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米国の余剰農産物援助

As amended through September 27, 1962. Originally enacted July 10, 1954, (68 Stat. 454)

Public Law 480 - 83d Congress
Chapter 469 - 2d Session
S. 2475

AN ACT

To increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries, to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to expand international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to facilitate the convertibility of currency, to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels, and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor. It is further the policy to use foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this Act to expand international trade, to encourage economic development; to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, to promote collective strength, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States. (7 U.S.C. 1691)¹

TITLE I—SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY²

SEC. 101.³ In furtherance of this policy, the President is authorized to negotiate and carry out agreements with friendly nations or organizations of friendly nations to provide for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. In negotiating such agreements the President shall—

¹Section 2, Public Law 86-472 [H.R. 11510], 74 Stat. 134, approved May 14, 1960, amended Sec. 2 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1750), to add subsection (f) as follows:

"(f) It is the sense of the Congress that inasmuch as—(1) the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between nations; and (2) the purposes of this Act are negated and the peace of the world is endangered when nations which receive assistance under this Act wage economic warfare against other nations assisted under this Act, including such procedures as boycotts, blockades, and the restriction of the use of international waterways; assistance under this Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be administered to give effect to these principles; and, in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state arising as a result of funds appropriated under this Act or arising under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, these principles shall be applied, as the President may determine, and he shall report on measures taken by the Administration to insure their application.

²Sec. 3, Public Law 962, 84th Congress, [S. 3903], 70 Stat. 988, approved August 3, 1956, reads as follows:

"Sales of fresh fruit and the products thereof under title I of the Act shall be exempt from the requirements of the cargo preference laws (Public Resolution 17, Seventy-third Congress, (15 U.S.C. 616a) and section 901 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, (46 U.S.C. 1241 (b))."

³Public Law 85-128, [S. 1314], 71 Stat. 345, approved August 13, 1957, 7 U.S.C. 1704(a), provides that: "Within sixty days after any agreement is entered into for the use of any foreign currencies, a full report thereon shall be made to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations thereof."

Prepared for distribution by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

(a) take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that sales under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries;⁴

(b) take appropriate steps to assure that private trade channels are used to the maximum extent practicable both with respect to sales from privately owned stocks and from stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation;

(c) give special consideration to utilizing the authority and funds provided by this Act, in order to develop and expand continuous market demand abroad for agricultural commodities, with appropriate emphasis on underdeveloped and new market areas;

(d) seek and secure commitments from participating countries that will prevent resale or transshipment to other countries, or use for other than domestic purposes, of surplus agricultural commodities purchased under this Act, without specific approval of the President; and

(e) afford any friendly nation the maximum opportunity to purchase surplus agricultural commodities from the United States, taking into consideration the opportunities to achieve the declared policy of this Act and to make effective use of the foreign currencies received to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(f)⁵ obtain rates of exchange applicable to the sales of commodities under such agreements which are not less favorable than the rates at which United States Government agencies can buy currencies from the United States disbursing officers in the respective countries. (7 U.S.C. 1701)

SEC. 102.⁶ (a) For the purpose of carrying out agreements concluded by the President hereunder, the Commodity Credit Corporation, in accordance with regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) shall make available for sale hereunder to domestic exporters surplus agricultural commodities heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Corporation in the administration of its price-support operations, and (2) shall make funds available to finance the sale and exportation of surplus agricultural commodities, whether from private stocks or from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In supplying such commodities to exporters under this subsection the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not be subject to the sales price restrictions in section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.⁷ The commodity set-aside established for any commodity under section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 897)⁸ shall be reduced by a quantity

⁴The words "or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries;" added by Public Law 85-931, [S. 3420], 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958.

⁵Added by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961.

⁶Sec. 8 of Public Law 85-931, 72 Stat. 1792, approved September 6, 1958, provides as follows: "In carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, extra long staple cotton shall be made available for sale pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Act in the same manner as upland cotton or any other surplus agricultural commodity is made available, and products manufactured from upland or long staple cotton shall be made available for sale pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Act as long as cotton is in surplus supply, and no discriminatory or other conditions shall be imposed which will prevent or tend to interfere with their sale or availability for sale under the Act: *Provided*, That that portion of the sales price of such products which is financed as a sale for foreign currency under title I of the Act shall be limited to the estimated portion of the sales price of such products attributable to the raw cotton content of such products."

⁷7 U.S.C. 1427

⁸7 U.S.C. 1741

equal to the quantity of such commodity financed hereunder which is exported from private stocks.⁹

(b) In order to facilitate and maximize the use of private channels of trade in carrying out agreements entered into pursuant to this Act, the President may, under such regulations and subject to such safeguards as he deems appropriate, provide for the issuance of letters of commitment against funds or guaranties of funds supplied by the Commodity Credit Corporation and for this purpose accounts may be established on the books of any department, agency, or establishment of the Government, or on terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in banking institutions in the United States. Such letters of commitment, when issued, shall constitute obligations of the United States and moneys due or to become due thereunder shall be assignable under the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940.¹⁰ Expenditures of funds which have been made available through accounts so established shall be accounted for on standard documentation required for expenditures of Government funds. (7 U.S.C. 1702)

SEC. 103. (a) For the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the extent the Commodity Credit Corporation is not reimbursed under section 105 for commodities disposed of and costs incurred under titles I and II of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are equal to (1) the Corporation's investment in commodities made available for export under this title and title II of this Act, including processing, packaging, transportation, and handling costs, (2) all costs incurred by the Corporation in making funds available to finance the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to this title and, (3) all Commodity Credit Corporation funds expended for ocean freight costs authorized under title II hereof for purposes of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Any funds or other assets available to the Commodity Credit Corporation may be used in advance of such appropriation or payments, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.¹¹

(b) Agreements shall not be entered into under this title during the period beginning January 1, 1962, and ending December 31, 1964, which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in a total amount in excess of \$4,500,000,000: *Provided*, That agreements shall not be entered into during any

⁹This subsection was revised by Public Law 25, 84th Congress, [S. 752], 69 Stat. 44, approved April 25, 1955. It formerly read as follows:

"For the purpose of carrying out agreements concluded by the President hereunder, the Commodity Credit Corporation, in accordance with regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) shall make available for sale hereunder at such points in the United States as the President may direct surplus agricultural commodities heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Corporation in the administration of its price support operations, and (2) shall make funds available to finance the sale and exportation of surplus agricultural commodities from stocks owned by the Corporation or pledged or mortgaged as security for price support loans or from stocks privately owned, if the Corporation is not in a position to supply the commodity from its owned stocks: *Provided*, That to facilitate the use of private trade channels the Corporation, even though it is in a position to supply the commodity, may finance the sale and exportation of privately owned stocks if the Corporation's stocks are reduced through arrangements whereby the private exporter acquires the same commodity of comparable value or quantity from the Commodity Credit Corporation. In supplying commodities to private exporters under such arrangements Commodity Credit Corporation shall not be subject to the sales price restriction in section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended."

