the process. The area of concentration is on where something is done rather than the details of how it is done.

F.O.B.: Free on board: An expression indicating that the seller assumes all responsibilities and costs up to the specific point or stage of delivery named, including transportation, packing, insurance, et cetera. The buyer takes over responsibility and costs at the same point. A wide variety of f.o.b. terms are used, as f.o.b. factory, f.o.b. cars, f.o.b. ship New York, f.o.b. Detroit, et cetera.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): FAO works in the broad field of agriculture, including fisheries, forestry, food processing and distribution, and nutrition. A big part of the work is helping underdeveloped countries help themselves. With financial aid from the

United Nations, FAO has carried on extensive technical assistance work in over 100 countries. Worldwide support and additional financial assistance for this work is being mobilized through FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign. With the United Nations, FAO also is administering a \$275 million World Food Program which uses surplus food to relieve hunger and promote economic growth in the less-developed countries. FAO serves as an international clearing house for information and statistics on the world food situation. FAO also has established subsidiary bodies to deal with specific international commodity problems, including commodity study groups and a consultative committee on surplus disposal. Other groups provide forums for international consultation and animal diseases, forestry, and fishery matters, and other problems of an international nature.

FAO was founded in October 1945, although preliminary groundwork had been completed in May 1943. FAO now has 117 member nations. Headquarters: Rome, Italy.

Food Balance: The supply of food in relation to the populations to be fed.

Food Dollar: Pays for all services involved in producing, processing and distributing food. Of the consumer's food dollar in 1968, the marketing bill (labor, transportation, corporate profits and other costs) was 61 cents, and the farmer's share of the retail food dollar was 39 cents.

Food for Freedom: A U.S. program that encompasses not only food shipments to needy countries but also includes technical agricultural assistance provided to them. It is aimed broadly at helping less-developed countries meet immediate food shortage problems while helping them to become self-sustaining in the future.

Food for Peace Act of 1966: Legislation, enacted October 21, 1966, and signed by President Johnson on November 12, 1966, extending Public Law 480 (see), effective January 1, 1967, through the calendar years 1967 and 1968. The new act makes possible the Food for Freedom program (see).

Food for Peace Program: See Food for Freedom Program.

Food Stamp Program: A program to improve the nutritional level of underprivileged families and to strengthen the agricultural economy by expanding the demand for food in retail stores. A participating family's normal food expenditure is maintained by requiring that, based on family size and income, participants purchase a specific value of coupons. Supplemental, or bonus, coupons are then provided without charge to permit the family to upgrade its diet. Authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1964, the Department also carried on a food stamp plan from 1939 to 1943.

Forage: Feed from plants for livestock, such as hay, pasturage, straw, silage, and browse.

Foreign Agricultural Market Development: Includes all activities -- in the United States as well as in foreign countries -- to influence the flow of U.S. farm products to foreign consumers. Market development encompasses measures by government agencies, farmers, processors, exporters, and others to improve acceptability of U.S. farm commodities in the foreign markets. It includes such services as information and grading. It includes Government export payments. It embraces action by government and international agencies to lower trade barriers. It involves market promotion activities carried on cooperatively by government and trade groups, such as participation in trade fairs, advertising, distribution of samples, sponsored visits of foreign buyers to the United States, and the like. Market development, in brief, covers activities undertaken all the way along the "marketing chain."

Foreign Assistance (or aid), U.S.: The United States has been carrying on foreign assistance operations since the end of World War II. Obligations and loan authorizations under the aid program from July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1965, totaled \$116,090,000,000. Of this amount \$81,443,000,000 represented economic aid, and \$34,647,000,000 military assistance.

Over the 1945-65 period, France led in the volume of total U.S. assistance received, with \$9.4 billion, followed by the United Kingdom, \$9.0 billion; South Korea, \$6.3 billion; India, \$5.9 billion; and West Germany, \$5.0 billion. The large totals for Western European countries reflect Marshall Plan Assistance (see).

The proportion of economic aid to total foreign assistance rose from 47 percent in 1953-57 to 79 percent in the fiscal year 1965.

In fiscal year 1965, 34 percent of U.S. economic aid went to the Middle East and South Asia; 26 percent to Latin America; 15 percent to the Far East; 9 percent to Europe; 7 percent to Africa; and 9 percent to destinations difficult to segregate by region.

In 1965, P.L. 480 accounted for 31 percent of foreign aid obligations and loan authorizations.

Foreign Currencies: An expression used frequently in connection with operations under Title I, P.L. 480, which authorized sales of surplus U.S. farm products for foreign currencies. Title I also spells out uses to markets for U.S. farm products; to obtain military equipment, materials, facilities, and services; to finance the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries; to promote economic development and trade of underdeveloped countries; to pay U.S. obligations abroad; to finance educational exchange activities; and others.

Foreign Exchange: International transfers of economic values in terms of money by means of credit instruments, including transfers by telegraph, cable, et cetera. The main problems of foreign exchange are concerned with two operations: (1) the conversion of the money of one country into that of another; and (2) the transfer of money values from one country to another.

Forest Land: Land bearing a stand of trees at any age or stature, including seedling, and of species attaining a minimum of 6 feet average height at maturity; or land from which such a stand has been removed but on which no other use has been substituted. The term is commonly limited to land not in farms; forests on farms are commonly called woodland or farm forests.

Forfeited: Where the producer has lost the right to payment(s) expected under an agricultural program agreement.

Formal: Done according to set rules.

Foundations Herd: Breeding stock; cows, bulls, and heifers or calves retained for replacement; ewes, rams and lambs for replacement; and nannies, billies, and kids for replacement.

Foundation Planting: The first seed increase from the initial seed stock (breeder seed) provided by the originating agency in a recognized seed-certification program.

Foundation Seed: A primary source of seed of a genetically identified variety from which all increases are made.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign: A world-wide program, carried on by the Food and Agriculture Organization to encourage global support and financial assistance for programs to increase crop yields, make new food available, and multiply fisheries' catches in underdeveloped countries. The program launched July 1, 1960, has been placed on a continuing basis.

Free List: A list in the U.S. tariff law of goods not liable to the payment of customs duties.

Free Time: The period allowed the owner to load or unload the car before demurrage or storage charges begin to accrue.

Free Trade: International trade unhampered by governmental barriers, such as tariffs or non-tariff restrictions. Completely free trade is not practiced today by any country in the world.

Friendly Country: Public Law 480, as amended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966, directs the President to conclude agreement, for the sale of

agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms or for foreign currencies, only with "friendly countries."

Under the Act, "friendly country" shall not include any country or area dominated or controlled by a foreign government or organization controlling a world Communist movement, and, for the purpose only of sales for foreign currencies under Title I, P.L. 480, any country or area dominated by a Communist government. (Title I, as amended, now covers sales for dollars on credit terms and sales for foreign currencies.)

The Act also excludes from its definition of "friendly" -- for the purpose only of sales under Title I -- any nation that sells or furnishes or permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport any equipment, materials, or commodities to or from Cuba or North Vietnam so long as they are governed by a Communist regime.

Fructose: An alternate chemical name for levulose.

Fumigants: Volatile chemicals used to kill plants, seeds, insects, bacteria, fungi and nematodes.

Fungicide: A chemical that kills or inhibits fungi. Bordeaux mixtures, ferbam, and zeneb are fungicides.

## G

Game: Wild birds, fish or animals hunted for sport or for use as food.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): A multilateral agreement negotiated in 1947 among 23 countries, including the United States, to increase international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. Today 66 countries have full participant status; 6 countries participate provisionally, and 7 belong to GATT under special arrangement. Almost three-fourths of the 79 countries fall in the "less developed" category.

The GATT countries account for about 85 percent of the world's trade. It is estimated that under the GATT, tariffs have been reduced on products accounting for about 50 percent of the world's trade. GATT rules also apply to customs or tariff unions (common markets) such as the European Economic Community.

The GATT is based on three fundamental principles: (1) Trade should be conducted on the basis of nondiscrimination; that is, the most-favored-nation principle (see) should apply to trade benefits and trade restrictions. (2) Protection should come through the customs tariff and not through other measures; the use of import quotas as a protective device is explicitly prohibited, and their use for other purposes, such as to safeguard the balance-of-payments, is regulated by GATT rules. (3) Consultation is provided for to avoid damage to the trading interests of contracting parties. Each of these three principles is subject to exceptions, however, and many articles of the GATT spell out the exceptions in detail.

General Farm Aggregates: Farm output, prices received and cash receipts.

Ghee: A product, made from butter, and similar in composition to butter-oil. However, it has a granular texture. It is preferred by the people in certain Asian countries.

Gifts Inter Vivos: Gifts between the living, which are perfected and become absolute during the lifetime of donor and donee.

Gin Cut Cotton: Cotton that shows damage in ginning through cutting by the ginning saws to an extent that reduces its value more than two grades.

Glucose: (1) An alternate chemical name for dextrose. (2) A name given to corn syrups which are obtained by the action of acids and/or enzymes on cornstarch. Commercial corn syrups are nearly colorless and very viscous. They consist principally of dextrose and another sugar, maltose, combined with gummy organic materials known as dextrans, in water solution.

Goat: In the mohair payment program, the term means an Angora goat and it includes the kid of an Angora goat.

Golden Eagle Passport: A permit, (wallet-sized plastic identification card) costing \$7, which admits the holder, and all passengers in a private non-commercial vehicle, to more than 2,500 Federal recreation areas that charge for admittance by automobile. There is no limit on the number of times it may be used. The permit, primarily for Department of Interior recreation areas, may also be obtained at ASCS county offices.

Golden Nematode: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - Long Island, New York. Principal host - Potatoes.

Gold Reserves: See Balance of Payments.

Government Payments: Payments to producers under various national programs that have included: Cropland Conversion; Cropland Adjustment; the Sugar Act; the Wool Act; the Soil Bank; Great Plains Conservation; domestic cotton allotment; price support; cropland diversion; marketing certificates (in the wheat program, these payments are partially recovered by the Government from sales of certificates to processors and exporters of wheat); various indemnity payments through the years (milk, cranberries, etc.), and diversion payments.

Grade: The quality of a commodity as defined in the applicable official U.S. Standards. In livestock marketing, a classification based on three fundamentals -- conformation, finish, and quality, i.e., prime, choice, good, medium, common, etc.

Grades, Export: Minimum grades a country will allow to be exported. For example, the United States regulates shipments of certain fruits to foreign destinations under authority of the Export Apple and Pear Act and the Export Grade and Plum Act. Export grades, however, are the exception rather than the rule in the agricultural trade of the world.

Grain Elevator: A storehouse into which grain in bulk is carried upward by elevators and placed into bins arranged for the different grades of grain.

Grain Mixtures: A mixture of feed grains, including barley and oats/rye, and wheat grown on a farm when the percentage of each such crop in the mixture at the time of harvest is less than that requiring the mixture to be classified as a "feed grain" or wheat under a production adjustment program.

Grain Sorghum: One of the crops grown on a farm during 1959-60 used in establishing the farm feed grain base and charged against the current year farm feed grain permitted acreage.

Grant (as used in P.L. 480 Programs): The transfer, by the United States to foreign governments, of foreign currencies acquired by the United States through sales of U.S. farm products. "Grant" also is used in connection with the transfer, by the United States to foreign governments, of U.S. agricultural commodities as distinguished from "donation" of farm products to U.S. voluntary agencies carrying on foreign relief operations. "Grant" and "donation", however, are often used interchangeably.

Grant in Aid: An amount of funds given by the Federal Government as an aid to a public undertaking. Usually, some matching of funds are required of the receiving governmental body.

Grassed Waterway: Reshaping or grading and establishing suitable vegetation on natural waterways or depressions.

Grazing: Consumption of range or artificial pasture forage by animals.

Grazing and Haying Program: Land is removed from production and grazing by the soil bank, feed grain and diverted acres programs. When emergencies develop the Secretary is empowered to designate emergency areas on certification by the Governor of the State of the need. In these designated areas the Secretary may permit grazing or harvesting of hay on land otherwise removed from production by the above USDA programs. In return for this permission, program payments otherwise due the permittees are reduced to the extent of the fair value of the resulting grazing or hay removal.

Grazing Association: A group organized to purchase and/or lease pastureland for grazing purposes rather than crop production. It may also include the combination of land owned by members of the association prior to its formation.

Grazing Season: A period of grazing to obtain optimum use of the forage resource. On public lands, an established period for which grazing permits are issued.

Great Plains: For the purpose of the Great Plains Conservation Program, this area includes designated counties of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

Green Manure: Where the growth of grass and/or legume cover is worked into the soil rather than harvested for hay or seed. The decomposition of such growth adds to the humus content of the soil.

Greenspan: That part of the Cropland Adjustment Program through which grants and conservation practice cost-sharing may be paid to local and other government agencies which buy cropland for permanent conversion to noncrop use for preserving open space, natural beauty, developing wildlife or recreational facilities, or preventing air or water pollution.

Gross National Product: The total market value of all final goods and services produced by a nation's economy before deducting depreciation charges and other allowances for consumption of durable capital goods.

Gross Receipts: Farm cash receipts plus government payments.

Gross Ton: 2,240 pounds.

Gross Tonnage (Vessel): Applies to vessels, not to cargo. It is determined by dividing by 100 the contents, in cubic feet, of the vessel's closed-in space. A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet. The register of a vessel states both gross and net tonnage.

Gross Weight: (a) The weight of an article together with the weight of its container and the material used for packing, (b) as applied to a carload: the weight of a car together with the weight of its entire contents.

Groundnuts: The word for "peanuts" in the United Kingdom and some Commonwealth countries.

Ground Water: Water that fills all the unblocked pores of underlying material below the water table, which is the upper limit of saturation.

Gur: Cane juice, concentrated nearly to dryness by boiling over an open fire, without centrifuging and with no other purification than by skimming. This ancient process is still used for producing a large share of the sugar consumed in India and some other countries. The crude product is high in glucose and correspondingly low in sucrose.

Gypsy Moth: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. -- New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Small infestation in Michigan. Principal hosts -- many tree species.

# H

Habitat: The natural abode of a plant or animal, including all biotic, climatic, and soil conditions, or other environmental influences affecting life.

Harbor Dues: Charges assessed for services at harbors.

Hard Currencies: Freely convertible currencies accepted generally by the countries of the world as mediums of exchange. Examples: U.S. dollars and Italian Lire; Spanish pesetas; Japanese yen.

Hardpan: A hardened or cemented soil horizon or layer. The soil material may be sandy or clay and may be cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substances.

Hardware: The physical equipment or devices forming a computer and peripheral equipment. Contrasted with software.

Harter Act: An act of Congress regulating the carriage of goods and the bill of lading via water in foreign commerce.

Harvested Acreage: That part of the planted crop acreage which is harvested, regardless of the product.

Harvesting Second Crop: The act of double cropping from same plants or different plants on same acreage in same year. This requires reduction in next allotment for the farm.

Hearing: A meeting whereby an appellant or his representative may present evidence or information to support an appeal or a request for reconsideration.

Herbicides (weed killers): Chemicals used to kill plants. They are used in contact with seed, stem, or leaf of a plant. Herbicides are further divided into non-selective (kill all plants) and selective (kill only certain species).

High Density: The compression of flat or standard bale of cotton to high density of approximately 32 pounds per cubic foot. This compression usually applies to cotton exported or shipped coastwise. Also high density compression is used on domestic movements at lower rates and higher minima.

High Test Molasses: A concentrated, clarified cane juice which has been inverted (usually about 2/3) to prevent sucrose from crystallizing at the high concentrations normally employed.

History Acreage: A record of the acreage of crops planted or considered to be planted on a tract of land.

History Method of Reconstitution: The proration of allotments and bases to the tracts being separated from a parent farm on the basis of the history acreage determined to be representative of the operations normally carried out on each tract during the respective base periods.

Hogshead (tobacco): A large wooden cask or container in which tobacco is stored and certain forms of tobacco are sold. Generally, the weight of tobacco varies from 600 pounds to about 1,200 pounds.

Humus: The organic fraction of soil in which decomposition is so far advanced that its original form is not distinguishable.

## I

Identifiable Tract: A tract of land to which a specific amount (including zero) of a farm's allotments and bases can be attributed.

Identification of Farms: Assignment of a farm number.

Identity Preserved: The storage or handling in such manner that the actual commodity deposited and no other will be delivered to the holder of the warehouse receipt or other documents evidencing ownership.

Imported Fire Ant: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas. General pest: nuisance in parks, school grounds, recreational areas.

Import Fee or Tax: A charge in excess of the duty imposed on the importation of goods.

Import Quotas: Provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, limit imports of sugar. No other import quotas limit physical quantities of foreign farm products except those under Section 22 of the Agricultural Act of 1933, as amended. This Act authorizes the use of import quotas on foreign farm products which materially interfere with U.S. farm price support programs. Imports controlled in 1967 under Section 22 include wheat and wheat flour; cotton and cotton waste; peanuts, and certain dairy products. Included in the dairy products are butter and butter oil, cheddar cheese, dry skim milk, Edam and Gouda cheese, blue mold and Italian type cheese made from cow's milk.

Import Regulations: Devices used by importing countries to regulate or restrict the flow of specified commodities from other nations into their domestic markets. These include tariffs, import quotas, compulsory utilizations of fixed percentages of homegrown commodities, subsidies to local processors, price support or other incentive to local producers, and direct control over prices. Other measures include bilateral trade agreements and tie-in sale arrangements.

Imports, Agricultural, U.S.: Purchases by the United States of agricultural commodities produced abroad. Agricultural imports of the United States in the fiscal year 1966 had a value of \$4,454 million.

Impoundment Easement: The right granted to an agency to permanently cover a farm with water and any additional land not covered by water essential to proper maintenance of the water impoundment area.

Improved Water Application: Applying irrigation water under a planned farm irrigation system before all structural or operational improvements have been made, but where definite action has been taken to improve irrigation efficiencies and to reduce erosion.

Incentive Price: A price paid to wool producers for shorn wool to encourage larger production.

Income Explosion: Refers to the rapid rise in per capita income occurring in many countries, notably the more advanced ones. The income explosion, like the population explosion, puts extra pressure on world food supplies. That comes about because people whose diets are unsatisfactory tend to improve them as their income increases. This means an increase in per capita food consumption, whether the increase is quantitative, as would be the case in countries where people largely use grain in their diets, or qualitative, where more livestock products -- which require grain in their production -- are consumed. Either way there is an increase in per capita consumption of grain.

Increase for Small Farms: Acreage set aside the first year quotas are available to raise some small farm allotments.

Increase for Types of Short Supply: If there is a showing of special usage for a type, such type can be increased without changing other types making up the commodity.

Indemnity Payments (Milk): Payments to dairy farmers to compensate them for losses incurred as a result of using pesticides in accordance with the Department's recommendations.

Independent Grower (Hawaiian Sugarcane): A grower other than a processor who owns the entire crop, bears full financial responsibility for the sugarcane enterprise, and controls the operations on his farm.

Indian Allotment: Land held under the allotment act, either patented or held in trust for an Indian by the Government.

Individual - Cossette Test Contract: A contract between a processor and growers under which the processor payment is based on the quality (sugar content) of the beets delivered by a grower and the average content of all beets sliced in the settlement area.

Individual Tariff: A tariff issued by a transportation line individually.

Industrialized Countries: Usually refers to "developed" countries, that have achieved sustained economic growth, as contrasted with those that have not, the latter generally being referred to as "underdeveloped", "less developed", "developing", or "emerging".

Initial Carrier: The transportation line to which a shipment is delivered by the shipper.

Inland Carrier: A transportation line which hauls export or import traffic between ports and inland points.

Inspection Service: The service established and conducted for the determination and certification or other identification of the grade, quality, or condition of products.

Intention: The percentage level of participation at which the farm operator enrolls the farm in an annual production adjustment program. Usually referred to as being certain percentage of the base or allotment.

Interagency Trade Organization: An agency set up under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide the President guidance in carrying out trade expansion functions. Chairman is the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, other members are the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor.

Intercoastal: Between one coast and another - as between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Interest (Price Support Loans): A charge to producers in connection with loan redemptions, deficiencies and indebtedness involving fraud.

International Coffee Agreement: An agreement signed by 58 countries, representing all major exporters and importers, which collectively account for the bulk of the world's coffee trade. The pact, effective October 1, 1963, has been extended to September 30, 1973.

Exporting countries have export quotas which are periodically reviewed and adjusted when circumstances warrant. Exporting countries undertaken to adjust production of coffee while the Agreement remains in force to the amount needed for domestic consumption, exports, and reasonable reserve stocks, to reduce stocks when they are on a very high level, and to refrain from engaging in direct and individual linked barter transactions involving the sale of coffee in traditional markets.

International Commodity Agreement or Arrangement: An undertaking by a group of countries to stabilize trade, supplies, and prices of a commodity for the benefit of participating countries.

"Agreement" usually refers to formalized intergovernmental understandings. In 1966, international agricultural commodity agreements were in effect for coffee and olive oil.

"Arrangements" is a less-rigid word sometimes used to cover not only international commodity agreements but also other types of undertakings that rest on less-formalized understandings. A Long-term Cotton Textile Arrangement was concluded in February 1962.

International Grains Arrangement: To enter into force for a three-year period on July 1, 1968, this replaced the 18-year-old International Wheat Agreement. With the administrative and institutional structure of the IWA, the Arrangement consists of two parts: a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. For wheat, there was established a series of minimum prices for major wheats based primarily on differences in market value and quality as a common balance. For U.S. wheats, the new minimum prices were generally about 23 cents a bushel higher than the minimums under the IWA. Maximum prices were set 40 cents above the minimum for each wheat, providing a range in which prices could fluctuate in response to supply and demand. For food aid, to needy nations, contributions to the program can be in the form of wheat, course grains suitable for human consumption, or in cash equivalent. Food aid under the program is to be supplied on soft terms (grants or local currency which will, except for amounts up to 10 percent, not be available for use by the contributing country). They may administer their programs directly with recipient countries, or may channel their contributions through an international organization such as the World Food Program.

International Institute for Cotton: Founded in March 1966 by India, Mexico, Spain, United Arab Republic and the United States, its purpose is to increase world consumption of cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education, and public relations. Greece, Tanzania and Uganda have joined since.

The Institute is financed by annual assessments equal to \$1 (U.S.) per 500-pound bale of spinnable cotton exports by each member country to Western Europe and Japan.

Promotion takes the form of trade advertising concentrated in key apparel markets; national campaigns in collaboration with local textile and product manufacturers, retail chains, department stores, and shops; national education work.

General Assembly headquarters: Washington, D. C. Operating office headquarters: Brussels. Country or regional offices: London, Paris, Milan, Frankfurt, Oslo, and Osaka.

International Sugar Agreement: Broad objectives are to assure suppliers of sugar to importing countries and markets for sugar to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices; to increase the consumption of sugar throughout the world; to maintain the purchasing power of countries or areas where economies are largely dependent upon the production or export of sugar. However, quota and price provisions of the agreement have not been in effect since January 1962, because of disagreement over adjustment of Cuba's sugar quota. Headquarters: London, England.

Interstate Commerce: Is defined by Section one of the Act, covering transportation from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country, but only insofar as such transportation takes place within the United States.

Interstate Commerce Act (Part II): An Act of Congress regulating Motor Vehicles for hire commonly referred to as the Motor Carrier Act - 1935.

Interstate Commerce Act (Part III): Act of Congress relating to regulation of common and contract water carriers operating in domestic trade.

Interstate Commerce Commission: The Federal body charged with the duty of enforcing acts of Congress affecting carriers in interstate commerce.

Interstate Traffic: Traffic moving from a point in one State to a point in another State; between points in the same State, but passing within or through another State en route; and between points in the United States and foreign countries.

Inter vivos: See Gifts inter vivos.

Inventory (CCC): The quantity of a given commodity in the control of CCC at any specified time.

Inventory Listings: IBM listings prepared by Kansas City DPC which list all grain storage structures and all nonexpendable property used in connection with the storage or handling of agricultural commodities.

Inventory Number Plates: Serially numbered brass plates which are attached to all grain storage structures and nonexpendable CCC equipment to identify the property as belonging to CCC.

Invert or Invert Sugar: This is the mixture of equal parts of dextrose and levulose produced by the action of acid or enzymes on solutions of sucrose.

Invisible Sugar Inventories: Stocks held by wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users.

Irrigation: Supplying land with water by means of artificial ditches or channels.

Items of Trade: There are three categories -- commodities, services, and credit transactions. Merchandise exports and imports of such items as wheat, machinery, and chemicals are known as "visible" items of trade. Services rendered, such as shipping, banking, insurance, communications (plus services rendered to tourists), together with such credit transactions as loans, interest payments, and the like, are called "invisible" items of trade.

# J

Japanese Beetle: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - States east of, and including, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. Principal hosts - about 275 plants, including ornamentals.

Joint Owners: Where two or more persons own property together with an undivided interest.

Jointly Owned Farm: A farm in which the ownership is vested in an undivided interest of more than one person.

Joint Rate: A rate applicable from a point located on one transportation line to a point located on another transportation line, made by agreement or arrangement between, and published in a single tariff under proper concurrence of all transportation lines over which the rate applies.

Joint Tariff: A tariff containing joint rates.

Junex and "similar": A mixture containing 44 percent butterfat, with sugar and other products added. It is used in the United States in the manufacture of ice cream. It is imported principally from Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Denmark, and France.

Other names are used to identify the product, such as "ernex", "isex", "grapex", and the like.

Jute Bagging (Cotton Bale Covering): Bagging manufactured from jute material usually produced in India and Pakistan. The bagging may be manufactured from new material or from used jute sacks. The used bagging is usually sewn into bale coverings in the United States.



## K

Kaffir Corn: African corn, similar to maize.

Kennedy Round: Popular name for the sixth Round of GATT tariff negotiations, which formally got under way in Geneva, Switzerland, in May 1964, and came to conclusion in 1967.

Key Area (range management): A portion of range, which because of its location, grazing value, and use, serves as an indicative sample of range conditions or trends. A key area guides the general management of the entire area of which it is a part. Also, an area upon which the success of the ranching operation is largely dependent.

Key Farms: Farms selected by the county committee with the assistance of the community committee as representative of various areas and types of farming practices, to be used in establishing preliminary yields.

Keypunch: A special device with a key board similar to a typewriter used to record information in card or tape by punching holes in the cards or tape to represent letters, digits, and special characters.

Known Damage: A damage discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment.

Known Loss: A loss discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment.



## L

Labor Contractor (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): A person who recruits workers and arranges with a grower for their employment on his farm.

Lamb: A young ovine animal which has not cut the second pair of permanent teeth. The term includes animals referred to in the livestock trade as lambs, yearlings, or yearling lambs.

Lamb Crop: The number of lambs produced by a given number of ewes, usually expressed in percent of lambs weaned of ewes bred.

Land: The total natural and cultural environment within which production takes place. Land is a broader term than soil. In addition to soil, its attributes include other physical conditions such as mineral deposits and water supply; location in relation to centers of commerce, populations, and other land; the size of the individual tracts or holdings; and existing plant cover, works of improvement, and the like. Some use the term loosely in other senses: As defined above, but without the economic or cultural criteria, especially in the expression "natural land"; as a synonym for "soil"; for the solid surface of the earth; and also for earthy surface formations, especially in the geomorphological expression "land form".

Land-Capability Classification: A grouping of kinds of soil into special units, subclasses, and classes according to their capability for intensive use and the treatments required for sustained use.

Land Grading: Reshaping the ground surface by grading to planned grades. This practice requires a detailed engineering survey and layout. This does not include land leveling for irrigation.

Land Grant: Land granted or given by the government to a transportation line.

Land History Area (Sugarbeets): An area where accredited acreage of the farm only is utilized in establishing a proportionate share.

Landlord: An owner who rents or leases, or a tenant who subleases farmland to another person.

Land Smoothing: Removing minor irregularities on the land surface without altering the general topographic pattern. This does not require a detailed engineering survey.

Land Use: Approximate U.S. land area is 1,903.8 million acres. For purposes relating to agriculture, the major uses of land include (1954 census of agriculture): cropland, 465.3 million acres; pasture and grazing land, 632.4 million acres; forest and woodland, 615.4 million acres; percentage of land in farms, 60.8 percent.

Land-Use Planning: The development of plans for the uses of land that, over long periods, will best serve the general welfare, together with the formulation of ways and means for achieving such uses.

Lanolin: The fatty substance removed from sheep wool when it is scoured and cleaned. When refined, it is used extensively in cosmetics and provides a nontoxic carrier for applying plant regulators or other chemicals to the surface of plants.

Latin America: Usually includes Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Islands.

Leaching: The removal of materials in solution by the passage of water through soil.

Legislative Authority: An Act by the Congress which becomes law under which programs may be developed and funded.

Legume: A plant which is a member of the Leguminosae family. These plants have the characteristic of forming nitrogen-fixing nodules. Beans and peas are examples -- also, the characteristic dry, dehiscent multi-seeded pod or fruit of members of this family.

Less Developed Countries (LDC's): Countries that have not yet achieved sustained economic growth. They also are referred to as "under-developed", "developing", or "emerging". Most less-developed countries are in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Contrary to some opinion, "less developed" or even "under-developed" are not invidious or derogatory terms. They merely describe the economic growth status of some countries, as opposed to the "developed" or "industrialized" status of others. (Also see Economic Development.)

Less Than Carload Rate: A rate applicable to a less than carload shipment.

Letters of Credit (L/C): A document issued by financial institutions guaranteeing payment upon presentation of a draft supported by specific documents specified in the letter of credit. L/C's are accepted in the CCC and commercial trade as a means of payment for commodities.

Levulose: A highly soluble, simple sugar, which contains 6 carbon atoms. It crystallizes with great difficulty. It is not produced in commercial quantities as such, but used in considerable quantities in combination with dextrose and sucrose in invert sugars. It is generally considered sweeter than sucrose.

Levy: "To levy" -- the verb -- means to assess or impose a duty. "Levy" -- the noun -- is synonymous with "duty".

"Tariff" and levy", as nouns, are often used interchangeably for "duty". The words must be judged in the context within which they are used.

Lighter: A flat-bottomed boat used usually in inland waterways.

Lighterage Limits: The limits of the area within which freight is handled by lighters or barges under certain lightering charges, rules, and regulations.

Lime: Generally the term lime, or agricultural lime, is applied to ground limestone (calcium carbonate), hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide), or burned lime (calcium oxide), with or without mixtures of magnesium carboxide, and materials such as basic slag, used as amendments to reduce the acidity of acid soils. In strict chemical terminology, lime refers to calcium oxide (CaO), but by an extension of meaning it is now used for all limestone-derived materials applied to neutralize acid soils.

Liquidated Damage: An agreement or reimbursement if a contract is broken or not complied with fully.

Liquid Sugar: A concentrated solution of refined sucrose or a mixture of sucrose and invert sugar.

Livestock: Domestic animals.

Livestock Feed Program: The Secretary may designate emergency areas in which this program may be offered on certification of the need by the Governor of the State. CCC owned feed grains may be sold under this program to eligible farmers who do not have and cannot obtain sufficient feed for their livestock through normal trade channels without undue financial hardship. The CCC owned grain is sold at 75 percent of the current support price for doudnation herd animals and at the full current support price for other eligible animals.

Liveweight: The weight of live lambs or other livestock purchased or sold by a producer.

Loading Order (used in bulk grains, beans and rice): A document issued to warehousemen containing complete loadout and shipping instructions on where - when - how - and quantity to be shipped.

Loan Draft: CCC Draft used to disburse a commodity price support loan which may be converted into an interest bearing instrument by a banking institution.

Loan Maturity Date: The date on which a price support loan becomes due. Settlement is required either by payment or delivery of the commodity. No farm stored collateral can be redeemed after maturity until the commodity is delivered to CCC.

Loan Service Fee: A fee paid by the producer for each farm storage loan or warehouse storage loan disbursed.

Local ASCS Committees: The committee having jurisdiction over ASCS matters affecting a farm.

Local Government: Any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State or the District of Columbia.

Local Rate: A rate applying between stations located on the same transportation line.

Local Sales: Sales of certain lots of farm stored commodities.

Local Tariff: A tariff containing rates applicable only between stations located on the same transportation line.

Local Waybill: A waybill covering the movement of freight over a single transportation line.

Long-term Cotton Textile Arrangement (LTA): A 5-year international arrangement, which, effective October 1, 1962, was aimed at protecting the U. S. cotton textile industry. Participating countries number 29, including countries supplying the major share of U. S. cotton textile imports. U. S. participation is authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1956.

The LTA provides that in the case of market disruption or threatened disruption, importing countries may request restraint of exports from the country or countries causing the difficulty. The LTA also provides for other mutually satisfactory arrangements between countries. For example, the United States in 1966 had bilateral agreements with 16 major textile supplying countries and Hong King. It is estimated that 80 percent of U. S. imports of cotton textiles are covered by bilateral agreements or other arrangements.

Loss of Control: Where control of land is lost either by sale, death, or other such action wherein the original person is displaced from the control which he previously had to the land.

L.T.: Long ton, 2,240 pounds.

## M

Mainland Cane Sugar Area: The States of Louisiana and Florida.

Magnetic Tape: A tape or ribbon impregnated or coated with magnetic or other material on which information may be placed in the form of magnetically polarized spots.

Maize (Mayze): Indian corn, Zea mays; in America, more commonly called corn.

Major Disaster: Any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments to alleviate damage, hardships, or suffering. The governor of any State certifies the need for disaster assistance, and gives assurance of reasonable fund expenditures by the State or local government to apply also to disaster relief.