¹⁰31 U.S.C. 203; 41 U.S.C. 15.

¹¹Section 103(a)(3) added by Public Law 540, 84th Congress, [H.R. 10875], 70 Stat. 188, approved May 28, 1956.

calendar year of such period which will call for appropriations to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts in excess of \$2,500,000,000.¹² (7 U.S.C. 1703)

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953,¹³ or any other provision of law, the President may use or enter into agreements with friendly nations or organizations of nations to use the foreign currencies, including principal and interest from loan repayments, which accrue under this title for one or more of the following purposes:¹⁴

(a) To help develop new markets for United States agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis. From sale proceeds and loan repayments under this title not less than the equivalent of 5 per centum of the total sales made each year under this title after the date of this amendment shall be set aside in the amounts and kinds of foreign currencies specified by the Secretary of Agriculture and made

¹²Section 103(b) effective January 1, 1962, as amended by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961. Previous authorizations are as follows:

Authority	Approved	Amount added	Terminal date
Public Law 480, 83rd Congress	July 10, 1954	\$700 million	June 30, 1957
Public Law 387, 84th Congress	August 12, 1955	\$800 million	June 30, 1957
Public Law 962, 84th Congress	August 3, 1956	\$1.5 billion	June 30, 1957
Public Law 85-128	August 13, 1957	\$1.0 billion	June 30, 1958
Public Law 85-931	September 6, 1958	\$2.25 billion	December 31, 1959
Public Law 86-341	September 21, 1959	\$3.0 billion	December 31, 1961
Public Law 87-28	May 4, 1961	\$2.0 billion	December 31, 1961

The first three amendments to the original act expressed the authorization as a cumulative figure. Public Law 387, 84th Congress, [S. 2253], 69 Stat. 721, amended the section to provide that "This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established." Public Law 85-931, [S. 3420], 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958, provided an authorization for the period beginning July 1, 1958, through December 31, 1959, of \$2.25 billion "plus any amount by which agreements entered into in prior fiscal years have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than authorized for such prior fiscal years by this Act as in effect during such fiscal years." Provision for carryover of unused funds which was continued in the authorizations provided by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, and Public Law 87-28, [S. 1027], 75 Stat. 64, expires December 31, 1961.

¹³Section 1415 provides that "Foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States Treasury will not be available for expenditure by agencies of the United States after June 30, 1953, except as may be provided for annually in appropriation Acts and provisions for the utilization of such credits for purposes authorized by law are hereby authorized to be included in general appropriation Acts." Public Law 547, 82d Congress, [H.R. 8370], 66 Stat. 637, approved July 15, 1952.

¹⁴The words "including principal and interest from loan repayments," were added by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961.

See also sec. 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 171z-1), which provides:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"The Department of Defense shall pay the Commodity Credit Corporation, from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of quarters allowances for military personnel and from appropriate allotments or rental charges for civilian personnel, amounts equal to the quarters allowances or allotments otherwise payable to or the rental charges collected from personnel occupying any housing constructed or acquired under authority of this section after deducting amounts chargeable for the maintenance and operation of such housing. *Provided*, That such payments shall not exceed the dollar equivalent of the value of the foreign currencies used for all such construction or acquisition."

See also Public Law 86-610, [S. J. Res. 41], 74 Stat. 368, approved July 12, 1960, which authorizes, subject to section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, the use of Title I foreign currencies to advance health science activities. For text of section 1415, see note 13 above.

available in advance for use as provided by this subsection over such period of years as the Secretary of Agriculture determines will most effectively carry out the purpose of this subsection: *Provided*, That no such funds shall be allocated under this subsection after June 30, 1960, except as may be specified, from time to time, in appropriation acts. Provision shall be made in sale and loan agreements for the convertibility of such amount of the proceeds thereof (not less than 2 per centum) as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed to carry out the purpose of this subsection in those countries which are or offer reasonable potential of becoming dollar markets for United States agricultural commodities. Such sums shall be converted into the types and kinds of foreign currencies as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection and such sums shall be deposited to a special Treasury account and shall not be made available or expended except for carrying out the provisions of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if sufficient foreign currencies for carrying out the purpose of this subsection in such countries are not otherwise available, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to enter into agreements with such countries for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be adequate and for the use of the proceeds to carry out the purpose of this subsection;¹⁵

(b) To purchase or contract to purchase, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, strategic or other materials for a supplemental United States stockpile of such materials as the President may determine from time to time. Such strategic or other materials acquired under this subsection shall be placed in the above named supplemental stockpile and shall be released therefrom only under the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act;¹⁶

(c) To procure military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense;

(d) For financing the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries;

(e) For promoting balanced economic development and trade among nations, for which purposes not more than 25 per centum of the currencies received pursuant to each such agreement shall be available through and under the procedures estab-

¹⁵All but the first sentence of subsection (a) was added by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959, and was further amended by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, as follows: in the second sentence, by adding "each year" after "made" the first time it appears and "set aside in the amounts and kinds of foreign currencies specified by the Secretary of Agriculture and" after "be" the first time it appears; in the third sentence, "Provision shall be made" was inserted in lieu of "Particular regard shall be given to provide"; the words "(not less than 2 per centum)" was inserted after "thereof"; and following "as" the word "may" was deleted and "the Secretary of Agriculture determines to" inserted in lieu thereof; all of the fourth sentence was added; and in the last sentence, "the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to enter into agreements" was inserted in lieu of "agreements may be entered into".

¹⁶Section 203 of Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, provides as follows: "Sec. 203. In the conduct of foreign market development programs, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to credit contributions from individuals, firms, associations, agencies, and other groups, and the proceeds received from space rentals, and sales of products and materials at exhibitions, to the appropriations charged with the cost of acquiring such space, products and materials."

^{16A}As amended by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959. The original provision was as follows: "To purchase or contract to purchase strategic and critical materials, within the applicable terms of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act, [50 U.S.C. 98], for a supplemental United States stockpile of such materials as the President may determine from time to time under contracts, including advance payment contracts, for supply extending over periods up to ten years. All strategic and critical materials acquired under authority of this title shall be placed in the above named supplemental stockpile and may be additional to the amounts acquired under authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act. Materials so acquired shall be released from the supplemental stockpile only under the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act."

lished by such agency as the President shall direct for loans mutually agreeable to said agency and the country with which the agreement is made to United States business firms and branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such firms for business development and trade expansion in such countries and for loans to domestic or foreign firms for the establishment of facilities for aiding in the utilization, distribution, or otherwise increasing the consumption of, and markets for, United States agricultural products: *Provided, however,* That no such loans shall be made for the manufacture of any products to be exported to the United States in competition with products produced in the United States or for the manufacture or production of any commodity to be marketed in competition with United States agricultural commodities or the products thereof. Foreign currencies may be accepted in repayment of such loans.¹⁷

(f) To pay United States obligations abroad;

(g) For loans to promote multilateral trade and economic development, made through established banking facilities of the friendly nation from which the foreign currency was obtained or in any other manner which the President may deem to be appropriate. Strategic materials, services, or foreign currencies may be accepted in payment of such loans;

(h) For the financing of international educational exchange activities under the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)) and for the financing in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts of programs for the interchange of persons under title II of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1446). In the allocation of funds as among the various purposes set forth in this section, a special effort shall be made to provide for the purposes of this subsection, including a particular effort with regard to: (1) countries where adequate funds are not available from other sources for such purposes, and (2) countries where agreements can be negotiated to establish a fund with the interest and principal available over a period of years for such purposes, such special and particular effort to include the setting aside of such amounts from sale proceeds and loan repayments under this title, not in excess of \$1,000,000 a year in any one country for a period of not more than five years in advance, as may be determined by the Secretary of State to be required for the purposes of this subsection;¹⁸

(i) For financing the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals, including Government publications, abroad: *Provided,* That not more than \$5,000,000 may be allocated for this purpose during any fiscal year.¹⁹

(j) For providing assistance to activities and projects authorized by section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1448); but no foreign currencies which are available under the terms of any agreement for appropriation for the general use of the United States shall be used for the purposes of this subsection (j) without appropriation therefor;²⁰

¹⁷As amended by Public Law 85-128, [S. 1314], 71 Stat. 345, approved August 13, 1957. Subsection (e) formerly read: "For promoting balanced economic development and trade among nations." Public Law 87-195, [S. 1993], 75 Stat. 463, approved September 4, 1961, further amended this subsection by inserting "such agency as the President shall direct" in lieu of "the Export-Import Bank" and by inserting "agency" in lieu of "bank".

¹⁸The balance of the first sentence following "(50 U.S.C. App. 1641(b))" was added by Public Law 85-931, [S. 3420], 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958. The second sentence, through the word "purposes" the third time it appears, was added by Public Law 726, 84th Congress, [H. R. 11356], 70 Stat. 555, approved July 18, 1956; the balance of the sentence was added by Public Law 85-141, [S. 2130], 71 Stat. 355, approved August 14, 1957.

¹⁹Added by Public Law 726, 84th Congress, [H. R. 11356], 70 Stat. 555, approved July 18, 1956.

²⁰Added by Public Law 962, 84th Congress, [S. 3903], 70 Stat. 988, approved August 3, 1956.

(k) To collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information and to conduct research and support scientific activities overseas including programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries such as coordinated research against diseases common to all of mankind or unique to individual regions of the globe, and to promote and support programs of medical and scientific research, cultural and educational development, health, nutrition, and sanitation: *Provided,* That foreign currencies shall be available for the purposes of this subsection (in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes) only in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts;²¹

(l) For the acquisition by purchase, lease, rental or otherwise, of sites and buildings and grounds abroad, for United States Government use including offices, residence quarters, community and other facilities, and for construction, repair, alteration and furnishing of such buildings and facilities: *Provided,* That foreign currencies shall be available for the purposes of this subsection (in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes) in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts;²²

(m) For financing in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts (A) trade fair participation and related activities authorized by section 3 of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 1992); and (B) agricultural and horticultural fair participation and related activities;²³

(n) For financing under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, (1) programs outside the United States for the analysis and evaluation of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials to determine whether they would provide information of technical or scientific significance in the United States and whether such books, periodicals, and other materials are of cultural or educational significance; (2) the registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloging, abstracting, translating, and dissemination of books, periodicals, and related materials determined to have such significance; and (3) the acquisition of such books, periodicals, and other materials and the deposit thereof in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate;²⁴

(o) For providing assistance, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, by grant or otherwise, in the expansion or operation in foreign countries of established schools, colleges, or universities founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, for the purpose of enabling such educational institutions to carry on programs of vocational, professional, scientific, technological, or general education;²⁵

(p) For supporting workshops in American studies or American educational techniques and supporting chairs in American studies;²⁶

²¹Added by Public Law 85-477, [H. R. 12181], 72 Stat. 261, approved June 30, 1958. Public Law 86-108, [H. R. 7500], 73 Stat. 246, approved July 24, 1959, amended this subsection by adding the word "research" after the word "conduct" and by rephrasing the provision relating to the appropriation procedure. Public Law 86-341, [H. R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959, added after the word "globe" the following: ", and to promote and support programs of medical and scientific research, cultural and educational development, health, nutrition, and sanitation".

²²Added by Public Law 85-931, [S. 3420], 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958.

²³Subsection (e), when added by Public Law 85-931, [S. 3420], 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958, also included the purpose authorized in subsection (p). Public Law 86-341, [H. R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959, separated the original subsection (e) into subsections (o) and (p).

(q) For assistance to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for surplus food commodities: *Provided*, That not more than a total amount equivalent to \$5,000,000 may be made available for this purpose during any fiscal year.²⁴

(r) For financing the preparation, distribution, and exhibiting of audio-visual informational and educational materials, including Government materials, abroad: *Provided*, That not more than a total amount equivalent to \$2,500,000 may be made available for this purpose during any fiscal year, but nothing in this subsection shall limit or affect the use of foreign currencies to finance the preparation, distribution, or exhibition of such materials in connection with trade fairs and other market development activities under subsection (a).²⁴

(s) For the sale for dollars to American tourists under such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe;²⁵

Provided, however, That section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, shall apply to all foreign currencies used for grants under subsections (d) and (e) and for payment of United States obligations involving grants under subsection (f) and to not less than 10 per centum of the foreign currencies which accrue under this title: *Provided, however*, That the President is authorized to waive such applicability of section 1415 in any case where he determines that it would be inappropriate or inconsistent with the purposes of this title: *Provided, however*, That no foreign currencies shall be available pursuant to subsections (k), (p), and (r), except in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation Acts.²⁶ (7 U.S.C. 1704)

SEC. 105. Foreign currencies received pursuant to this title shall be deposited in a special account to the credit of the United States and shall be used only pursuant to section 104 of this title, and any department or agency of the government using any of such currencies for a purpose for which funds have been appropriated shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used. (7 U.S.C. 1705)

SEC. 106. As used in this Act, "surplus agricultural commodity" shall mean any agricultural commodity or product thereof, class, kind, type, or other specification thereof, produced in the United States, either privately or publicly owned, which is at the time of exportation or donation in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act.²⁷ (7 U.S.C. 1706)

SEC. 107. As used in this Act, "friendly nation" means any country other than (1) the U.S.S.R., or (2) any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement. (7 U.S.C. 1707)

²⁴Added by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959.