Management: A pivotal part of the ASCS administrative operation -- local, State and Federal. In simplest terms, to conduct successful operations -- planned, programed and budgeted to definite objectives by the most practical, efficient and economical use of time, money and personnel.

Man-made Fibers: Industrially produced fibers, as contrasted with such natural fibers as cotton and wool. In the United States, man-made fibers are grouped into cellulosic (viscose, cuprammonium, acetate, and triacetate): non-cellulosic (acrylic, nylon, polyester, et cetera); and textile glass.

Maritime: Business pertaining to commerce or navigation transacted upon the sea or in seaports in such matters as the courts of admiralty have jurisdiction over, concurrently with the courts of common law.

Market: (Same meaning for marketed, marketing, and for market). In the case of corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco and wheat, this means to dispose of in raw or processed form by voluntary or involuntary sale, barter, exchange, or gift between two living persons. In the case of corn and wheat, this applies also to feeding (in any form) to poultry or livestock which (including their products) are sold, bartered, exchanged or to be disposed of. In the case of wool and mohair, the term means a sale of the commodity by the producer. Marketing of wool or mohair is not complete until each of the following events takes place: (1) Title to the commodity passes to the

buyer; (2) The commodity is delivered to the buyer (physically or through documents which transfer control to the buyer); and (3) The last of the factors (price per pound, weight, etc.) needed to determine the total purchase price is known. This does not include disposing of the commodities as premium to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Market Basket: An economic measure that is made up of 62 farm-produced foods in the quantities bought in 1960-61 by wage earner, clerical worker, families, and single workers living alone. This is valued at retail prices.

Marketing Agreement: A marketing agreement is voluntary. It is a contract entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture with handlers of a particular commodity. It is binding only to those handlers who sign it. A marketing agreement alone is seldom effective.

Marketing Certificates (Wheat): Certificates having fixed value per bushel, based on the difference between July 1 parity and the loan rate for the applicable marketing year, which are issued to wheat program participants on that portion of the projected production of their farm allotments representing each participant's proportionate share of the national certificate allocation. The wheat certificate represents a portion of the total price support guaranteed participants for wheat produced for domestic food use.

Marketing Excess:

- a. Adjusted: Excess determined when the actual production of the crop in the current year is determined to be less than the normal production.
- b. Delivered to the Secretary: Excess production delivered to avoid payment of penalty.
- c. Initial: The quantity in pounds obtained by multiplying the rice acreage in excess of the farm allotment by the farm normal yield.
- d. Stored: Excess stored to postpone payment of penalty.
  1. Farm: Non-licensed storage.
  2. Warehouse or Elevator: Licensed storage.

Marketing Order: A marketing order is a legal document setting the limits within which an agricultural industry can operate a program of self-regulation. It defines the terms handler and producer, the commodity to be regulated and the area to be covered. It provides for an Advisory Committee to administer the order, the number of members, and terms of office. It lists the economic tools to be used and has procedures for financing provisions of the order.

Marketing Quota: The number of pounds of rice produced less the amount of the farm marketing excess.

Marketing Quota Penalty: Amount payable with respect to farm marketing excess.

Marketing Quota Penalty Interest: Interest on penalty not timely remitted.

Marketing Year: Beginning and ending dates for the following commodities: Corn, October 1-September 30; Cotton, August 1-July 31; Peanuts, August 1-July 31; Rice, August 1-July 31; Tobacco (flue-cured) July 1-June 30; Tobacco, other than flue-cured, October 1-September 30; Wheat, July 1-June 30; Wool and Mohair, the twelve-month period beginning April 1, or a period otherwise determined by the Secretary as required to carry out the Wool Act; Dairy, April 1-March 31; Wool, calendar year.

Mark Sensing: A technique for detecting special pencil marks entered in special places on a punch card and automatically translating the marks into punched holes.

Maritime Administration, U.S.: Functions of the Maritime Administration include Government assistance to shipping, research and development, shipbuilding and design, ship operations and repair, maintenance of the national defense reserve fleet, maritime training, transfer of ships to aliens, and provisions of war risk insurance. Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Maturity Date: see Loan Maturity Date.

Maximum and Minimum Tariffs: These involve the establishment of two more or less complete schedules, one containing maximum and the other minimum rates for the articles on the tariff list. The rates of both schedules may be identical for some items. Sometimes the minimum item is broken up into a number of rates while the maximum opposite is not so divided. Or the reverse may be true. The greater specialization of rates in one column is usually due to the desire of a government to discriminate closely.

Maximum Diversion: The maximum percentage level of participation in a voluntary annual production adjustment program.

Maximum Loan Amount (FS & DE): An amount which cannot result in an aggregate outstanding balance in excess of \$25,000 or exceed (1) 85 percent of the net cost of the applicant's needed farm storage and drying equipment, or (2) 50 cents per bushel times the applicant's needed farm storage for oxygen-free farm storage, or (3) the prorated cost for the applicant's needed farm storage structure has a larger bushel capacity than the applicant's needed farm storage.

Meadow: An herbland used primarily for hay production. Also, openings in forests and grasslands of exceptional productivity in arid regions, usually resulting from high water content in the soil, as in stream-side situations and areas having a perched water table.

Measurement Cargo: A cargo on which the transportation charge is assessed on the basis of measurement.

Measurement Service: A service whereby, upon request and payment of the cost, a crop reporter visits the farm and determines acreages for the farmer. Results of the service are guaranteed, provided conditions on the farm do not change after the acreage determinations have been completed. (See Staking and Referencing.)

Meat: A 1,000-pound steer or heifer will dress out about 560 pounds of carcass beef. A 200-pound hog will dress out about 115 pounds of pork, including lard.

Meat Animals: Hogs (pork and lard); cattle (beef) and calves (veal); sheep and lambs.

Meat Import Law of 1964: Also referred to as P.L. 88-482, this legislation provides a basis for establishing U.S. quotas on aggregate imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat from cattle, goats, and sheep (except lambs), if such imports threaten to exceed a specified quantity.

Under the law, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to estimate at the beginning of each calendar year what the total U.S. imports of certain meats will be during that year. This estimate is reviewed -- and revised, if necessary -- and published quarterly during the year.

The law sets forth a formula for establishing what the level of import quotas should be if they are necessary, and provides a method of determining when quotas should be imposed. Quotas come into effect when the import level estimated by the Secretary for any calendar year equals or exceeds 100 percent of what the quotas would be.

The President may suspend or increase the quota levels if he determines that such action is required by underlying economic or national interests of the United States, or that the supply of these meats will be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices, or that trade agreements with supplying countries will insure that quota limits will be adhered to.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. -- Hawaii. Eradicated from mainland 4 times. Principal hosts -- More than 200 fruits and vegetables.

Meritorious Case: A program noncompliance case where the county and/or State committee believes that because of circumstances relating to the non-compliance the prescribed penalty is too severe and recommends relief.

Mesa: A flat-topped hill with steep sides; a plateau.

Metric Ton: A ton of 2,204.62 pounds.

Mexican Fruit Fly: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. -- Texas (Lower Rio Grande Valley). Principal hosts -- Citrus, peaches, pears, plums, apricots and other fruits.

Micronaire Reading: An airflow instrument used to measure cotton fiber fineness and maturity.

Middle East: This area to the east of the Mediterranean Sea also is referred to as the Mid-East, Near East, West Asia, and Western Asia. Opinions vary widely as to its country makeup.

As used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Middle East includes Aden, Bahrein, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordon, Kuwait, Lebanon, Muscat and Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trucial States, Turkey, and Yemen. The Department uses "Middle East" interchangeably with "West Asia", or "Western Asia".

The U.S. Department of State, in its regional organization of bureaus, employs the term "Near East" rather than "Middle East". However, State Department officers have occasion to recognize a "Middle East", which includes the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Israel, Jordon, Saudi Arabia, and all other areas on the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Turkey and Greece. On occasion Libya also has been included because of its close relationship to the Arab States to the east.

Middling Cotton: Designation of a certain grade of cotton. Grades are determined by the amount of leaf, color and preparation of the cotton bale.

Middling 1-Inch Cotton: Basis for which CCC established its loan rate. Middling refers to grade and 1-inch refers to staple length.

Midwest Area (ASCS): Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan.

Migrant Farm Workers: A fluid farm labor force that moves from area to area, or State to State, for seasonal work on crops -- usually for fruit, vegetables and specialty crops.

Minimum Diversion: The minimum (mandatory) percentage level of participation in a voluntary annual production adjustment program.

Minimum Farm Allotment (Upland Cotton): The smaller of 10.0 acres or the 1958 allotment adjusted for underplanting or cropland.

Minimum Import Price: This price, applied to an imported commodity to bring its value more nearly in line with the domestic price of the commodity in the importing country, is also referred to as a "gate price", "sluice-gate price" and "lock-gate price". The minimum import price may be used to prevent dumping. More often, however, it is used to protect domestic producers from trade competition.

For example, the European Economic Community has established a minimum import price on ready-to-cook broilers. This price in early 1967 amounted to 33.13 cents a pound. The United States has vigorously protested EEC's minimum import price on poultry on the ground that no dumping is involved. It was the U. S. position that U. S. poultry could not be sold abroad -- assuming market access -- at reasonable levels of protection and after allowance for shipping and other charges, at the same prices the poultry is sold for in the United States.

Minor Children: Children too young under the State law to enter into binding transactions.

Missed Farm: An "old" farm for which an allotment is not timely established.

Mixed Packed Cotton: Cotton in a bale which in the sample taken shows a difference of (1) three or more grades, (2) three or more color groups and (3) a staple length of 1/8 inch or more.

Mixing Regulations: Such regulations require that raw and/or processed products sold domestically within a country contain a designated portion of domestically produced materials. For example, Australia, effective January 1, 1966, requires that 50 percent Australian leaf be used in all tobacco products manufactured in that country. Also, some countries require flour millers to use a certain percentage of domestic wheat in the grist. Mixing regulations, therefore, have the effect of limiting the quantity of foreign commodities that may be used in domestically manufactured products.

Monthly Sales List: Information issued monthly by USDA on CCC-owned commodities available for sale and barter. The list also shows in summary form the various announcements under which sales are made for each commodity.

Mulching: Applying plant or other suitable materials, not produced on the site, to the surface of the soil.

Multilateral Contract: A type of international commodity agreement, which constitutes an undertaking by major exporters to supply a specified quantity or quota of the commodity at a certain fixed maximum price. This is matched by an undertaking by major importers to buy a specified quota

at a minimum price. The total of the export quotas equals the total of the import quotas. The actual price at which the quotas are traded is allowed to fluctuate between the maximum and the minimum. As long as the price remains between these limits, the agreement does not interfere with the free play of the price mechanism.

The International Wheat Agreement (see) was an example of the multilateral contract. Earlier agreements embodied a system of guaranteed quantities backed up by multilateral contracts.

Multilateral, multinational: Agreements or programs involving three or more countries -- as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade -- rather than only two countries, which is referred to as "bilateral".

Multiple Ownership Farm: A farm in which the ownership is vested in more than one person.

Multiple Tract Farm: A farm made up of more than one identifiable tract. (See identifiable tract.)

# N

National Acreage Factor: A percentage scaling factor.

National Average Yield:

Wheat: The national average yield per acre during the preceding 10 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and for trends in yields.

Cotton: The national average yield per acre during the preceding 5 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

National Average Yield Goal: Yield per acre which on a national average basis the Secretary determines will improve or insure the usability of the tobacco and increase the net return per pound to the growers.

National Domestic Allotment (Upland Cotton): Amount equal to the estimated domestic consumption (standard bales of four hundred and eighty pounds net weight) for the marketing year beginning in the year in which the crop is to be produced.

National Marketing Quota: Amount of annual quota set by the Secretary.

National Peanut Acreage Allotment: The acreage needed to produce the national marketing quota, but not less than the 1,610,000 acre minimum national acreage allotment set by law. The national allotment is apportioned among peanut producing States.

National Reserve for Minimum Farm Allotments (Upland Cotton):

A. Amount. The estimated acreage needed in excess of the computed county allotment to establish minimum farm allotments. This acreage cannot exceed 310,000 acres.

B. State's Share. The part of the National reserve allocated to the State.

C. County Allocation for Minimum Farm Allotments. The part of the State's share of the National reserve allocated to the county.

Naval Stores Conservation Program: Program through which the Federal Government shares with turpentine farms the cost of carrying out approved conservation practices which will contribute to the economic use and conservation of soil and timber resources on turpentine farms.

National Wheat Marketing Allocation: The bushels of wheat estimated to be used for domestic food consumption during a marketing year.

National Yield Factor: A percentage scaling factor.

NATO: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization whose membership is the fifteen nations of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States. Representatives of these nations form the North Atlantic Council which is responsible for planning common military and civil defense actions of the member nations against an enemy attack. One of the civil defense categories relates to food and agriculture. USDA serves on the Food and Agriculture Planning Committee of the Council.

Nearby and Easily Accessible: Tracts of land which are close enough together so that they are operated as a single farming unit.

Net Cost (FS & DE): The actual cost to the applicant, after deduction of any discount or rebate, and may include the purchase price, local sales taxes payable by purchasers, and costs for transportation, delivery, and erection or installation of the farm storage or drying equipment. Net cost cannot include the cost of used or secondhand material to be used in the proposed construction of otherwise new farm storage or the remodeling of existing storage structures, or costs for labor performed by the applicant or other labor usually employed on the farm.

Net Ton: 2,000 pounds.

Net Tonnage (Vessel): A vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions for space occupied by accommodations for crew, machinery for navigation, the engine room, and fuel. A vessel's net tonnage represents the space available for the accommodation of passengers and the stowage of cargo. A ton of cargo, in most instances, occupies less than 100 cubic feet. The tonnage of cargo carried is usually greater than the gross tonnage.

New Farm: Any farm which does not have program history acreage other than zero in the base period and for which an allotment is established for the current year. Also, any farm which does not have an established history acreage of feed grains in 1959 or 1960.

New Farm Allotment: The allotment established for a new farm for which the farm operator has timely filed an eligible application.

New Farm Base: The allotment established for a new feed grain farm for which the farm operator has timely filed an eligible application.

New Producer: Any producer who does not have history other than zero in the base period and for whom an allotment is established for the current year.

New-Producer Farm (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): A farm (or operator in a personal history area) having no accredited acreage for a specified base period and which was not a part of a farm having such acreage.

Non-Basic Commodities: All commodities not classified as basic. For price support operations, mandatory price support programs on non-basic commodities have included those for tung nuts, honey, milk, butterfat, the products of milk and butterfat, wool, mohair, barley, grain sorghum, oats and rye.

Non-Compliance: A farm enrolled in an annual production adjustment program which has been found ineligible for payment because of having failed to meet the minimum standards for payment.

Non-Conserving Permitted: The allowable acreage of non-conserving crops permitted to be planted on a farm participating in a voluntary production adjustment program.

Noncropland: Land on a farm which does not meet the definition of cropland.

Nonexpendable Equipment: Property and grain storage structures, valued at \$100 or more, when new.

Nonprofit Agencies and Organizations: An agency or organization whose income is exempt from Federal, State and local taxation.

Nonrecourse Loan: Delivery of the pledged and eligible commodity, or warehouse receipts representing stocks acceptable as to quantity and quality, constitutes payment of the price support loan in full, regardless of the current market value of the commodity.

Non-Tariff Barriers to International Agricultural Trade: Regulations employed by governments to restrict agricultural imports from all or certain countries, usually to protect domestic producers. Non-tariff trade barriers are generally more restrictive than tariff barriers, although the latter, if extremely high, constitute effective barriers.

Normal Lifespan (ACP): The average length of time that a soil and water conservation practice, with normal upkeep and maintenance under normal conditions, will continue to adequately meet the conservation problem without substantial improvement or reestablishment.

Normal Planting Period: That period, as established by the State committee during which the crop is normally planted in the area with the expectation of producing a crop.

Normal Production:

Corn and Rice: The normal farm yield times the number of acres.

Cotton and Wheat: The projected farm yield times the number of acres.

Normal Row Width: With regard to determination of acreage and compliance with an ASCS allotment or quota program, this is the distance between rows of crops in the field, provided that such distance is 32 inches or more.

Normal Supply: For the basic commodities this is generally the estimated domestic consumption, plus estimate exports, plus an allowance for carryover.

In determining the normal supply, the Secretary makes adjustments for current trends in consumption that he deems necessary.

Normal Supply For:

Corn, Rice, Wheat, Peanuts: For any marketing year, this is the total of:

- (1) estimated domestic consumption for the preceding marketing year; plus
- (2) estimated exports for the marketing year for which normal supply is being determined; plus
- (3) an allowance for carryover, which is a percentage, for each commodity, of the domestic consumption and exports: corn, 15%; rice, 10%; wheat, 20%; peanuts, 15%.