²⁵Added by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961.

²⁶The final proviso added by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959. For text of section 1415, see note 13 above. Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, amended the final proviso by deleting "for the purpose of subsection (p), except in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation Acts, and no foreign currencies shall be allocated under any provision of this Act after June 30, 1960, for the purposes specified in" following the word "available" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "pursuant to".

²⁷Last sentence added by Public Law 387, 84th Congress, [S. 2253], 69 Stat. 721, approved August 12, 1955. Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, amended the first sentence by inserting "at the time of exportation or donation" following "which is" in lieu of "or may reasonably be expected to be".

SEC. 108. The President shall make a report to Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act at least once each six months and at such other times as may be appropriate and such reports shall include the dollar value, at the exchange rates in effect at the time of the sale, of the foreign currency for which commodities exported pursuant to section 102 (a) hereof are sold. (7 U.S.C. 1708)

SEC. 109. No transactions shall be undertaken under authority of this title after December 31, 1964, except as required pursuant to agreements theretofore entered into pursuant to this title.²⁸ (7 U.S.C. 1709)

TITLE II—FAMINE RELIEF AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. In order to enable the President to furnish emergency assistance on behalf of the people of the United States to friendly peoples in meeting famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the President out of its stocks such surplus agricultural commodities (as defined in section 106 of title I) as he may request, for transfer (1) to any nation friendly to the United States in order to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements of such nation, and (2) to friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government.²⁹ (7 U.S.C. 1721)

SEC. 202. In order to facilitate the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities in meeting the requirements of needy peoples, and in order to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of this Act, the President may authorize the transfer on a grant basis of surplus agricultural commodities from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to assist programs undertaken with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies; *Provided*, That the President shall take reasonable precaution that such transfers will not displace or interfere with sales which might otherwise be made.³⁰ (7 U.S.C. 1722)

SEC. 203. Programs of assistance shall not be undertaken under this title during any calendar year beginning January 1, 1961, and ending December 31, 1964, which call for appropriations of more than \$300,000,000 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for all costs incurred in connection with such programs (including the Corporation's investment in commodities made available), plus any amount by which programs of assistance undertaken in the preceding calendar year have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than were authorized for such purpose during such preceding year by this title as in effect during such preceding year. The President may make transfers through such agencies including intergovernmental organizations, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate; he shall make use of the facilities of voluntary relief agencies to the extent practicable. Such transfers may include delivery f.o.b. vessels in United States ports and, upon a determination by the President that it is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this title or of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, ocean freight charges from United States ports to designated ports of entry abroad, or, in the case of landlocked countries, ports-

²⁸Amended by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, to extend the terminal date from 1961 to 1964.

²⁹Public Law 540, 84th Congress, [H.R. 10875], 70 Stat. 188, approved May 28, 1956, amended this section by deleting the words "f.o.b. vessels in United States ports" immediately preceding the words "as he may request". Public Law 962, 84th Congress, [S. 3903], 70 Stat. 988, approved August 3, 1956, amended this section by inserting after the word "urgent" wherever it occurs in the section the words "or extraordinary".

³⁰The words preceding "President" the first time it appears were added by Public Law 86-472, [H.R. 11510], 74 Stat. 140, approved May 14, 1960, authorizing economic development programs under this title, with an expiration date of June 30, 1961; Public Law 87-92 [S. 1720], 75 Stat. 211, approved July 20, 1961, repealed the provision that such authority should expire on June 30, 1961.

portation from United States ports to designated points of entry abroad, may be paid from funds available to carry out this title on commodities transferred pursuant hereto or donated under said section 416, and charges for general average contributions arising out of the ocean transport of commodities transferred pursuant hereto may be paid from such funds. Funds required for ocean freight costs authorized under this title may be transferred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to such other Federal agency as may be designated by the President. ³¹ (7 U.S.C. 1723)

SEC. 204. No programs of assistance shall be undertaken under the authority of this title after December 31, 1964. ³² (7 U.S.C. 1724)

TITLE III--GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. [This section amends Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949.]

SEC. 302. Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 416. In order to prevent the waste of commodities whether in private stocks or acquired through price-support operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program or sold abroad at competitive world prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary may deem in the public interest: (1) upon application, to make such commodities available to any Federal agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States; (2) to barter or exchange such commodities for strategic or other materials as authorized by law; (3) in the case of food commodities to donate such commodities to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to such State, Federal, or private agency or agencies as may be designated by the proper State or Federal authority and approved by the Secretary, for use in the United States in nonprofit school-lunch programs, in nonprofit summer camps for children, in the assistance of needy persons, and in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent that needy persons are served; and (4) to donate any such food commodities in excess of anticipated disposition under (1), (2), and (3) above to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Foreign Operations Administration or other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government and intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons and in nonprofit school lunch programs outside the United States. In the case of (3)

³¹The original authorization was \$300,000,000. Public Law 540, 84th Congress, [H.R. 10875], 70 Stat. 188, approved May 28, 1956, added \$200,000,000 and Public Law 85-128, [S. 1314], 71 Stat. 345, approved August 13, 1957, added \$300,000,000. Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959, amended the first sentence to provide: "Not more than \$300,000,000 (including the Corporation's investment in such commodities) plus any amount by which transfers made in the preceding calendar year have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than could have been expended during such preceding year under this title as in effect during such preceding year, shall be expended in any calendar year during the period January 1, 1960, and ending December 31, 1961, for all such transfers and for other costs authorized by this title." The first sentence, as amended by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, changes the authorization from an expended basis to a program commitment basis beginning January 1, 1961. Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, amended the second sentence by deleting "such" preceding "transfers". The last two sentences were added by Public Law 540, 84th Congress, [H.R. 10875], 70 Stat. 188, approved May 28, 1956. Public Law 86-472, [H.R. 11510], 74 Stat. 140, approved May 14, 1960, amended the third sentence by inserting after "entry abroad" where it first appears "or, in the case of landlocked countries, transportation from United States ports to designated points of entry abroad," and by inserting "and charges for general average contributions arising out of the ocean transport of commodities transferred pursuant hereto may be paid from such funds" before the period at the end of that sentence.

³²Amended by Public Law 87-128, [S. 1643], 75 Stat. 306, approved August 8, 1961, to extend the terminal date from 1961 to 1964.

and (4) above the Secretary shall obtain such assurance as he deems necessary that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures for food by reason of such donation. In order to facilitate the appropriate disposal of such commodities, the Secretary may from time to time estimate and announce the quantity of such commodities which he anticipates will become available for distribution under (3) and (4) above. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay, with respect to commodities disposed of under this section, reprocessing, packaging, transporting, handling, and other charges accruing up to the time of their delivery to a Federal agency or to the designated State or private agency, in the case of commodities made available for use within the United States, or their delivery free alongside ship or free on board export carrier at point of export, in the case of commodities made available for use outside the United States. In addition, in the case of food commodities disposed of under this section, the Commodity Credit Corporation may pay the cost of processing such commodities into a form suitable for home or institutional use, such processing to be accomplished through private trade facilities to the greatest extent possible. For the purpose of this section the terms "State" and "United States" include the District of Columbia and any Territory or possession of the United States. ³³ (7 U.S.C. 1431)

[Notwithstanding any other provision of law (1) those areas under the jurisdiction or administration of the United States are authorized to receive from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus commodities as may be available pursuant to clause (2) of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431), and (2) the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase products of oilseeds, and edible oils and fats and the products thereof in such form as may be needed for donation abroad as provided in the following sentence. Any such commodities or products if purchased shall be donated to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Department of State, other appropriate agencies of the Federal Government or international organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons and in nonprofit school lunch programs outside the United States. Commodity Credit Corporation may incur such additional costs with respect to such oil as it is authorized to incur with respect to food commodities disposed of under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, Sec. 9. Public Law 85-931, 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958, 7 U.S.C. 1431b.] ³⁴

[At any time Commodity Credit Corporation has wheat or corn available for donation pursuant to clauses (3) or (4) of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, section 210 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, or title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as amended, the Corporation, in lieu of processing all or any part of such wheat or corn into flour or meal, may purchase flour or meal in quantities not to exceed the equivalent of such wheat or corn so available on the date of purchase and donate such flour and meal pursuant to clauses

³³Public Law 86-108, [H.R. 7500], 73 Stat. 246, approved July 24, 1959, amended section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by inserting the words "whether in private stocks or" after the word "commodities" the first time it appears. Public Law 85-483, [H.R. 12164], 72 Stat. 286, approved July 2, 1958, amended section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by adding after the words "nonprofit school lunch programs," the words "in nonprofit summer camps for children." Public Law 540, 84th Congress, [H.R. 10875], 70 Stat. 188, approved May 28, 1956, amended section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by adding the sentence preceding the last sentence. Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962, amended section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by inserting in clause (4) after the words "needy persons" the words "and in nonprofit school lunch programs."

³⁴Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962, amended section 9 of Public Law 85-931 by inserting after the words "needy persons" the words "and in nonprofit school lunch programs."

(3) or (4) of said section 416 and to said section 210 and make such flour or meal available to the President, pursuant to said title II and may sell, without regard to the provisions of section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, a quantity of wheat and corn not to exceed that which is equivalent to the quantity of flour and meal so purchased. Public Law 85-683, 72 Stat. 635; approved August 19, 1958, 7 U.S.C. 1431 note.]

[a] In order to insure the nutritional value of commeal, grits, and white flour when such foods are made available for distribution under section 416(3) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 or for distribution to schools under the National School Lunch Act or any other Act, such foods shall be enriched so as to meet the standards for enriched commeal, enriched corn grits, or enriched flour, as the case may be, prescribed in regulations promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and in order to protect the nutritional value and sanitary quality of such enriched foods during transportation and storage such foods shall be packaged in sanitary containers. For convenience and ease in handling, the weight of any sanitary container when filled shall not exceed fifty pounds.

(b) The term "sanitary container" means any container of such material and construction as (1) will not permit the infiltration of foreign matter into the contents of such container under ordinary conditions of shipping and handling, and (2) will not, for a period of at least one year, disintegrate so as to contaminate the contents of the container, necessitating the washing of the contents prior to use. Sec. 201. Public Law 86-341, 73 Stat. 606; approved September 21, 1959.]

[In any school feeding programs undertaken hereafter outside the United States pursuant to section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, section 308 of Public Law 480 (83rd Congress), as amended, and section 9 of the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended, the Secretary shall receive assurances satisfactory to him that, insofar as practicable, there will be student participation in the financing of such programs on the basis of ability to pay, and such programs shall be undertaken with the understanding that commodities will be available for those programs only in accordance with the provisions of such statutes and that commodities made available under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, will be available only in accordance with the priorities established in such section. Sec. 205. Public Law 87-703, 76 Stat. 610; approved September 27, 1962.]

SEC. 303. The Secretary shall, whenever he determines that such action is in the best interest of the United States, and to the maximum extent practicable, barter or exchange agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation for (a) such strategic or other materials of which the United States does not domestically produce its requirements and which entail less risk of loss through deterioration or substantially less storage charges as the President may designate, or (b) materials, goods, or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military aid and assistance programs, or (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for offshore construction programs. He is hereby directed to use every practicable means, in cooperation with other Government agencies, to arrange and make, through private channels, such barter or exchanges or to utilize the authority conferred on him by section 4 (h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, to make such barter or exchanges. In carrying out barter or exchanges authorized by this section, no restrictions shall be placed on the countries of the free world into which surplus agricultural commodities may be sold, except to the extent that the Secretary shall find necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barter or exchanges under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or replace cash sales for dollars. The Secretary may permit the domestic processing of raw materials of foreign origin. The Secretary shall endeavor to cooperate with other exporting countries in preserving normal patterns of commercial trade with respect to commodities covered by formal multilateral international marketing agreements to

which the United States is a party. Agencies of the United States Government procuring such materials, goods, or equipment are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities by means of barter or exchange. The Secretary is also directed to assist, through such means as are available to him, farmers' cooperatives in effecting exchange of agricultural commodities in their possession for strategic materials. 35 (7 U.S.C. 1692)

SEC. 304. (a) The President shall exercise the authority contained in title I of this Act (1) to assist friendly nations to be independent of trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with nations dominated or controlled by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and (2) to assure that agricultural commodities sold or transferred thereunder do not result in increased availability of those or like commodities to unfriendly nations.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing transactions under title I or title III with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of the areas dominated or controlled by the Communist regime in China. 36 (7 U.S.C. 1693)