Tobacco: A normal year's domestic consumption and exports, plus 175% of the domestic consumption and 65% of the export figure.

Cotton: The estimated domestic consumption for the marketing year for which normal supply is being determined, plus estimated exports, plus 30% of the total for estimated consumption and exports.

Normal Year's Domestic Consumption:

1. Corn and Wheat: The average annual quantity, wherever produced, that was consumed in the U.S. during the preceding 10 marketing years, adjusted for current trends.

2. Cotton and Tobacco: The average annual quantity, produced in the U.S., that was consumed in the U.S. during the preceding 10 marketing years, adjusted for trends.

Normal Year's Exports: The average annual U.S. production exported during the immediate 10 marketing years (5 for rice), adjusted for current trends.

Normal Yield (County):

1. Peanuts: The average county yield per acre during the preceding 5 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions. If data is not available, or if no actual yield realized, an appraised yield is determined by the county committee. Also, if drought, flood, pests, plant disease or other uncontrollable natural cause drop any year's yield below 75% of the other 4 calendar years' average, that year is not used in the calculations.

2. Rice and Wheat: The average county yield per acre during the preceding 5 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and yield trend. For wheat, it is for preceding 5 harvest years, adjusted for weather and trend. An appraised yield, in the absence of data or actual yield, may be made on the basis of yields in surrounding counties.

3. Sugarbeets - Sugarcane: Simple average of the county average yields in three or more years of the preceding five crop years. If less than three county averages is base period, county normal is established by the State committee.

4. Cotton: For any crop, this is the average county yield per acre during the preceding 5 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and any significant changes in production practices. If no actual yield or if data is not available, an appraised yield for each year may be made by the county committee.

Normal Yield (Farm):

Rice and Wheat: The average yield per acre during the preceding 5 calendar years for rice and the preceding 5 harvest years for wheat, adjusted for abnormal weather and yield trends. In the absence of data or actual yields, an appraised yield can be determined by the county committee after considering: abnormal weather conditions; yield trends; county normal yield; yields on adjacent farms, and yields in years that data was available.

If the farm's normal yield in any year falls below a 75% average of the 5-year average due to flood, drought, pests, plant disease or other uncontrollable natural cause, 75% of the 5-year average is to be used for calculations.

If abnormally favorable weather causes yields in any year to exceed the 5-year average by 125%, then 125% of the 5-year average is to be used in that year for calculations.

Corn and Peanuts: The average yield per acre during the preceding 5 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

Cotton: The average yield per acre of cotton for the farm, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and any significant changes in production practices during the three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which such normal yield is determined. If for any such year the data are not available, or there is no actual yield, then the normal yield for the farm shall be appraised in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, taking into consideration abnormal weather conditions, the normal yield for the county, changes in production practices and the yield in the years for which data are available.

Sugarbeets - Sugarcane: Simple average of annual yields or a determined yield for short-record farm.

North Africa: Usually applies to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and sometimes Libya. Also see Northern Africa.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): A defense pact, based on the North Atlantic Treaty, of the United States, Canada, Greece, Turkey and 10 Western European countries. Members agreed that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against all". The Treaty was signed April 4, 1949, and ratified by the U.S. Senate July 21, 1949. In March 1966 France, although remaining a member of the alliance, requested that NATO military headquarters and forces be removed from France.

Northern Africa: As used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Northern Africa includes the northern tier of countries of the African Continent, bordered on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and the north by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the East by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. The region includes most of the Sahara Desert.

More specifically "Northern Africa" refers to Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia (including Eritrea), French Somaliland, Ifni, Libya, Morocco, Somali Republic, Spanish Sahara, Sudan, and Tunisia.

Northeast Area (ASCS): Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Northwest Area (ASCS): Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

Notice of Allotment: Official form advising farm operator of the amount of his quota.

Notice to Deliver (Processed Commodities): A document issued to vendors, processors and/or warehousemen containing complete shipping instructions on where, when, how, and quantity to be shipped.

Noxious Weed: Injurious. In general, noxious weed is one that crowds out desirable crops, robs them of plant food and moisture, and causes extra labor in cultivation. In many instances, States designate specific weeds as noxious.

Nurse Crop: A crop used as a protective cover in the establishment of the more permanent crop.

Nut: A nonsplitting, one-seeded fruit, with a hard, woody shell.

# O

Oats-Rye Base: Average of 1959-1960 oat-rye acreage on a farm not in excess of the 1964 oat-rye acreage on such farm, established for the primary purpose of substituting wheat for oats or rye under the annual voluntary production adjustment program for wheat.

Ocean Cargo Insurance: Can protect against loss anybody who has an interest in goods exported or imported. Usually this is the seller, but sometimes the buyer can benefit when the seller arranges insurance on the buyer's behalf. The risks of both buyer and seller are determined by the terms of sale and how the money covering the sale is to be collected.

The buyer has the greatest risk on a shipment sold ex-seller's warehouse; the seller has the greatest risk on a shipment sold f.o.b. buyer's warehouse. Other terms of sale split the risk at some intermediate point during transit. If the seller collects by draft he has financial risk until the buyer pays the draft. If the buyer does not pay for delivered goods, the risk of loss falls back on the seller.

Oceania: A general term which refers to the islands of the Central and South Pacific Ocean and includes those areas known as Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. It sometimes includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago.

Ocean Shipping: A 10,000-ton ship of the Liberty or Victory type can carry approximately 367,000 bushels of wheat.

Odd-Even Rotation: (High-Low Rotation) A planting pattern of barley or wheat history on a farm which dictates a high level (or low level) base or allotment in an even year and a low level (or high level) base or allotment in an odd year.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Offer List: A list of articles for which a country -- usually at a general round of trade negotiations -- proposes modification or continuance of its import duties or other import restrictions.

U.S. requirements with respect to offer lists are contained in Chapter 3, Trade Expansion Act of 1962. This chapter directs the President, in connection with any trade agreement under the act, to publish and furnish the Tariff Commission with "public lists" of articles which may be considered for modification or continuance of U.S. duty-free or excise treatment.

Office of Civil Defense (OCD): A staff office in the Department of the Army responsible for the formulation, development, execution, and administration of the national civil defense program including fallout shelters, warning systems, emergency postattack assistance programs for State and local governments, emergency public information and other preparedness programs to assist civilians.

Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP): A staff office in the Executive Office of the President which assists and advises the President in coordinating and determining policy for all emergency preparedness activities of Federal agencies in Washington and field.

Office of International Trade, U.S. Department of State: This office, within the State Department's Bureau of Economic Affairs, is responsible for developing policy recommendations and for the administration of policies and programs relative to international trade and restrictive business practices affecting American interests abroad. The Office comprises the International Business Practices Division, the General Commercial Policy Division, the Special Trade Activities and Commercial Treaties Division and the Trade Agreements Division. Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Official Acreage: The acreage of a field or subdivision determined from inspection or measurement by an ASCS representative and which can be relied on by producers for program purposes. If the official acreage is found to be erroneous, it will be recognized for the current year only.

Offsetting Compliance: Requirement that a producer participating in a diversion program not offset the reduction he is making through the overplanting of a base crop or an allotment crop on another farm.

OGC Representative: Deputy General Counsel, or appropriate Regional Attorney, or Attorney-in-Charge, Office of the General Counsel, USDA.

Oils and Oilseeds: Soybeans and products, peanuts and products; cottonseed and products, flaxseed and linseed oil; olive oil; tung oil; and castor beans.

Oilseed Crops: Soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts, sesame seed, sunflower seed, rapeseed, tung nuts, castor beans. (Also: Olive oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil and coconut oil)

Old Farm: Any farm which has history acreage other than zero for the commodity for any one or more of the base period years.

Open-end Contracts (as used in the barter program): An open-end barter is one in which there is no direct connection between the destination(s) of agricultural commodities and the source of materials. At the time the commitment is made, the barter contractor need not designate the destination(s) of agricultural commodities and the source of materials. At the time the commitment is made, the barter contractor need not designate the destination of the commodity.

Operator: Person who is in general control of the farming operations on the farm during the program year.

Operational Control: Where a person has charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the farm.

Orderly Marketing Agreements: Section 352, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, provides that the President may negotiate international agreements with foreign countries limiting the export from such countries and the import into the United States of an article causing or threatening to cause injury to a U.S. industry.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): A regional international intergovernmental organization established in 1961. The OECD is a successor to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (EEC), created in 1949 to implement the European Recovery Program ("Marshall Plan"). The OECD is made up of Western European countries (including all EEC members), the United States, Canada, and Japan -- 21 countries in all.

The OECD seeks to promote economic growth in member countries, and in nonmember countries in the process of economic development, and to contribute to the expansion of world trade without discrimination in accordance with international obligations. Headquarters: Paris, France.

Out-of-Pocket Cost: The direct expense occasioned by, or attributable to the movement of traffic. The scope of the term is susceptible of a variety of interpretations.

Owner: Person who has legal ownership of farmland.

Ownership Tract: A farm or portion of a farm which is separately owned.



## P

Package Car: A car loaded with several less-than-carload shipments destined for distance points and moving in through fast freight trains.

Package Freight: Merchandise shipped in less than carload quantities.

Parent Farm: A farm as it was constituted prior to a current division or combination.

Parity: When used alone, the term is synonymous with equality. In general, this is the price which will give agricultural commodities the same purchasing power in terms of goods and service farmers buy that the commodities had in a specified base period.

Parity Index: This is the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including an allowance for interest, taxes, and wages paid hired labor -- the index which measures changes in prices of the goods and services farmers buy and which is used in calculating the parity price of a specific commodity under the new formula and the parity ratio.

Parity Price: For any commodity, as of any date, this is determined by multiplying the adjusted base price of the commodity by the parity index.

Parity Ratio: This measures the general or over-all relationship between the price level of the commodities farmers sell and the prices of things farmers buy. More specifically, it is the ratio of (1) the index of prices received by farmers to (2) the index of prices paid by farmers, including an allowance for interest, taxes, and wages paid hired labor. When this relationship is 100, that is, the two indexes are equal, agricultural prices in general are considered at parity. In general, a traditional measure of whether farmers are getting fair prices in relation to their costs.

Participant: A producer on a farm who complies with provisions of an annual voluntary production adjustment program.

Participating Carrier (Tariff): A transportation line which is a party, under concurrence, to a tariff issued by another transportation line or by a tariff publishing agent.

Partnership: An association of 2 or more persons to carry on a farming or business operation as one entity.

Pasture Mowing: Clipping pastures to reduce competition of undesirable plants and to encourage uniform growth of desirable species.

Payment-in-Kind (PIK) Certificates: Used by CCC in both export and domestic commodity programs, the PIK certificates are issued, or made available, to producers, buyers, and exporter. The certificates, expressed as a dollar value, may be redeemed either for specified commodities and products from CCC stocks, or in face value cash equivalent.

Payment Limitation: The maximum amount of payments which a producer may receive under a program, usually in a program year.

Payment Rate: The rate per acre for which a farm earns diversion or price support payment under a voluntary production adjustment program, related to the projected yield for the commodity on the farm as established by the county committee.

Payment Rates: The amount by which the total payment on a farm is determined when multiplied by the units of participation in the program.

Payment Scaledown Provision: The Sugar Act provides for a base rate of payment of 80 cents per hundred pounds of sugar or liquid sugar, raw value. This rate applies to the first 7,000 cwt. of commercially recoverable sugar computed for a farm. The payment rate in excess of 7,000 cwt. is "scaled down" in several steps until it reaches 30 cents per cwt. for all production for a farm in excess of 600,000 cwt.

Peanut Dryer Operator: A person who processes farmers stock peanuts for a producer by removal of moisture by artificial means.

Peanut Seed Sheller: A person who, in the course of his usual business operations, shells peanuts for producers.

Penalty, Converted Rate: Percentage of full rate required to be paid on marketings above farm quota.

Penalty, Full Rate: Rate set by AAA which is 75% of the last year's market price for a kind of tobacco.

Percentage Shares: The percent of cost-shared between the Federal Government and farm or rancher in carrying out an approved soil and water conservation practice.

Period of Extended Protection: An additional period during which allotment history and cropland classification is preserved following the expiration date of a contract or agreement under which the cropland classification and allotment history were preserved during the period such contract or agreement was in effect.

Permanent Pasture: Pasture that occupies the soil for a long time in contrast to rotation pasture, which occupies the soil for only a year or short additional period, in a rotation cycle with other crops.

Permanent Practices: A conservation practice established with long enduring benefits on farmland which is considered removed from crop rotation for a period longer than the normal rotation cycle for the farm.

Permitted Acreage: The acreage of the commodity permitted to be grown on a farm after diverting or setting aside the number of acres to be diverted under a voluntary production adjustment program as indicated by the "intention or signup".

Person: Individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity and whenever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

Personal History Area (Sugarbeets): A state or substantial portion of a State in which the Secretary determines that sugarbeet production is organized generally around persons rather than units of land, and where the personal sugarbeet production history of farm operators was used generally prior to 1962 in establishing farm proportionate shares or where proportionate shares were not established prior to 1962.

Pesticides: The term used to encompass all materials used for the control of animal and plant pests. These materials include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, and fumigants.

Petitioning Secretary: Request by farmers to hold a special referendum to determine if quotas are to be placed in effect.

Photocopy: A reproduction of a portion of an aerial photographic enlargement, showing one farm or a group of small farms. Usually, reproduced on an offset press from masters made by copy-camera.

Piecework Rates (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): Wage rates applicable to units of work performed by workers.

Pilotage: (a) The duty or office of a pilot, (b) the charges for navigating a vessel in and out of a harbor and/or through a channel. The charges may be based on the tonnage or the draft of a vessel.

Pinhooker: Buyer of tobacco at auction or nonauction. The buyer is not a user, he tries to outdo the market.

Pink Bollworm: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oklahoma, Texas, Minor infestation in Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana. Principal host - cotton. Also attacks okra and kenaf.

Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS): This system was established in the Executive Branch by Presidential directive as set forth in Bureau of the Budget Bulletin 66-3 of October 12, 1965. It is based upon the concept that, within national goals, each agency, each department, and the Executive Branch should define priorities, set up the most effective programs and evaluate accomplishments.

The PPB system, as defined by Budget Director Charles Schultze, is ". . . essentially a method for analyzing programs in terms of outputs related to costs -- a system for dealing with problems of choice by looking at alternatives and evaluating relative payoffs from different kinds of public investments. The PPB approach involves a careful definition of programs and multiyear plan for accomplishing stated objectives with specified costs."

The following would include some of the questions the PPB approach would pose:

-- How do the explicit national goals, as set forth by the President and the Congress, directly and specifically affect each department and agency?

-- What are the specific objectives of each department and agency to achieve these national goals and to carry out its national purpose?

-- What are the specific programs of each department and agency to carry out national policy; how effective, cost-wise and integrated are they to best serve the public interest; do the results best meet the specific need, and do changing conditions necessitate any modification or curtailment of the programs?

#### Planted and Considered Planted, Rice:

A. By a Producer: The sum of the producer's shares of the rice acreages P & CP for the farm or farms on which he was engaged in the production of rice.

B. On a Farm: The sum of the rice acreage determined for the farm and any allotment acreage which is:

1. Preserved under 3-PA.
2. Adjusted downward to meet cropland limitations.
3. Underplanted to remove stored excess rice.

Planted Acres (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): Acreage of sugarbeets or sugarcane (within a farm's proportionate share, when in effect) harvested for the extraction of sugar plus bona fide abandoned acres.

Planted Regulating Substances: Chemicals for plant production, with the use including both the stimulation of plant growth and the control of plant behavior in ways that make crops better suit production needs. In the United States, they are used primarily to control the behavior of plants.

Plow Planting: Planting a crop at the time the land is plowed, or soon after, without additional tillage operations to prepare a seedbed.

Plow Layer: Equals surface soil.

Point of Origin: The station at which a shipment is received by a transportation line from the shipper.

Polarization (Sugar): Designated as "pol" and is the value determined by direct or single polarization of the normal weight solution (of Sucrose) in a saccharimeter or polariscope. (Based on Spencer and Meade.)

Population Explosion: Refers to the rapid uptrend in world population since the end of World War II.

From the time of Christ until the end of the 16th century world population grew an average of 2 to 5 percent every 100 years. Since about 1960 population has been growing almost 2 percent every year. The reduction in death rates in recent years, resulting from the wide-spread application of medical technology, accounts in large part for rapid growth of population.

Pooled Allotments (eminent domain): Section 378 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was enacted August 28, 1958, to provide a uniform method of pooling farm acreage allotments for all commodities under marketing quotas from farms acquired by an agency having the right of eminent domain. The statute provides that the farm acreage allotment on a farm acquired by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right to acquire land by eminent domain shall be placed in a pool in the State where the farm is located. The displaced owner may make application within three years from the date he is displaced to have the pooled allotment transferred along with the applicable history acreage to "other farms owned by him." Transfers of pooled allotments may be made across State and county boundaries.