SEC. 305. All Commodity Credit Corporation stocks donated abroad under title II of this Act and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, shall be clearly identified by appropriate marking on each package or container and insofar as practical in the language of the locality where such stocks are distributed as being furnished by the people of the United States of America and where available funds accruing under title I shall be used for this purpose. 37 (7 U.S.C. 1694)

SEC. 306. [This section authorizes a food stamp system for the distribution of surplus food commodities to needy persons in the United States during the period beginning February 1, 1960 and ending January 31, 1962.] 38

35 As amended by Public Law 85-931, [S. 3420], 72 Stat. 1790, approved September 6, 1958. This section formerly read as follows: "Whenever the Secretary has reason to believe that, in addition to other authorized methods and means of disposing of agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, there may be opportunity to protect the funds and assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation by barter or exchange of such agricultural commodities for (a) strategic materials entailing less risk of loss through deterioration or substantially less storage charges, or (b) materials, goods or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military aid and assistance programs; or (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for offshore construction programs, he is hereby directed to use every practicable means, in cooperation with other Government agencies, to arrange and make, through private trade channels, such barter or exchanges or to utilize the authority conferred on him by section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, to make such barter or exchanges. Agencies of the United States Government procuring such materials, goods or equipment are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities by means of barter or exchange. Strategic materials so acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be considered as assets of the Corporation and other agencies of the Government, in purchasing strategic materials, shall purchase such materials from Commodity Credit Corporation inventories to the extent available in fulfillment of their requirements. The Secretary is also directed to assist, through such means as are available to him, farmers' cooperatives in effecting exchange of agricultural commodities in their possession for strategic materials." Public Law 540, 84th Congress, [H.R. 10875], 70 Stat. 188, approved May 28, 1956; 7 U.S.C. 1856, provides that strategic and other material acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be transferred to the supplemental stockpile established by section 104(b) of this Act.

36 This section was amended by Public Law 85-128, [S. 1314], 71 Stat. 345, approved August 13, 1957. It formerly read: "The President shall exercise the authority contained herein (1) to assist friendly nations to be independent of trade with the U.S.S.R. or nations dominated or controlled by the U.S.S.R. for food, raw materials and markets, and (2) to assure that agricultural commodities sold or transferred hereunder do not result in increased availability of those or like commodities to unfriendly nations."

37 As amended by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959. This section formerly provided: "All Commodity Credit Corporation stocks disposed of under title II of this Act and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, shall be clearly identified by, as far as practical, appropriate marking on each package or container as being furnished by the people of the United States of America."

38 Sections 306, 307, 308 and all of title IV were added by Public Law 86-341, [H.R. 8609], 73 Stat. 606, approved September 21, 1959.

SEC. 307. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines under section 106 of this Act that any food commodity is a surplus agricultural commodity, insofar as practicable he shall make such commodity available for distribution to needy families and persons in the United States in such quantities as he determines are reasonably necessary before such commodity is made available for sale for foreign currencies under title I of this Act.^{38,39}

SEC. 308. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized--

(1) to dispose of its stocks of animal fats and edible oils or products thereof by donation, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate, to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Department of State, appropriate agencies of the Federal Government or international organizations, for use in the assistance of needy persons and in nonprofit school lunch programs outside the United States;

(2) to purchase for donation as provided above such quantities of animal fats and edible oils and the products thereof as the Secretary determines will tend to maintain the support level for cottonseed and soybeans without requiring the acquisition of such commodities under the price support program.

Commodity Credit Corporation may incur such additional costs with respect to commodities to be donated hereunder as it is authorized to incur with respect to food commodities disposed of under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and may pay ocean freight charges from United States ports to designated ports of entry abroad.^{38,40}

TITLE IV--LONG-TERM SUPPLY CONTRACTS³⁸

SEC. 401. The purpose of this title is to utilize surplus agricultural commodities and the products thereof produced in the United States to assist the economic development of friendly nations by providing long-term credit for purchases of surplus agricultural commodities for domestic consumption during periods of economic development so that the resources and manpower of such nations may be utilized more effectively for industrial and other domestic economic development without jeopardizing meanwhile adequate supplies of agricultural commodities for domestic use. It is also the purpose of this title to stimulate and increase the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for dollars through long-term supply agreements and through the extension of credit for the purchase of such commodities, by agreements either with friendly nations or with the private trade, thereby assisting the development of the economies of friendly nations and maximizing dollar trade.⁴¹

SEC. 402. In furtherance of this purpose, the President is authorized to enter into agreements with friendly nations, including financial institutions acting in behalf of such nations, under which the United States shall undertake to provide for delivery annually of certain quantities of such surplus agricultural commodities for periods of not to exceed ten years, pursuant to the terms and conditions set out in

(For Footnote 38, see page 13)

³⁹Section 205(c) of Public Law 86-108, [H.R. 7500], 73 Stat. 246, approved July 24, 1959, also provides that surplus food commodities or products thereof made available for transfer as a grant or as a sale for foreign currencies may also be made available to the maximum extent practicable to eligible domestic recipients pursuant to section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended; (7 U.S.C. 1431), or to needy persons within the United States pursuant to clause (2) of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 612c).

⁴⁰Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962, amended clause (1) by inserting after the words "needy persons" the words "and in nonprofit school lunch programs".

⁴¹The second sentence was added by Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962.

this title, providing such commodities are in surplus at the time delivery is to be made. In furtherance of the purpose of maximizing dollar sales through the private trade, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into sales agreements with foreign and United States private trade under which he shall undertake to provide for the delivery of surplus agricultural commodities over such periods of time and under the terms and conditions set forth in this title. Any agreement entered into hereunder with the private trade shall provide for the furnishing of such security as the Secretary determines necessary to provide reasonable and adequate assurance of payment of the amount due for agricultural commodities sold pursuant to such agreement.⁴²

SEC. 403. Payment for such commodities shall be in dollars with interest at such rate as the Secretary may determine but not more than the cost of the funds to the United States Treasury as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturity comparable to the maturities of loans made by the President under this section. Payment may be made in reasonable annual amounts over periods of not to exceed twenty years from the date of the last delivery of commodities in each calendar year under the agreement, except that the date for beginning such annual payment may be deferred for a period not later than two years after such date of last delivery, and interest shall be computed from the date of last delivery, and interest shall be computed from the date of such last delivery.⁴³

SEC. 404. In carrying out the provisions of this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall endeavor to maximize the sale of United States agricultural commodities taking such reasonable precautions as he determines necessary to avoid replacing any sales which the Secretary finds and determines would otherwise be made for cash dollars.

SEC. 405. In the case of such agreements, the Secretary may enter into agreements with other friendly and historic supplying nations of such commodities for their participation in the supply and assistance program herein authorized on a proportionate and equitable basis.⁴⁴

SEC. 406. In carrying out this title, the provisions of sections 101 (b) and (c), 102, 103(a), 106, 107, and 108 of this Act shall be applicable to the extent not inconsistent with this title.⁴⁵

⁴²Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962, amended the first sentence by inserting after the words "friendly nations" the words "including financial institutions acting in behalf of such nations," and added the second and third sentences.

⁴³Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962, amended the second sentence by substituting the word "reasonable" in lieu of the words "approximately equal" and by inserting after the word "agreement" the following: "except that the date for beginning such annual payment may be deferred for a period not later than two years after such date of last delivery."

⁴⁴This section was amended by Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962. It formerly read: "In entering into such agreements, the Secretary shall endeavor to reach agreement with other exporting nations of such commodities for their participation in the supply and assistance program herein authorized on a proportionate and equitable basis."

⁴⁵Public Law 87-703, [H.R. 12391], 76 Stat. 610, approved September 27, 1962, inserted: "101(b) and (c)," after the word "sections".

米国の余剰農産物による沖縄援助

PR37 11 19
正 比

米国の余剰農産物の処理に関しては、国内におけるもの

は、農業法により、国外におけるものは、農産物貿易の

促進及び援助法(以下貿易援助法と称す。)により、それぞれ

規定されている。沖縄に対する余剰農産物の供与はこれ

らいずれの法律に基づくものか明らかではないが、この両法律

に共通している点、および一方にのみあらわれている点を

取り上げ、沖縄に対し現在行われている余剰農産物の

援助の性格を推察してみることにする。

1. 台風災害援助

これは貿易援助法第201条の規定であるが「米穀

救済その他の緊急又は特別の救済の必要に依る供与

および農業法第407条第4段(2)で規定されている「公法

第25号に基づき連邦政府は、^{（注）}援助に該当する認定さ

れた大災害に伴う窮乏を救済するための提供がなされ

るものと思われる。この援助は単に使用に供される

(make available)とされているので返済を要するものと

なる可能性がある。

なお、農業法第46条(1)によれば「連邦機関に
 対しその製育が完了したときは、合家園で生産された商品
 に対する支払に充てるために前記の農産物を提供
 することとなることになっているが、これは沖能に
 おいて、余剰農産物の売上げ代金からなる見込資金は
 台風災害復旧費に対してのみ支出されて~~あり~~同支出
 は、貸付金にのみ行われていたと説明するものと思わ
 れる。

2. 学校給食、貧困者援助、及び慈善施設のための
 贈与

これは、農業法第46条(3)に規定されてお

米国の機関に対し無償で供与されるものである。

なお、貿易援助法第22条(4)は、他の計画による
 需要を満たしたのち更に余裕がある場合は、国外に
 おける貧困者援助のために、登録された民間団体、
 米国の連邦機関又は国際機関に対し、余剰農産
 物を提供できることを規定している。

この種の援助が、現に沖能に対し行われてい
 るか否かは明らかでない。

3. 民間団体を通じて行う援助

前記のとおり、農業法第46条(4)は、登録された
 民間の援助機関が行う国外における貧困者援助に

5
また、他の使用計画にあらわれない余剰農産物を
贈与することができることになってゐる。

更に、貿易援助法第202条は、本政府が外国
政府と共同して行う計画および、民間、^{救済}民間の救済
計画のために、余剰農産物を贈与することができ
ることと規定してゐる。

沖縄において、リサイクル物資として供与されて
いるものには、前記の規定により、余剰農産物の贈与
により行われてゐるものがあると推察される。

条約資料第七十八号
昭和三十三年十二月編集

外務省条約局

農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する千九百五十四年法
(千九百五十七年八月十四日現在(日本語及び英語))

千九百五十七年八月十四日現在
農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する千九百五十四年法

附則
余剰農産物の処分

農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する千九百五十四年法

農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する千九百五十四年法

(千九百五十七年八月十四日現在)

外国における合衆国農産物の消費の増大、合衆国の対外関係の推進及びその他の目的のための法律

アメリカ合衆国議会上院及び下院は、次の法律を制定する。

この法律は、「農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する千九百五十四年法」という。

第二条 農産物の通常の市場取引をこえる余剰農産物を民間貿易径路を通じて売却し、かつ、そのための支払に外国通貨を受領する手段を講ずることにより、合衆国と友好国との間の国際貿易を拡大し、通貨の交換を容易にし、アメリカの農業の経済的安定及び国家的繁栄を促進し、合衆国の外交政策を推進するため余剰農産物を最も効果的に使用し並びに合衆国で生産される農産物の外国貿易の拡大を奨励し、かつ、容易にすることが議会の政策であることをここに宣言する。また、合衆国がこの法律に基いて取得する外国通貨を、国際貿易の拡大、経済の発展の助長、戦略資材の購入、外国における合衆国の債務の支払、集団的な力の増進、及びその他の方法による合衆国の外交政策の推進のために使用することが、議会の政策である。

第一編 外国通貨による売却

第二〇一条 大統領は、前記の政策を推進するため、余剰農産物の外国通貨による売却を定める協定を、友好国又は友好国の機関と交渉し、かつ、締結する権限を与えられる。この協定を交渉するに当り、大統領は、次のことを行うものとする。

- (a) 合衆国の通常の市場取引を擁護し、かつ、この法律に基く売却が農産物の世界市場価格を不当に破壊しないことを確保するため適当な注意を払うこと。
- (b) 民間所有の在庫品及び商品金融会社所有の在庫品の売却に關して、民間貿易径路が、最大限に使用されることを確保するため適当な措置を執ること。
- (c) 農産物に対する外国における継続的な市場需要を發展させ及び増大させるため、特に低開発の及び新しい市場地域に適当な重点を置いて、この法律により提供される権限及び資金の利用について特別の考慮を払うこと。
- (d) 参加国に対し、この法律に基いて購入した余剰農産物を大統領の特定の承認なしで他の国に転売若しくは転送し、又は国内における以外の目的に使用しない約束を要求し、かつ、その約束を獲得すること。
- (e) この法律に宣言された政策を遂行し、かつ、取得した外国通貨をこの法律の目的を達するため効果的に使用するための機会について考慮を払いつつ、すべての友好国に対し、合衆国から余剰農産物を購入する最大の機会を提供すること。