Pond Area Planting: Establishing perennial vegetation (useful to wildlife) adjacent to dugouts, ponds, pits, irrigation reservoirs, and floodwater retarding structures.

Pooling Agreements: Writing agreements by farmers or ranchers in local areas to work together to perform designated amounts of ACP conservation practices to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the areas and to solve mutual conservation problems.

Port of Entry: A port at which foreign goods are admitted into the receiving country. Ports of Entry are officially designated by the Government.

Preceding Year: Calendar year immediately preceding the current year.

Preemption: The right of a government to seize imported goods and sell them at the declared value if it suspects that an importer has entered the good at too low a value.

Preemptive or Preclusive Buying: Buying of foreign-produced goods to prevent purchase by others, usually to forestall acquisition of those goods by unfriendly powers.

Preliminary Allotment or Base: The allotment or base initially established for a producer or farm in the current year before being factored (if necessary) or adjusted from a reserve.

Preliminary Yield: The projected yield initially established for a commodity on a farm in the current year before being factored (if necessary) to weigh out to the county yield.

Premium: An increase in the price support loan rate for certain high quality grade factors of a commodity under the price support program.

Prepaid: A term denoting that transportation charges have been or are to be paid at the point of shipment.

Preservation of Cropland and Acreage Available for Diversion Credit: CRP, GPCP, CCP, CAP and RCP. Cropland acreage established and maintained in vegetative cover under the Conservation Reserve Program, Great Plains Conservation Program, Cropland Conversion Program, Cropland Adjustment Program, and Regional Conservation Program, shall retain its cropland classification for the period of the contract or agreement plus an equal period thereafter (not to exceed 10 years for the Conservation Reserve Program unless the land was approved tree cover) plus an additional five years, if requested in writing by the producer, and the vegetative cover is maintained in accordance with good farming practices. Such acreage shall be available for allotment diversion credit to the extent of the underplanted acreage of an allotment crop where needed to fully protect the allotment history for such crop.

Presumption Clause (Tobacco): In absence of proof to contrary, the tobacco is presumed to be excess.

Prevented Acres (Sugarbeets): Acreage which was not seeded to sugarbeets because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, insects or other approved abnormal and uncontrollable natural conditions.

Prevented Planting: An area which the county committee determines would have been planted to wheat, feed grains or cotton with the expectation of producing a normal crop for harvest, but which was not planted to such crop due to a natural disaster.

Price Elasticity of Demand: The relationship between the change in the price of a commodity and the accompanying change in the quantity that can be sold. If a small change in the price is accompanied by a relatively large change in the quantity sold, demand is said to be elastic. But if a large change in the price is accompanied by a small change in the quantity sold, demand is said to be inelastic.

Price Review (as in P.L. 480): In order to be eligible for financing under Title I, P.L. 480, an exporter's sale price must be approved by the General Sales Manager. The price review by the GSM insures that only sales within range of world market prices are being approved for financing.

Price Support: ASCS administered price-support programs for wheat, corn, cotton (upland and extra long staple), peanuts, rice, tobacco, butterfat, milk, wool, mohair, tung nuts, barley, oats, grain sorghum, rye, flaxseed, soybeans, dry edible beans, cottonseed, honey, and crude pine gum. Castor beans were supported in 1968.

Support is achieved through loans, purchases, and payments for some commodities, all at announced levels. Recent legislation is designed to make some export commodities more competitive in world markets through market price support at or near world price levels. At the same time, growers' incomes are protected by supplementary price support payments, and -- in the case of wheat -- issuance of wheat marketing certificates which bring returns to participating growers to full parity on the domestically-consumed portion of the crop.

Price Support Investment: Amount of price-support loans held by Commodity Credit Corporation (including loans financed by financial institutions) and price-support inventories owned by the Corporation.

Primary Distributors (Sugar): Primary distributors consist of continental cane sugar refiners, domestic beet processors, importers of direct-consumption sugar, and mainland cane processors. Beginning with 1955 certain revisions were made in the classification of operations of primary contributors.

Primary Nutrients: Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

Principal Supplier: The country that is the most important source of a particular product required by another country.

In negotiations conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United States generally negotiates tariff concessions with principal suppliers of particular commodities. Under the most-favored-nation principle, the United States then automatically grants to other friendly countries the same concessions granted to the principal supplier.

Processor Marketing Allotment (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): An individual sugar company's share of a domestic area's sugar quota which may be marketed.

Processor-Producer (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): A processor who produces sugarbeets or sugarcane and who also purchases beets or cane from other producers.

Producer: Person who, as owner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the crops available for marketing from the farm or in the proceeds, and in the case of rice, includes a person who furnishes water for a share of the crop.

Producer Certification (Compliance by Certification): A system in which the farmer assumes responsibility, with county office aid and use of photocopies of the farm, to accurately report the acreages of program crops. With the photocopy as a guide, and knowing the crop planted in each field, the farmer figures the number of acres of each program crop.

Producer Identifying Number: A number used by ASCS to identify payments to a producer and to report payment earned by the producer to the Internal Revenue Service.

Producer State: Any State or administrative area in which rice allotments are determined on the basis of past rice production by producers in the State.

Production Costs: In present context, this item relates to increases in farm production expenses that are considered fully as important as low farm prices in creating a serious cost-price squeeze that grips all farmers. Increases in production expenses result from increased quantities of production supplies used, and by price increases for products and services required to farm. Production costs include expenditures for machinery, motor vehicles and supplies, building and fencing materials, fertilizer, electric power, feed, seed, wages, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, and various farm supplies.

Productivity Pool (Cotton and Peanuts): Acreage resulting from downward adjustments because of permanent transfers to higher producing farms.

Program, agricultural: Related governmental activities aimed at accomplishing a certain result. For example, agricultural price support loans, purchases and payments; commodity storage; transportation; exports; acreage reduction; and other activities.

Program Costs: No single definition applicable to all uses. May be gross or net expenditures on a commodity during a fiscal year or other period. May be the realized loss on disposition of a commodity, plus other related net costs during a fiscal year or other period. May be the net costs attributable to a particular year's crop of a commodity during the marketing year for that commodity. May be approximation made for carrying out a particular program.

Program Services: Means part or all of the Federal cost-shares that is advanced to a producer as materials or services in carrying out an approved conservation practice.

Program Year: Means January 1 through December 31 of the calendar year by which the program is identified.

Programmer: A person who prepares computed programs.

#### Projected National Yield

Wheat: The national yield per harvested acre during each of the 5 years preceding the year that the projected yield is made, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, yield trend, and any significant changes in production practices.

Projected Yield: In effect, using actual production during a historical period (base period) as the starting point to project forward, usually the five years preceding the year in which the yields are determined. For example, projected yield for the 1968 crop year would use as a base period the years 1962-66 with yield adjusted for abnormal weather, significant changes in production practices, and for trend. Projected yields have been used for cotton, wheat, and feed grains.

#### Projected Yields (Cotton):

Projected National, State and County Yields: The yield per harvested acre, in each, during each of the preceding 5 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, trends in yields, and any significant changes in production practices.

Projected Farm Yield: The yield per harvested acre on the farm during each of the preceding 3 calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, trends in yields, and any significant changes in production.

Projected Yield (Wheat):

1. Projected County Yield: The yield per harvested acre in the county during each of the preceding five calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, trends in yields, and any significant changes in production practices.

2. Projected Farm Yield: The yield per harvested acre during each of the preceding three calendar years, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, trends in yields, and any significant changes in production practices. In no event, however, can the projected yield be less than the farm's normal yield.

Projection: Usually in economic context of a judgement as to probable agricultural output and prices under a set of specific assumptions; i.e., commodity program use or non-use, price support levels, and average statistical relationships between supply, prices, consumption, and long-time trends.

Proper Irrigation Water Use: Efficiently applying irrigation water, in accordance with the needs of the crop and the characteristics of the soil and topography, under a planned farm irrigation system where all necessary water control structures have been installed and all necessary operational improvements have been made.

Proper Pasture Use: Grazing pastures at a rate that will maintain grasses and legumes of high quality by adjusting the stocking rates or season of use to favor maximum growth and survival.

Proportional Rate: A rate specifically published to be used only as a factor in making a combination through rate. A rate published from New York to Chicago to apply only on traffic destined to points beyond Chicago would be a proportional rate. (See Basing Rate.)

Proportionate Shares: Means a farm's proportionate share of the acreage allocated to a State when a crop of sugarbeets or sugarcane is to be restricted. The term "proportionate share" is comparable to the term "acreage allotment" used for other crops. Shares are established for farms on the basis of their past history and ability to produce a sugar crop (usually based on a 3 to 5 year crop period immediately preceding the crop to be restricted). As a condition of payment, the acreage of sugarbeets or sugarcane harvested from a farm for the production of sugar and (in Louisiana and Florida) for seed must not exceed the acreage so established. A small acreage is set aside for establishing shares for new sugarbeets or sugarcane producing farms. The farms which are to be assigned shares are usually selected by drawings.

Productivity Adjustment (Cotton, Peanuts, Tobacco): Adjustment is the acres transferred due to a difference in projected yields on two farms.

Productivity Pool (Cotton): Acres frozen at the State office due to productivity adjustments on transfer of cotton acreage.

Protein: An essential constituent of all living cells. Proteins occur naturally and are complex combinations of amino acids. Proteins always

contain the elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen and sometimes sulfur and phosphorus.

Protein Premium: A premium paid on hard wheat for high protein content.

Proven Yield: Yield established using actual yields per acre based upon production data.

Pruning: The removing of limbs to increase the value of immature crop trees by the addition of clear wood.

Public Access: With regard to the Cropland Adjustment Program (CAP) this is a program arrangement through which a farmer who has entered land into a CAP program permits access by the general public without charge to designated acreage for hunting, fishing, hiking or trapping. Under this program arrangement, the farmer receives an additional CAP adjustment payment.

Public Entity: Means a Federal, State, county, city, town government, or legal subdivision thereof.

Public Law 480: This legislation, first enacted in 1954, was extended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966 for a period of two calendar years; that is, from January 1, 1967, through December 31, 1968.

Public Law 480 has been the principal legislative authority for channeling U. S. food and fiber to needy countries.

Food for Freedom exports in the 1955-1966 period accounted for 31 percent of total agricultural exports of \$57,618 million. Wheat and flour have been by far the most important aid commodities in terms of value, followed by cotton, fats and oils, rice, feed grains, and tobacco. India has been the leading country recipient of U. S. food aid. Other nations receiving substantial U. S. assistance include Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Turkey, Poland, and Spain.

Public Notice: Making information available through newspapers in general circulation in the county; radio and television stations having general coverage in the county; notices posted in public places in each community; or individual notice given to all eligible voters of record.

Pulled Wool: Wool removed from the skins or pelts of slaughtered sheep or lambs.

Punch Card: A card with 80 columns. Each column is able to represent in machine language, one of the letters of the alphabet, or one of the numbers zero through nine, or one special character - such as @, &, --, etc.



# Q

Quantitative Restrictions (OR'S): These are limitations on the quantity or value of a product that may be permitted to enter a country. Quantitative restrictions are classified as "nontariff trade barriers." Most countries use nontariff restrictions of one kind or another.

Quota Exempt Sugar: That sugar imported into the United States which is exempt from quota charge. This sugar is entered under bond for the purpose of reexportation or for use as livestock feed, or distillation of alcohol.

Quota Receipts (Sugar): Sugar receipts received in the United States to be charged against the quota in the year shown. Sugar entered in December to be charged against the following year's quota in January would be recorded as a January quota receipt.



## R

Range Seeding (acres): Establishing adapted grasses, primarily natives or legumes, by seeding on rangelands. This does not include pasture planting.

Range Inventory: An itemized list of resources of a management area such as range sites, range condition classes, range condition trends, natural conditions such as water, barriers, etc.

Range (or Rangeland): Land that produces primarily native forage plants suitable for grazing by livestock, including land that has some forest trees.

Rate-making Lines: The transportation lines which control the making of rates from one point to another point by reason of their geographical location.

Ratoon (Sugarcane): Second and subsequent crops grown from the root systems of previous plantings of sugarcane.

Raw Sugar: The term "raw sugar" means any sugars (exclusive of liquid sugar from foreign countries having liquid sugar quotas), whether or not principally or crystalline structure, which are to be further refined or improved in quality to produce any sugars principally of crystalline structure or liquid sugar. Section 101 (d) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

Raw Value (of Sugar): A common denominator for weights of raw sugar. "Raw value" of any sugar is defined by the Sugar Act of 1948 as "its equivalent in terms of ordinary commercial raw sugar testing 96 degrees by the polariscope."

A common denominator is needed because more than a pound of sucrose in raw sugar is needed to produce a pound of refined sugar -- but that quantity required depends upon the polarization of the raw sugar, and polarization varies considerably. It takes 1.07 pounds of 96 degree raw sugar to make 1.00 pounds of refined sugar, and 1.035 pounds of 98 degree sugar to make 1.00 pounds refined product. (Also see Sugar Program, U.S.)

Realized Net Farm Income: This is determined: (1) by measuring gross income of farmers from farming in both cash and kind, including cash receipts from sales, government payments and the rental value of farm housing, plus farm-produced food consumed at home: (2) from this labor, fertilizer, fending, feed and other production supplies, depreciation on capital, taxes and interest paid on mortgage debt. No deduction is made for interest by the farmer on his equity capital, nor is any addition made to income because of year-to-year increases in the value of his equity due to increasing land values. Deducting expenses from this gross income gives realized net income from farming operations.

Realized net farm income is also referred to as representing the net value of farm output sold or used by farm operators and their families in a calendar year of farm operations. It omits the value of any change in the inventory of crops and livestock held by farmers.

Reappointment: The assignment by the county committee of allotment acreage released by producers or farms in a county to other farms in the same county. For cotton, it may be reallocated by the State committee to the counties.

Realized Losses (CCC): Under Public Law 87-155 (15 U.S.C. 713a 11, 12) annual appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses incurred during such fiscal year as reflected in its accounts and shown in its report of financial condition as of the close of each fiscal year. Such losses consist of net losses on sales, cost of donations, carrying charges, resale storage payments, diversion and price support payments, cost of wheat marketing certificates issued producers less certificates sold to wheat processors, commodity export payments, administrative and nonadministrative expenses, interest, etc. Any net gain for a fiscal year would be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. By many, realized losses are still referred to as capital impairment.

Reasonableness (I.C.C.): A requirement under common law and by statute that a rate shall not be higher than is necessary to reimburse the carrier for the actual cost of transporting the traffic and allow a fair profit.

Receipts (Sugar): Sugar receipts as reported by primary distributors and includes sugar for livestock feed, export and held by bond.

Receiving Farm: A farm to which the transfer of allotments or bases which have been pooled under eminent domain acquisition is requested by the displaced owner.

Reciprocal Demurrage: A demurrage system, which in addition to assessment against shippers for car detention, also makes similar charge against carrier which unreasonably fails to provide cars when ordered.

Reciprocal Switching Charge: A charge of one carrier for switching to or from a connection with another carrier where one has a line haul and generally applies when interested rail carrier jointly permit the opening of a local industrial siding to each other.

Reciprocal Trade: The lowering of trade barriers by one country in consideration of similar treatment granted by other countries. The objective is to expand trade in the interest of all trading partners.

Reconcentration (Extended Warehouse Storage Loans): The move of loan collateral from one storage point to another.

Reconsignment: (a) Any change, other than a change in the route, made in a consignment before the arrival of the goods at their billed destination, (b) any change made in a consignment after the arrival of the goods at their billed destination, when the change is accomplished under conditions which make it subject to the reconsignment rules and charges of the carrier. (See Diversion and Reshipment.)

Reconstitution: Change in the land constituting a farm as a result of combination or division.

"Reefer": Refrigerator ship, boxcar, or truck.

Referendum: Referral of a question to voters to be resolved by balloting (quotas, etc.).

Refined Vegetable Oil (once refined oil): An oil which has the free fatty acid and soapstock removed and, if need be, has been filtered. For edible purposes it is further refined.

Refined Sugar: A high purity sugar normally used for human consumption.

Refiners: Those who distribute direct-consumption sugar, all or any part of which they customarily refine from purchased raw sugar. Also, refers to salad oil and margarine manufacturers.

Reginned Cotton: Cotton which, after ginning and baling, the bale has been opened for cleaning and any other processing through machinery.

Regional Attorney: Means representation of the Office of the General Counsel charged with the responsibility of rendering legal services for a specified area.

Regulations: Rules governing the administration of programs administered by the Department which appear in the Federal Register.

Related Resources: Those resources which bear relationship to one another because of common location and interdependency, such as range, game, recreational, watershed, soil, timber, etc.

Released Acreage: Producer or farm allotment acreage released to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county.

Released Acreage (Sugarbeets): Farm proportionate share acreage which the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee determines will not be planted on the farm because of a crop rotation program or other reasons beyond the control of the operator and which is released by such operator for distribution to other farms.

Release of Allotment: Release of an allotment in part or entirely to the county committee temporarily or permanently, under certain provided conditions.

Relocation Sites: Locations other than regular duty stations designated as sites to which predesignated USDA personnel with defense assignments would go and carry out the administration of USDA programs until instructed otherwise. Relocation sites are designated for each level of USDA administration (national, regional, State, a few county, and commodity offices).

Removed from Agricultural Production: Refers to land which is no longer devoted to the production of agricultural products.

Repacked Cotton: Cotton that is composed of cotton samples or of miscellaneous lots collected and rebaled, or cotton in a bale which is composed of cotton from two or more smaller bales or parts of bales that are combined after the cotton leaves the gin.

Reporter: Person employed by the county office manager to secure the necessary information and measurements to determine the acreage for which measurements are required.

Report of Acreage: A form approved by the Budget Bureau on which pertinent farm crop and land use data are maintained.

Representative of the State Committee: Member of the State committee or any designated employee of the State committee.

Representative Sample: A composite sample of a commodity which is representative of the entire bin, crib or lot.

Request for Reconsideration: A request that a determination previously made be reconsidered. The request must be directed to the reviewing authority which made the determination.

Reseal (Farm Storage Loans): Loans extended past the original maturity date. Producers receive storage payments for storing commodities during the extended period.

Reserve for Old and New Farms: Annual acreage set aside from national quotas.

Reserve Supply Level:

Corn: A normal year's domestic consumption, plus exports, plus 10 percent of each.

Tobacco: The normal supply, plus 5 percent.

Reshipment: Goods reshipped under conditions which do not make the act subject to the reconsignment rules and charges of the carrier.

Residual Supplier: A country furnishing supplies to another country only after the latter obtains part of its supplies from other countries. For example, Country A may prefer to buy some cotton from Countries B and C before placing orders with Country D. Under such circumstances, Country D would be a "residual supplier". The residual supplier is not necessarily the "smallest supplier"; the residual supplier often furnishes the bulk of a purchasing country's needs.

Resistant: A plant that is able to grow and produce a crop even though heavily inoculated or actually infected with a disease. There are various degrees of resistance; complete resistance is called immunity. A plant that is killed is classed as completely susceptible; one that grows in spite of the disease is also called tolerant.

Restricted Articles: Articles which are handled only under certain conditions.

Rest-Rotation Grazing: An intensive system of management whereby grazing is deferred on various parts of the range during succeeding years, allowing the deferred part complete rest for one year. Two or more units are required. Control by fencing is usually necessary on cattle range, but may be obtained by herding on sheep ranges.

Restrictive Lease: A farm lease which restricts the production of any commodity.

Restrictive Lease: A lease on federally-owned land restricting the production of price supported commodities in surplus supply.

Revegetation: The re-establishment or improvement of vegetation through either natural or mechanical means, i.e., natural revegetation or artificial revegetation.

Review Committee: Panel of three farmers appointed by the Secretary to hear appeals.

Reviewing Authority: A representative or representatives of the Department to which an appeal or a request for reconsideration is directed.

Rice Acreage: An acreage of volunteer or planted rice (as defined in program regulations) on any farm which has not been destroyed by the disposal date and is therefore available for harvest.

Rice, Milled: Officially means rice, whole or broken kernels from which the hulls and practically all the germs and bran layers have been removed, which may be coated or uncoated.

Rice, Rough and Paddy: Rice from which the hulls have not been removed.

Rice, Value Factors: The loan rate in cents per pound of milled rice.

Right-of-way: A right of passage over another person's land.

Rigid Price Supports: The Secretary has no discretion in setting support levels. The levels are specified by law. Compliance by producers with program provisions, however, remains a requirement for support.

Rodenticides: Chemicals used to kill rats and other undesirable rodents.

Rolled Wheat: Wheat which has been pressed into flakes or reasonably uniform size without removal of the bran and germ.

Rotation-deferred Grazing: Grazing under a system where one or more range units are rested at planned intervals throughout the growing season of key plants, and generally no unit is grazed more than half of any growing season or at the same time in successive years.

Rotation Grazing: Grazing forage plants on well-managed pastures in such a manner as to allow for a definite recovery period following each grazing period. This includes alternate use of two or more pastures at regular intervals or the use of temporary fences within pastures to prevent overgrazing.

Rotation Pasture: Pasture, other than permanent pasture or noncrop pasture or rangeland, on cropland normally used for crop production in a recognized crop rotation on a farm.

Roughage: Plant materials containing a low proportion of nutrients per unit of weight and is usually bulky and coarse, high in fiber and low in total digestible nutrients. Roughage may be classed as either dry or green.

Rule of Fractions: A basic uniform rule in making mathematical determinations involved in the various production adjustment programs, set forth in Part 793 - Rule of Fractions.

Runoff: The total stream discharge of water, including both surface and subsurface flow, usually expressed in acre feet. Also, the rate at which water is discharged from a drainage area, usually expressed in cubic feet per second per square mile of drainage area.

## S

Salad Oil (Vegetable): A fully refined vegetable oil, generally cottonseed or soybean, which is suitable for salad oil or cooking oil purposes. Processing a salad oil is accomplished by having refined oil (oil without soapstock or fatty acid) bleached, deodorized, and if need be, winterized.

Sales Document: Account of sale, bill of sale, invoice, or any other document evidencing the sale of a commodity.

Salting: Placing salt on the range in such a manner as to approve distribution of grazing.

Salvage Sugarcane (Mainland Cane): In Louisiana any sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 percent purity in the normal juice. In Florida, any sugarcane containing less than 68 percent purity in the normal juice.

Scanner: A machine which automatically reads printed material and initiates action in accordance with the information obtained.

School Lunch Program: Federal assistance, in the form of both food and funds, is provided to States and territories for use in serving nutritious midday meals to children attending schools in high school grades or under. The program is designed to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to broaden the market for agricultural food commodities.

Scrap Tobacco: Leaf particles which by any process other than threshing, tipping and threshing, stemming or cutting have been reduced to sizes generally less than one-fifth of the size of the leaf and which have not been screened or which in a screening process did not stay on top of a screen having not more than 8 openings per linear inch or 64 openings per square inch.

Scrub: Vegetation dominated by short, stunted woody plants growing thickly together or intermingled with cacti.

SCS: The Soil Conservation Service, an Agency of the USDA.

Secondary Nutrients: Calcium, Magnesium, and Sulfur.

Secretary: Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority is delegated to act in his stead.

Section 32 (of the Act of August 24, 1935): Enacted to widen market outlets for surplus agricultural commodities as one means of strengthening prices received by farmers. The legislation authorizes three types of programs; (1) to encourage the exportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof;(2) to encourage domestic consumption of commodities or products by diverting them from the normal channels of trade and commerce or by increasing their use among persons in low-income groups; (3) to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption.

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, plus any 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 was authorized to be appropriated annually to carry out the purpose of Section 32.

From July 1, 1935, through June 30, 1966, expenditures of Section 32 funds for commodities totaled \$3,411 million, of which \$318 million represented outlays for export programs.

Sectional Tariff: A tariff made in sections, each section containing different rates between the same points, with provisions for alternative application.

Seed (seeds): A nature ovule, consisting of an embryonic plant together with a store of food, all surrounded by a protective coat. It usually develops after the fertilization of an egg cell by a male generative cell from a pollen grain. Seeds of some species develop without the intervention of the male cell; formed entirely of "mother" tissue, such seeds are called apogamic seeds.

Seedstalk: The erect stalk on a plant that produces flowers and seed. Applied particularly to root crops and leafy vegetable crops that produce seed after the desired product (root, head, or leaves) has fully developed.

Self-sufficiency: The ability of a nation to produce all that it consumes. However, no nation can be self-sufficient and maintain high levels of living. Self-sufficiency means the sacrifice of the benefits that come from comparative advantage.

Semolina: A purified middling of durum wheat, used primarily in the manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti.

Set-off: Collection of indebtedness to a Government agency by setting off all or a part of an amount due the debtor from participation in a program administered by ASCS.

Settlement Area (Sugarbeets): An area in which the marketing agreements between producers and the processor for a crop of sugarbeets contain a common pricing formula.

Sharecropper: A producer who performs work in connection with the production of a crop under the supervision of the operator and who receives a share of such crop for his labor.

Ship Demurrage: A charge for a delay to a steamer beyond a stipulated period.

Shipper's Load and Count: A term denoting that the contents of a car are loaded and counted by the shipper and not checked or verified by the transportation line.

Shipping Order: Instructions of shippers to carrier for forwarding of goods; usually the triplicate copy of the bill of lading.

Shipside: Alongside a vessel.

Shorn Wool: Wool removed from sheep or lambs by shearing.

Shortage: A deficiency in quantity shipped.

Short-and long-term capital: As used in balance of payments statistics, short-term capital represents claims or liabilities with a maturity of 1 year or less. Private short-term claims and liabilities include bank deposits, bills, acceptances, commercial paper, short-term Federal, State and municipal obligations, brokerage balances, and direct commercial accounts of United States and foreign firms, including advance payments for merchandise. Shipments and receipts of U.S. currency and coins are also included as private short-term capital movements. Long-term capital includes claims or liabilities of indeterminate maturity (large quantities) or with a stated original maturity of more than 1 year from the date of issuance. (Also see Balance of Payments.)

Shortfall (cotton): A quantity equal to the amount by which production of cotton is less than estimated requirements for domestic use and export for the marketing year.

Short Ton: 2,000 pounds.

Shrink (Sugarbeets): A term used to describe the difference in sugar content of sugarbeets between the time of delivery to a processor and the time of processing.

Shrub: A plant that has persistent, woody stems and a relatively low growth habit, and that generally produces several basal shoots instead of a single bole. It differs from a tree by its low stature and non-arborescent form.

Side-Tract Agreement: Contract between railroad and shipper establishing rights.

Sight Draft (S/D): A draft or bill directing payment at sight, that is, on demand or presentation.

Silage: A method of processing and storage of "feed grains" in a green state or growth for livestock feed other than harvesting in the usual manner at maturity.

Single Farming Unit: Land being operated as a single farm with respect to cropping patterns or land uses and the free interchange of machinery between the tracts or fields when normal farming operations are in progress.

Single Ownership Farm: A farm on which the ownership is vested in one person or is jointly owned by more than one person.

Sketch: An approximate map of a farm, field, or other area drawn from observations.

Skip-row Planting: A custom followed by many cotton producers and to a lesser extent by producers of other commodities. It involves planting in uniform spaces one or more rows to a commodity, then skipping one or more rows. Some of the most common patterns followed are: Plant one, skip one; plant two, skip two; plant two, skip four; and plant four, skip four.

Small Cost-Share Increase: Is a graduated increase, established by the Congress, in Federal cost-shares to farmers and ranchers carrying out approved conservation practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program and Naval Stores Conservation Program with earning of less than \$200.

Small Farm (Cotton):

A. For Allotment Reserves: A farm for which the indicated allotment is 15 acres or less.

B. For Participation in the Upland Cotton Program: A farm on which the effective allotment is 10.0 acres or less or the projected produc-

tion allotment times the projected yield is 3,600 pounds or less. EXCEPTION:  
Any farm:

1. From which allotment is released, or
2. That comes within this definition by reducing the allotment at the request of the operator because the allotments and bases exceed the cropland limitations.

Small Watershed Program: A program authorized under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566) and its amendments where technical and financial assistance is furnished to local organizations in planning and carrying out a watershed project on areas of up to 250,000 acres. The projects are for flood prevention, agricultural water management, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, and fish and wildlife development.

Sod: Vegetation, generally grasses and legumes, which grow so as to form a mat.

Soft Currency: A national currency which is not readily acceptable for the settlement of international transactions. The currency may be in over-supply on the exchange markets of the world and not ordinarily sought for the general range of commercial transactions, or there may be restrictions on its convertibility into other currencies.

Soft Sugars: These are highly refined, dark colored, molasses-flavored sugars which are frequently called brown sugars. They have a relatively high content of mineral and other non-sucrose materials.

Software: Programs and other non-hardware items used with computers. This is contrasted to hardware (see).

Soil: (1) The natural medium for the growth of land plants. (2) A dynamic natural body on the surface of the earth in which plants grow, composed of mineral and organic materials and living forms. (3) The collection of natural bodies occupying parts of the earth's surface that support plants and that have properties due to the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting upon parent material, as conditioned by relief, over periods of time.

A soil is an individual three-dimensional body on the surface of the earth unlike the adjoining bodies. (The area of individual soils ranges from less than one-half acre to more than 300 acres.)

A kind of soil is the collection of soils that are alike in specific combinations of characteristics. Kinds of soil are given names in the system of soil classification. The terms "the soil" and "soil" are collective terms used for all soils, equivalent to the word "vegetation" for all plants.

Soil Bank: The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized by the Soil Bank Act of 1956. Producers, during 1956 through 1960, could enter into long-term contracts to divert a part of the cropland on their farms from the production of soil bank base crops (row crops and small grains) to approved soil, water, forestry and wildlife conservation practices. Contract periods were three, five and ten years at the producer's option, except the contract period for designated acreage on which forest trees were established could be a maximum of fifteen years. Annual payments, not to exceed \$5,000 per year per person, were established for complying with terms of the contract. Cost-share payments were made to establish approved practices on designated acreage. Generally, the terms of the contract required compliance with soil bank permitted acreage and the crop allotments for the farm under the contract. The designated acreage could not be harvested or grazed unless authorized by the Secretary to alleviate hardship caused by flood, drought, or other natural disaster.

Soil Conservation: The efficient use and stability of each area of soil that is needed for use at its optimum level of developed productivity according to the specific patterns of soil and water resources of individual farms, ranches, forests, and other land-management units. The term includes the positive concept of improvement of soils for use as well as their protection and preservation.

Soil Conservation District: A legally constituted unit or instrumentality of State Government created to administer soil and water conservation work within their boundaries. They are not a branch or agency of any Federal department.

Soil Depleting Crop: A crop produced on land other than one which is known to have soil building characteristics, grown on acreage other than the "diverted and conserving" acreage requirements under production adjustment programs.

Soil Management: The preparation, manipulation, and treatment of soils for the production of plants, including crops, grasses, and trees.

Soil Pollutant: Any substance which, when added to the soil, impairs the yield or quality of farm products, affects the health of animals or humans, or which may contribute to subsequent air or water pollution.

Source Data Automation: The methods of recording information in a way that it can be used over and over again to produce other records without rewriting.

Southeast Area (ASCS): Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia and Caribbean Area.

Southeast Asia: As used by USDA, includes Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Timor, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Southwest Area (ASCS): Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Soviet Bloc (also see Communist Countries): Usually applies to members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (see), excluding Albania. These are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Outer Mongolia, which is Soviet-orientated, is often considered a member of the Soviet Bloc.

Soviet Zone of Germany: Usually referred to as East Germany, this area -- Communist-dominated -- has a population of a little over 17 million. The United States does not recognize it as a separate state or independent political entity.

Soybean Cyst Nematode: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - North Carolina, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia. Principal hosts - Soybeans, lespedexa, snap beans.

Special ACP Projects: A project designed to meet a well defined conservation problem recognized as involving a community or a class of farmers deserving special attention.

Special Milk Program: Federal funds are used to increase consumption of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high school grades and under; in nonprofit nursery schools; child-care centers; settlement houses; summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

Special Service Tariff: A tariff containing charges and/or rules governing switching, storage, demurrage, reconsignment, diversion, etc.

Special Wheat Acreage Reserve: An acreage made available at the national level by a special provision of law for the purpose of increasing the wheat allotment for a farm having an excessively low allotment in counties where wheat is a major income-producing crop.

Sprinkler Irrigation System: Providing for the application of irrigation water by means of perforated pipes or nozzles operated under pressure. This includes pipe or spray nozzles required to operate the system, as well as other pressure systems operated temporarily for crop or forage production.

S.T.: Short ton, 2,000 pounds.

Staking and Referencing: A special measurement service whereby, upon farmer request and payment of the cost, a reporter will measure out and stake off the exact amount of a program acreage limitation. If the land use conforms to the areas as staked, program compliance is guaranteed. (See Measurement Service.)

Standard Density: The compression of a flat bale of cotton to standard density of approximately 22-1/2 pounds per cubic foot.

Standard Rate: A rate established via direct routes from one point to another in relation to which the rates via other routes between the same points are made.

Standard Sugarcane: For Louisiana, net sugarcane containing 12 percent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.00 but not more than 76.49 percent. For Florida, net cane containing 12.5 percent sucrose.

Staple Length: Refers to the length of cotton fibers.

State Acreage Allocation (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): The acreage made available to a State within which proportionate shares may be established.

State Acreage Reserve: An acreage held out by the State from their apportioned acres for the correction of errors and for adjustments.

State Committee: Three to five persons in a State appointed by the Secretary as members of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State committee under Section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, except that for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the Caribbean Area Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee shall, insofar as applicable, perform the functions of the State committee.

State Executive Director: Person employed by the State committee to execute the policies of the State committee and to be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the ASCS State office, or the person acting in such capacity.

State Offices (ASCS): The office of the ASC State Committee. These offices' day-to-day operations are directed by the State Executive Director. He and the other State office personnel are Federal Civil Service employees.

State Toll: A charge made by a State for the use of its highways or other facilities for handling traffic.

State Trading -- also called state or government monopoly: Government control over the importation and exportation of a farm product or products. For example, the governments of several countries control imports of tobacco -- among them France, Austria, and Japan. Canada's Wheat Board control of wheat, oats, and barley is a state trading enterprise. Many other countries engage in government agency, or indirect, as through private firms, cooperatives, marketing boards, or other agents of the State. Communist countries, which control major commercial transactions, are state traders, of course.

State Statistician: Statistician in charge of the Statistical Reporting Service's program of collecting, analyzing and disseminating official estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data at the State level.

State Wildlife Conservation Agency: The State entity having regulatory responsibility for conservation and management of game, fish and other wildlife.

Stated Refrigeration Charge: A fixed charge per car, per package, per 100 pounds or per ton of freight for refrigeration from shipping point to destination or for a portion of the trip.

Statistical Reporting Service: This USDA Service gives coordinated leadership to the statistical reporting research and service programs of the Department. It provides a channel for the orderly flow of statistical intelligence about the agricultural economy of this country. The primary responsibilities of this Service are the nationwide crop and livestock estimates, coordination and improvement in the Department's statistical requirements, and special surveys of market potentials for agricultural products.

Stem: The part of a plant that bears leaves, flowers, and true buds. Stems grow either in a direction opposite to the pull of gravity or in a horizontal direction -- uncommonly downward.

Stock: A term meaning livestock.

Stocks: A term applied to the inventory of CCC held commodities.

Stockpiles, National Strategic and Critical, and Supplemental: The national strategic and critical stockpile is the repository for limited stocks of materials needed for use in a national emergency and which will not be available from sources which can be expected to be accessible in wartime.

The supplemental stockpile was established in 1954 by Public Law 480 as a repository for strategic materials which the United States might purchase with foreign currency. Materials obtained through the barter program have been transferrable to the stockpile since 1956. The materials in the supplemental stockpile are, with a few exceptions, the same kinds and grades of strategic materials that are held in the national stockpile.

Stopping in Transit: The holding of a shipment by the carrier on order of the owner after the transportation movement has started and before it is completed.

Storage Deduction: A deduction made from the warehouse storage price support loan rate. The deducted amount is used by CCC to pay storage payments generally approximate the rates paid by CCC to commercial warehousemen for storing CCC commodities.

Storage in Transit: The stopping of freight traffic at a point located between the point of origin and destination to be stored and reforwarded at a later date.

Storage Payment (Farm Reseal): The payment made to a producer for continuing a farm storage loan beyond the original maturity date. The storage payments generally approximate the rates paid by CCC to commercial warehousemen for storing CCC commodities.

Storage Period (Reseal Loans): The period of time for which CCC authorizes extension of price support loans on designated crops and commodities beyond the original loan maturity date or subsequent anniversary thereof.

Stripcropping: The practice of growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips, or bands. Commonly cultivated crops and sod crops are alternated in strips to protect the soil and vegetation against running water or wind. The alternate strips are laid out approximately on the contour on erosive soils or at approximate right angles to the prevailing direction of the wind where soil blowing is a hazard.

Stubble Harvesting: The harvesting of a second crop of rice from the root system of plantings which have been previously harvested.

Stubble Mulching: Managing plant residues on a year-round basis in which harvesting, tilling, planting and cultivating operations are performed in such a way to keep protective amount of vegetative materials on the surface of the soil until the time of seeding the next crop. This does not include crop residue use.

Subdivision: Part of a field which is separated from the balance of the field by a temporary boundary such as a cropline or other boundary which could be moved easily, or which could disappear.

Submarginal Land: Land which is economically incapable of sustaining indefinitely a certain use of ownership status.

Suboffice: In ASCS operations, this is related to consolidations of counties by various States, and in which combined counties are served by a single county office manager. A suboffice is an office maintained in the name of ASCS and serviced by one or more part-time or full-time clerks or a county office manager who visits the office periodically. An arrangement in which a county office manager has the use of a desk or room in an office of another agency is not considered a suboffice.

Subsidy: Direct financial aid granted by a government to an individual or a business enterprise for the purpose of promoting the public good.

Subsoiling: The act of loosening the subsoil by mechanical means for purpose of improving water and plant root penetration.

Substantial Performance: A situation resulting when a producer attempts in good faith to carry out the terms and conditions of a program but fails by a small margin.

Substitute Crop: In the diversion programs, crops which may be produced (1967) on the diverted acreage in lieu of conservation uses. Those that may be planted are: guar; castor beans; sunflower; safflower; plantago ovato; sesame, crambe, and mustard seed.

Substitution (Wheat - Feed Grains): A provision of law whereby wheat may be produced in lieu of the permitted acreage of feed grains or feed grains may be produced in lieu of wheat permitted acreage on a farm participating in the annual production adjustment programs for feed grains and wheat.

Successor-In-Interest: A person who succeeds another person's interest in a feed grain or wheat crop being produced on a farm participating in the feed grain or wheat production adjustment program.

Sucrose: A sweet crystallizable, colorless sugar which constitutes the principal sugar of commerce. Refined cane and beet sugars are essentially 100% sucrose. Under certain conditions sucrose breaks down to dextrose and levulose.

Sugar Act Payments (Conditional Payments): The Secretary is authorized to make payments to domestic growers of sugar beets or sugarcane with respect to sugar of liquid sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarbeets or sugarcane grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar. For conditions that must be met to qualify for payment, see Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

Sugar Factory: A processing plant for the manufacture of sugar from sugarcane or sugarbeets.

Sugar Farm:

(1) Continental United States. Generally, all land within a State farmed by the same operator.

(2) Puerto Rico. Generally, all land which is farmed by one or more producers as a farming unit with cropping practices, equipment, workstock, labor, and management substantially separate from that of any other such unit.

(3) Hawaii. For processor farms, all land which is farmed as a single farming unit with cropping practices, workstock, equipment, labor and management substantially separate from that of any other such unit. For smaller farms, all land owned or leased by the producer who maintains control over the farming operations on such land and who, separately or together with other producers except processor-producers, owns the crops and bears the financial risks of producing such crop.

Sugar Program, U.S.: The U.S. sugar program is authorized under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Public Law 89-331, approved November 8, 1965, extended the program through December 31, 1971.

The prime objectives of the sugar program, as set forth in the preamble of the Sugar Act, are to protect the welfare of sugar consumers and of those engaged in the domestic sugar industry, and to promote the export trade of the United States. Attainment of these goals involves (1) the determination of U.S. total sugar requirements; (2) establishment of quotas to domestic and foreign sugar supplying areas in accordance with the act; and (3) payments to domestic producers of sugarbeets and sugarcane grown for the production of sugar, provided producers comply with certain labor, wage, price, and marketing requirements prescribed by law.

Sugar Refinery: A processing plant in which raw sugar (cane) is refined.

Summer Fallow: An acre of land on a farm in a semi-arid section of the country which is purposely kept out of production during the normal cropping season primarily for the purpose of conserving moisture in order to produce a crop in the following season.

Supplement: Nutritional additive (salt, protein, phosphorus, etc.) intended to remedy deficiencies of the range diet.

Supply Percentage: For any commodity, this is the percentage which the estimated total supply is of the normal supply as of the beginning of the marketing year.

Supply Program (CCC): Under Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Act, CCC may procure agricultural commodities for sale to other Government agencies, for eight governments and domestic, foreign or international relief agencies. It may also procure commodities to meet domestic requirements.

Surcharge: A charge above the usual or customary charge.

Surety Bond: A bond used in connection with a farm storage commodity loan to protect the interests of the lender or to secure the maintenance of farm stored excess wheat prior to authorized depletion.

Surplus: The amount by which supplies for sale, or available, are greater than the quantity that will bring producers a fair income. A surplus may be due to: (1) production outrunning demand; (2) a decline in the consumption of a product, and (3) a decline in general buying power or income.

Surplus Agricultural Commodity: Usually defined as "any agricultural commodity or product thereof ... produced in the United States, either privately or publicly owned, which is ... in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and exports for dollars".

Surplus Disposal: In the 1950's, agricultural surpluses began to build up rapidly in the United States and pressure developed for what came to be called, for a time, "surplus disposal". However, following passage of Public Law 480 in 1954, the expression "surplus disposal" began to be heard less and less as it became apparent that use of U.S. food to prevent hunger and to promote economic growth in underdeveloped countries had humanitarian and economic values that far transcended the reduction of U. S. commodity stocks.

Swale: A tract of low and usually wet land.

Sweet Potato Weevil: Pest under control action (1967) by USDA. Distribution in U. S. - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. Principal host - sweet potatoes.

Sweet Sorghum: A variety of sorghum which when harvested as "silage" is excluded from the definition of feed grains under the voluntary production adjustment program and is therefore not charged against the "permitted" acreage of feed grains.

Synthetic: Artificially produced materials as distinguished from that made by living organisms or other natural processes.

Systems Analysis: The examination of an activity, procedure, method, technique, or a business to determine what must be accomplished and how the necessary operations may best be accomplished.



# T

Tame Hay: A stand of grasses or legumes on cropland which does not require annual tillage and from which a hay crop(s) or hayseed is normally harvested annually, or as further defined in the application program regulations.

Tare: An allowance made for the weight of the package, container, or conveyance of goods.

Tare (Sugarbeets): A deduction made from the gross weight of sugarbeets delivered to cover the weight of the sugarbeet tops, dirt and other extraneous material.

Tare Weight: (a) The weight of a container and the material used for packing, (b) as applied to a carload, the weight of the car exclusive of its contents.

Tariff: "Tariff" usually refers to a list or schedule of articles of merchandise with the rate of duty to be paid to the government for their importation. The U.S. tariff schedule lists hundreds of foreign-produced items on which the United States levies duties -- automobiles, wine, cameras, farm products, and many others -- and specifies the duty to be assessed against each item. But the word sometimes is used in the sense of a duty levied according to the tariff schedule; as "the tariff on wine." It also may be used to mean the law in which a schedule of duties is fixed and imposed.

Technical Action Panel (State): The purpose is to facilitate and assist private, non-governmental and State and local governmental efforts within the State to effect rural areas development. A State TAP is composed of the heads of all USDA agencies operating within the State. The Farmers Home Administration Director serves as Chairman of the State TAP, The Soil Conservation Service Conservationist is co-chairman, and the ASCS State Executive Director is alternate chairman. The State Director of the Cooperative Extension Service may be a member, or participate without membership status, if the Extension Director so decides.

Technical Service: A service performed by a technician to determine that a project or practice meets or will meet specifications which have been determined necessary to assure the sound functioning of a project or practice.

Tel Quel: Literally, such as (it is). When used describing sugar it means "as made", hence of a polarization usually varying among mills and producing areas.

Tenant: (1) A person usually called a "cash tenant", "fixed-rent tenant", who rents land from another for a fixed amount of cash or a fixed amount of a commodity to be paid as rent; or (2) a person, other than a sharecropper, usually called a "share tenant", who rents land from another person and pays as rent a share of the crops or proceeds.

Tender: In commodity trade, a notice of intent to buy or sell. A tender may be quite simple. Also, it may be complex -- spelling out in detail quantities that will be purchased, quality desired, type of packaging required, method of delivery, etc. Sometimes referred to as an offer.

Terminal Carrier: The transportation line making delivery of a shipment at its destination.

Terminal Charge: A charge made for services performed at terminals.

Terminal Warehouse: A facility at a location where official weights and official grades are available and which has the ability to blend to specification.

Termination of Allotment Diversion Credit: Acreage shall cease to be available for allotment diversion credit when:

1. The contract or agreement for a given land area is canceled or terminated prior to the expiration date of the contract or agreement.
2. The permanent vegetation is destroyed or not properly maintained.
3. The period of extended protection expires.

Termination of Quota: Lifting of quotas. These were used during World War II.

Terms of Delivery: Relate to the delivery point where title and risk of loss on a shipment of goods pass from seller to buyer. This may be the point of delivery, or some place between, as, for example, "Ex Warehouse" (named point of origin); "F.O.B" (named port); "F.A.S. Vessel" (named port of shipment); "C.I.F." (named point of destination); "Ex Dock" (named port of importation).

Terms of Sale: Basic terms include such items as quantity, quality, price, terms of delivery, shipment or delivery period, insurance, payment, commission, controllers, and various special clauses.

Terms of Trade: Refers to the relationship between the general level of export and import prices of a country or region. If export prices received are higher than import prices paid, the terms of trade are said to be "favorable". When the reverse is true, the terms of trade are "unfavorable".

Terms of trade are measured by dividing indices of export prices by indices of import prices to arrive at export-import price ratios. For example, if a country's index of prices paid for imports is 98 percent of a given base period, and the index of prices received for exports is 102, the export-import price ratio -- or terms of trade -- is 96.

Terracing: Establishment of one or more banks of turf on a field in a planned system with outlets and waterways to intercept water runoff and divert the excess water.

Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, U.S.: All textile fiber products imported into the United States shall be stamped, tagged, labeled, or otherwise marked with certain information required by the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. These requirements include the generic names and percentages by weight of the constituent fibers if of more than 5 percent by weight; the name of the manufacturer, or the name or registered identification number issued by the Federal Trade Commission, or a word trademark registered in the U.S. Patent Office if the owner of the trademark furnished a copy of the registration to the Federal Trade Commission prior to its use; and the name of the country where the textile fiber is processed or manufactured.

Third Country: A country not a party to a regional arrangement or bilateral agreement. For example, in the trade relations with the European Economic Community, the United States occupies the position of a "third country".

Through Rate: A rate applicable through from point of origin to destination. A through rate may be either a joint rate or a combination of two or more rates.

Tied Offset: In Public Law 480 sales agreements, the requirement that any commercial exports by the assisted country of the same or like commodities shall be offset by equivalent commercial purchases from the United States.

Tied Sales: In Public Law 480 sales agreements, the requirement that a specified amount of the required commercial purchases from Free World sources shall be from the United States. This requirement is employed to protect the normal commercial marketings of the United States and prevent their displacement by concessional sales. This requirement is sometimes referred to as "tied usuals."

Tile Drains: Installing drains, such as tile, pipe, or other covered drains, of suitable sizes beneath the surface on a planned grade.

Tile System Structures: Installing auxiliary structures for existing or new subsurface drainage systems. Principal structures include junction boxes, inlets, observation wells, pipe drops, head-walls, and relief walls.

Tillage: The operation of implements through the soil to prepare seedbeds and rootbeds.

Tobacco: For price support operations, this means the following kinds and types:

Flue-cured: types 11, 12, 13 and 14;

Fire-cured: types 21, 22, 23 and 24;

Dark air-cured: types 35 and 36;

Virginia sun-cured: type 37;

Burley: type 31;

Maryland: type 32;

Cigar-filler: type 41

Puerto Rican filler: type 46

Cigar-filler and binder: types 42, 43, 44, 53, 54 and 55;

Cigar binder: types 51 and 52.

Tobacco Seed and Plant Exportation Act: Makes it unlawful to export any tobacco seed and/or live tobacco plants from the United States or its territories to any foreign country, port, or place without a written permit granted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary grants such a permit only after satisfactory proof that the seed and/or plants are to be used only for experimental purposes.

Tolerance: An allotment made for differences in weight due to variations in scales or inherent nature of goods.

Topsoil: A general term used in at least four different senses: (1) a presumed fertile soil or soil material, usually rich in organic matter, used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and gardens; (2) the surface plow layer of a soil and thus a synonym for surface soil; (3) the original or present dark-colored upper soil, which ranges from a mere fraction of an inch to 2 or 3 feet on different kinds of soil; and (4) the original or present A-horizon, varying widely among different kinds of soil. Applied to soils in the field, the term has no precise meaning unless defined as to depth or productivity in relation to a specific kind of soil.

Total Supply: Generally speaking, this is the carryover at the beginning of the marketing year, plus the estimated production of the commodity in the United States during the calendar year in which the marketing year

begins, plus the estimated imports during the marketing year. For any marketing year, this is:

1. Non-basic Commodities: The carryover at the beginning of the marketing year, plus estimated imports for the marketing year, plus the estimated U.S. production for the calendar year in which the marketing year begins.

2. Basic Commodities:

(a) Wheat, corn, rice, peanuts: The carryover for the marketing year, plus estimated imports during that marketing year, plus estimated U.S. production for the calendar year in which the marketing year begins.

(b) Tobacco: The carryover at the beginning of the marketing year (on January 1 for Maryland tobacco), plus the estimated U.S. production for the calendar year in which the marketing year begins. In the case of type-46 tobacco, however, the estimated production is based on the marketing year to determine total supply of cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco.

(c) Cotton: The carryover at the beginning of the marketing year, plus estimated imports during the marketing year, plus estimated U.S. production for the calendar year in which the marketing year begins.

Trackloading: A method of accepting delivery to CCC of commodities under farm storage loan forfeited to CCC. Trackloading is used when local storage space is not available for accepting delivery of the commodity. When trackloading is used for making deliveries, shipping instructions are issued by the commodity office. The producer is obligated to deliver the grain in the car at the prescribed shipping stations.

Trade: In the broad sense, the exchange of commodities by sale or barter. "Trade" standing alone does not necessarily mean "foreign" trade. Used in the sense of trade among countries, "trade" should be qualified with an adjective such as foreign, international, export, import, et cetera.

Trade Adjustment Assistance: A program of governmental assistance to help workers, firms, and industries adjust to increased imports resulting from tariff concessions. The program is authorized by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA): Provides authority to: (1) Enter into trade agreements; (2) change duty rates; and (3) assist industries, firms, and workers seriously injured by reason of increased imports resulting from concessions made under the act. Overall, the Trade Expansion Act provides considerably broader authority than was contained in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements of 1934, which expired June 30, 1962.

Transfer by Exchange: The exchanging of cotton and rice acreage allotments between two farms.

Transfer of Allotment: Movement of allotment from one farm to another.

Transfer of Interest in Land: A term used to indicate the release or acquisition of control or partial control of land from one person to another.

Transit Privilege: A service granted on a shipment on route, such as milling, compressing, refining, etc.

Trash (Sugarcane): Green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt and all other extraneous material in the sugarcane delivered by a producer.

Tree Planting: Planting tree seedlings or cuttings in open areas to establish a stand of forest trees.

Trend Values: Production estimates based upon the relative situation during a given projection period, rather than on either the situation in a given year or the change from one year to the next.

Trunk Line: A transportation line operating over an extensive territory.

Tung Nuts (Oil): Tung oil is of great value in the manufacture of high grade protective coatings, paint, varnish, and insulation. Tung trees require high rainfall, mild climate, and friable loam soils that have good water and air drainage. Tung nuts are grown in the termal belt, within about 100 miles of the Gulf of Mexico, in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

## U

Undermarketings: Pounds of a farm's effective quota which was not marketed in a given year.

Underplanted Acreage: The acreage by which the allotment for a commodity exceeds the final acreage of the commodity.

Underplantings: Acreage other than that not harvested because of program incentives.

Undesirable Varieties: A producer who produces certain varieties of wheat that have been determined by the Secretary to have undesirable milling or baking qualities are not eligible to receive marketing certificates on such wheat.

Uniform Demurrage Rules: Schedules providing rules and charges for demurrage which are in general use throughout the United States, having the approval but not prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Uniform Grain Storage Agreement (UGSA): A standard contract between Commodity Credit Corporation and warehousemen governing the handling and storage of grain under government price support and related programs.

Unilateral: An action taken by a country acting singly. For example, the imposition of an import quota by a country without consulting other countries affected by the quotas would be termed a unilateral action.

United Kingdom (U.K.): The name properly is "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". It is composed of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) and Northern Ireland, which has a separate Parliament.

United Nations (UN): The UN is an international organization aimed at maintaining peace and security among nations. It functions in the economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian areas. It was organized in October 1945. Headquarters: New York City.

Six main organs make up the UN -- General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat. Subsidiary bodies of the main organs which are of concern to agriculture include the Commission for International Com-

modity Trade, Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America, UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, UN Special Fund, UN Children's Fund.

"Specialized agencies" of the UN include International Bank or Reconstruction and Development; International Civil Aviation Organization; UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; Food and Agricultural Organization; International Finance Corporation; International Labor Organization; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Telecommunication Union, Universal Postal Union; World Health Organization; World Meteorological Organization.

Unstemmed Tobacco: Any packed tobacco which (1) is not stemmed tobacco, scrap or blackfat and (2) does not include butt ends or stems removed from tobacco. If tobacco has been tipped and butted, the butt ends shall be considered removed from tobacco unless tip ends in the proportion produced in the tipping process are exported as unstemmed tobacco.

Untied Tobacco: A form of marketing flue-cured tobacco in which the leaves are handled in loose and/or tangled form, bundled in burlap sheets weighing up to approximately 200 pounds, through the auction system.

U.S. Tariff Commission: Investigates and reports on tariff and foreign trade matters. Most investigations are made at the request of the President and of the Congress. Investigations into the effects on domestic industries of increased imports resulting from trade agreement concessions also may be initiated by an industry, firm, group of workers, or other interested parties. The Commission makes studies, surveys or investigations on its own initiative.

The investigations of the Commission relate to the trade agreements program, dumping, import interference with agricultural programs -- forbidden by Section 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (see), matters of specific interest to the President of Congress, tariff schedules and costs of foreign and domestic production, and unfair practices in export trade. Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

U.S. Trade Centers: Overseas U.S. "show and sell" facilities which provide opportunities for American businesses to show their wares, make sales, and arrange for foreign representation.

The U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce jointly operate the centers in London, Milan, and Tokyo. Unlike trade fair exhibits, the Centers are permanent installations. Also unlike trade fair exhibits, the Centers are not open to the general public, the Centers are aimed primarily at reaching the distributive traders rather than individual consumers.

USDA County Defense Boards: Boards composed of a representative of each USDA agency operating within each county and generally chaired by the ASCS County Office Manager. These Boards are designed to coordinate the capability of USDA to prepare for, and as necessary to carry out, USDA defense program responsibilities at the county level.

USDA Emergency Program Coordinators (EPC's): USDA personnel designated to provide liaison between the Department and each of the eight OEP-OCD Regional Offices. They serve as Chairmen and coordinate the defense activities of the USDA Regional Defense Staffs. They also work closely with the ASCS Area Directors in providing assistance to Chairmen of USDA State Defense Boards.

USDA Metropolitan Area Defense Boards: Boards established in some metropolitan areas where the normal County Defense Board structure will not suffice. These Boards are chaired by the C&MS representative and the membership usually includes a representative from each USDA agency whose activities are related to USDA emergency responsibilities in the metropolitan area. The primary concern of such Boards is processing and distribution through the wholesale level in a defense emergency.

USDA Regional Defense Staffs: In each of the eight OEP-OCD Regions, USDA has designated a staff composed of the EPC and representatives of seven USDA agencies to report to the OEP-OCD Regional Office and carry out USDA defense responsibilities at that level in a wartime emergency.

USDA State Defense Boards: Boards composed of representatives of eight major USDA agencies within each State under chairmanship of the ASCS State Executive Director. These Boards are designed to coordinate the capability of USDA to prepare for, and as necessary to carry out, USDA defense program responsibilities at the State level.

Use of Diversion Credit: The diversion credit for each under planted allotment crop shall be considered as acreage devoted to the crop and shall be utilized in establishment of future State, county and farm acreage allotments under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Usual Loadings of Railroad Freight Cars:

	<u>Bushels per car</u>	<u>Short tons per car</u>
Wheat	1,925	57.8
Corn (shelled)	2,035	57.0
Oats	2,712	43.4
Barley	2,198	52.8
Rye	1,880	52.6
Sorghum grain	2,000	56.6
Rice, rough	2,180	49.1
Soybeans	1,825	54.8
Flaxseed	1,778	49.8

Usual Marketings: That quantity of a commodity which a country would be expected to obtain from abroad, using its own financial resources, in the absence of imports obtained under concessional arrangements, such as grain purchased with local currencies under a P.L. 480 agreement with the United States.

## V

Value Factor (Rice): The price support loan rate in cents per pound of milled rice.

Variable Import Levy: Used by the EEC, broadly speaking, to make up all or part of the difference between the EEC's threshold or gate price, as the case might be, and the price of products offered by non-EEC countries at the EEC's frontiers. It is used for grain, rice, pork, poultry, eggs, and olive oil. The variable levy is sometimes called an "equalization fee" or "equalization tax." It is less frequently referred to as a "skimming charge," or, simply "skimmings"; for example, it is said that the EEC, through its variable system, "skims off" for difference between lower world wheat prices and the relatively higher prices in the EEC.

Variation of Reconstituted Allotments and Bases: A provision whereby the allotments or bases which have been apportioned among divided tracts may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent of the allotment or base established for the parent farm.

Variety meats: Edible organs of livestock such as brains, sweetbreads, kidneys, hearts, livers, tongues, tripe -- foods not part of the carcass. Variety meats also are referred to as "edible offal."

Vertical drains (number): Installing a well, pipe, pit, or bore drilled into porous, underlying strata into which drainage water can be discharged. This is also called a drainage well.

Vessel's Manifest: Statement of a vessel's cargo (revenue, consignee, marks, etc.).



## W

Wage Claim (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): A claim filed by a person who has performed work in the production, cultivation or harvesting of a sugar crop and who alleges he was not paid in full for such work or was paid at rates less than those determined by the Secretary.

Wage Compliance (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): One of the conditions for receiving a Sugar Act payment.

Wage Rates (Sugarbeets - Sugarcane): Fair and reasonable wage rates prescribed by the Secretary for work performed in the production, cultivation or harvesting of a sugar crop.

Warehouse Note and Security Agreement: A security agreement instrument which secures a warehouse storage loan.

Warehouse Receipt (Grain): A receipt, issued upon deposit of grain, to the depositor by the warehouse. Information on this receipt includes dates of deposit, gross weight and bushels, net weight and bushels, grade and class, dockage, test weight, and other grading factors. It is a written negotiable acknowledgment representing an eligible commodity stored in an approved warehouse. It is issued to a producer when presented for warehouse storage loan or purchase, when the commodity is stored in the warehouse prior to maturity or to CCC, when representing deliveries from farm storage or an unapproved warehouse.

Warranty Deed: A deed containing a covenant of warranty, which runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant, breach of which gives a claim for damages only.

Warsaw Treaty Organization: The unified military command established by the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries through the signing of the Warsaw Pack in May 1955. The Treaty was a 20 year mutual defense plan signed by Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Zone of Germany, and the U.S.S.R. But Albania, in recent years, has increasingly aligned itself with Communist China rather than with the U.S.S.R. (Also see Soviet Bloc.)

Water Carriers: Agencies transporting passengers or freight, or both by water. Defined in I.C. Act Parts I and III, and U.S. Maritime Acts.

Water Packed Cotton: Cotton in a bale that has been penetrated by water during the baling process causing damage to the fiber or a bale that through exposure to the weather or other means while apparently dry on the exterior, has been damaged by water in the interior.

Water Rights: A priority right to use water based on filing under State law.

Water Table: The upper limit of the part of the soil or underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water. In some places an upper, or perched, water table may be separated from a lower one by a dry zone.

Watershed: In the United States, the term refers to the total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point. Synonyms are "drainage basin" or "catchment basin". In some other countries, the term is used for the topographic boundary separating one drainage basin from another.

Waterspreading: Diverting runoff from natural channels or gullies by means of a system of dams, dikes, or ditches and spreading it over relatively flat areas of range or haylands.

Waybill: A document prepared by a transportation line at the point of origin of a shipment, showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment and amount charged for the transportation service, and forwarded with the shipment, or direct by mail, to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination.

Weed: Any plant in a place where it is a nuisance might be considered a weed. The term is most often applied to noncultivated plants that arise unwanted in cultivated areas, lawns, pastures, or other areas used by man. Most weeds are prolific and persistent.

Weed Control District: Normally a legal entity of local government formulated under State statutes for the purpose of regulating the control of noxious weeds on land within the district.

Weight Cargo: A cargo on which the transportation charge is assessed on the basis of weight.

Western European Union (WEU): An organization of seven member countries -- France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and Great Britain. Headquarters of secretariat: London, England.

The WEU was started in 1948 as the Brussels Treaty Organization (BTO) consisting of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In 1954, when the European Defense Community failed of ratification by the

French National Assembly, West Germany and Italy sent representatives to the BTO and the WEU was organized. Its aims are to establish a joint defense plan, control the level of armed forces maintained by members, promote mutual defense, coordinate economic activities; raise standards of living, and promote cultural exchanges.

Following the French veto of Great Britain's bid for membership in the EEC, the WEU, like the Council of Europe, has become a point of contact between Great Britain and the EEC on economic and political matters.

Western World: Generally used in the same sense as Free World.

Wetland Development for Wildlife (acres): Diking, ditching or flooding to create or improve a regulated wetland habitat.

Wetland Drainage: Drainage systems to dispose of excess water from land devoted to crop production by open ditch, underground and/or surface drainage.

Wharfage: (a) the charge made for handling traffic on a wharf, (b) the charge made for docking vessels at a wharf.

Wheat, Projected Yields: See Projected Yield (Wheat).

White-fringed Beetle: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. Principal hosts - Attacks more than 385 plant species, including peanuts, peas, corn, cotton, potatoes, tobacco and various truck crops.

Wildlife Food Planting: Establishing perennial, biennial, or annual plants in fields, blocks, or strips.

Wildlife Habitat: Vegetative cover including trees, shrubs, and food plots on farmland to provide food and habitat for wildlife resources conservation.

Windbreak and Shelterbelts: Specific arrangements of trees and shrubs on farmland to prevent wind and water erosion.

Wind Stripcropping: Growing erosion resisting crops in strips alternating with strips of row crop or fallow, usually arranged at angles to offset the effects of prevailing winds.

Wilderness: An uncultivated, relatively uninhabited region usually in an undisturbed condition.

Witchweed: Pest under control action by USDA. Distribution in U.S. - North Carolina, South Carolina. Principal hosts - Corn, sorghum, sugarcane, and other plants of the grass family.

Withdrawal from Production of Rice: In a "producer" rice State, the withdrawal of a producer from the production of rice and the permanent transfer of all or a part of his allotment and related history acreage to another person under the provisions set forth in the rice acreage allotment regulations.

Woodland: A land area occupied by trees; a forest; woods.

Woodland Direct Seeding: Spreading tree seed by hand or by mechanical means in open areas or understocked woodlands to establish an adequate stand.

Woodland Harvest Cutting: Removing mature crop trees in a manner that will encourage regeneration and normal development of a new stand.

Woodland Pasture: Farm woodlands also used for grazing.

Woodland Pruning: Removing live or dead branches from trees to improve the quality of the wood crop.

Woodland Thinning: Removing trees of low or no commercial value from an immature woodland or from overstock stands.

Woodland Underplanting: Planting tree seedlings beneath existing forest trees or less desirable species to improve stand composition.

Wool: The oft, wavy or curly fibers grown by the domestic sheep. When these fibers are removed by shearing, the commodity is known as shorn wool. When removed from the pelts of slaughtered animals, it is called pulled wool.

World Food Program (WFP): A multinational food aid program administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations. Headquarters: Rome.

The program was established in April 1962 to operate on an experimental basis for three years. But in December 1965, FAO and the UN determined that its life would be extended "on a regular and continuing basis". The Program uses food in multilateral economic development, child feeding, and emergency operations. Programs currently are being carried on in 68 countries.

For the three years, 1966-68, the United States has pledged up to \$92 million in commodities, \$32 million in service, including transportation, and \$6 million cash, based on a matching formula under which the United States will provide up to 50 percent of commodity aid and 40 percent of cash and services. U.S. contributions are authorized under Title II, Public Law 480, as amended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966, which states in part that it is the sense of the Congress that the World Food Program should be expanded beyond its present goals. In addition to the United States, 65 other countries have pledged commodities or cash.

World Price: Often refers to the c.i.f. price of an imported agricultural commodity at the principal port of importation of a major importing country or area. For example, the spot price of sugar, 96 degrees, c.i.f. U.K. ports, bulk basis, as quoted daily by the London Terminal Association, is generally considered a "world price". Similarly, the prices of a specified origin, grade, and type of wheat, as, for instance, "U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter, 14 percent protein", c.i.f. Rotterdam or c.i.f. Liverpool may be considered world prices.

An export price also can serve as a world price. For example, the spot price of sugar, 96 degrees, bagged, Greater Caribbean Area, f.o.b. and stowed, as quoted daily by the Spot Price Committee of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, is considered by some in the trade to be a world price. It is, of course, on a lower level than the c.i.f. UK ports price mentioned above -- the difference between the two series representing in large part the cost of ocean freight minus bagging.



# XYZ

Yearling: An animal approximately one year of age. A short yearling is from 9 to 12 months of age and a long yearling is from 12 to 18 months.

Yield Projections: Yield estimates, usually for major crops, that include the increases that research scientists expect to result from further application of known improvements. These would include improved varieties, use of fertilizers, land practices, favorable weather, acreages utilized, price-cost relations and commodity program incentives.

Zones (Express): Districts of the United States used for the purpose of making express rates, commonly known as "blocks"