第二〇二条 (a) 商品金融会社は、この法律に基いて大統領が締結する協定を実施するため大統領が(b)の規定に従つて制定する規則に従い、

- (1) 同社が価格支持の実施によりすでに取得したか又は今後取得する余剰農産物を、売却のため国内輸出業者に提供し、かつ、
- (2) 民間の在庫品であるか又は商品金融会社の在庫品であるかを問わず、余剰農産物の売却及び輸出に対する融資の資金を提供するものとする。商品金融会社は、この項に基いて農産物を輸出業者に供給する場合には、改正後の千九百四十九年の農業法第四〇七条の売却価格制限の適用を受けない。千九百五十四年の農業法(合衆国法集覧第六八卷第八九七頁)第一〇二条に基いていづれかの農産物について定められた農産物保留分は、この法律による融資を受けて民間の在庫品から輸出されるその農産物の数量に相当する数量だけ引き下げるものとする。

(b) 大統領は、この法律に従つて締結する協定を実施するに当り、民間貿易径路の利用を促進し、かつ、同径路を最大限に利用するため、商品金融会社が提供する資金又は資金の担保に対し、大統領が適当と認める規則及び保証の条件に従つて、保証状を發行することができるものとし、このための勘定を、政府のすべての省、機関又は施設の帳簿に、又は財務長官が承認する条件に従つて合衆国内の金融機関に、

開設することができる。この保証状が発行されたときは、合衆国の債務を構成するものとし、かつ、同保証に基いて支払うべき金銭又は支払うべきこととなる金銭は、千九百四十年の請求権譲渡法に基いて譲渡しうるものとする。前記に定めるところに従つて設定される勘定を通じて提供される資金の支出は、政府資金の支出に必要とされる標準文書によつて計算されるものとする。

四

第一〇三条(a) 第一編及び第三編の規定に基いて処分された農産物及び生じた費用に対し、商品金融会社が第二〇五条による払いもどしを受けない限度まで同社に支払を行うため次のものと同金額の予算を成立させることをここに承認する。

- (1) 第一編及び第二編の規定に基く輸出のために提供された農産物による商品金融会社の出資(加工、荷造、輸送及び荷扱の費用を含む。)及び
- (2) 第一編の規定に従つて余剰農産物の輸出に融資するため資金を提供した際に商品金融会社に生じたすべての費用
- (3) 改正後の千九百四十九年の農業法第四一六条に掲げる目的のために、この法律の第二編により認められる海上運送料として支出される商品金融会社のすべての資金

商品金融会社が使用することができるすべての資金その他の資産は、この法律の

目的を達成するため、前記の予算の成立又は支払に先だつて使用することができる。

- (b) 第一編に基いて行われる取引で(a)の規定に従い商品金融会社に払いもどしを行うため予算の成立を必要とするものの金額は、四、〇〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドルをこえてはならない。

この限度は、年別又は国別に配分してはならず、定められた保護条件の範囲内でこの法律の目的を達成しうる限り、できるだけすみやかに達成すべき目的及び限度とみなされるものとする。(合衆国法典第七編第一七〇三条(b))

第一〇四条 千九百五十三年の追加予算法第一四一五条の規定又はその他の法律の規定にかかわらず、大統領は、次の目的のため、この編の規定に基いて生ずる外国通貨を使用するか又はその外国通貨を使用するため友好国若しくは友好国の機関と協定を締結することができる。

- (a) 相互利益の原則に基いて合衆国の農産物に対する新市場を發展させること。
- (b) 戦略及び緊要資材を、大統領が十年に至るまでの期間にわたる供給契約(前払契約を含む。)に基いて随時決定する合衆国の同資材の追加蓄積のため、戦略及び緊要資材蓄積法の関係条項の範囲内で購入し又はその購入契約を締結すること。この編

五

の権限に基いて取得されるすべての戦略及び緊要資材は、前記の追加蓄積に加えるものとし、かつ、戦略及び緊要資材蓄積法の権限に基いて取得される量の追加とすることができる。このようにして取得された資材は、戦略及び緊要資材蓄積法第三条の規定に基いてのみ追加蓄積から放出されるものとする。

- (c) 共同防衛のための軍事装備、資材、施設及び役務の調達
- (d) 他の友好国のための物品又は役務の購入に対する融資

(e) 諸国間における均衡のとれた経済の発展及び貿易の促進。この目的のために、前記の各協定に基いて受領する通貨の二十五パーセント以下を、輸出入銀行の定める手続により、前記の諸国における事業の発展及び貿易の拡大のために合衆国の会社及びその支店、子会社又は関係会社に対し、並びに、合衆国の農産物の消費及び市場を増大する利用、分配又はその他（の措置）を助ける施設の設置のために国内又は外国の会社に対し、同銀行及び協定締結の相手国が相互に承認する借款として提供する。ただし、合衆国への輸出に際し、合衆国内で生産される産物との競争を伴ういかなる産物の製造のためにも、又は、販売に際し、合衆国の農産物若しくはその製品との競争を伴ういかなる物品の製造又は生産のためにもこの借款を与えてはならない。この借款は、外国通貨によつて返済を受けることができる。

- (f) 外国における合衆国の債務の支払

(g) 外国通貨が獲得された友好国の既存の金融機関を通じ又は大統領が適当と認めるその他の方法により、多数国間の貿易及び経済の発展を促進するための借款。この借款は、戦略資材、役務又は外国通貨によつて返済を受けることができる。

- (h) 改正後の千九百四十四年の余剰財産法第三二条(b)(2)（合衆国法典第五〇編第一六一一条(b)）により認められた計画に基づく国際教育交換活動に対する融資

この条に掲げる諸目的の間に資金を配分するに当り、この項の目的に備えるため別段の努力を払わなければならない。この際、次の諸国に関しては特別の努力を払うものとする。

- (1) 前記の目的のために他の源泉から十分な資金をうることができない国
- (2) 同目的のために、多年にわたり元利の供給を受ける資金を設定するため協定を交渉することができる国

このような別段の又は特別の努力は、この条に基く売却収入及び借款返済金から、國務長官がこの項の目的のために必要であると認定する金額で、あらかじめ五年以下に定められる期間につきいかなる一国においても一年につき一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドルをこえないものを留保することを伴う。

(i) 海外における書籍及び定期刊行物（政府出版物を含む。）の翻訳、出版及び配布に
対する融資

ただし、いずれの会計年度においても、この目的のために五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドル以上を割り当てることはできない。

(j) 改正後の千九百四十八年の合衆国情報教育交換法（合衆国法典第二二編第一四四
八条）第二〇三条の認める活動及び計画に対する援助の供与。しかし、いずれかの
協定の条項に基いて、合衆国が、その一般的目的のための予算に充当することか
ざる外国通貨をこの項(j)の目的のために使用することは、そのための予算が成立し
ないときは許されない。

ただし、千九百五十三年の追加予算法第二四一五条の規定は、(d)及び(e)の規定に基
く贈与並びに(f)の規定に基く贈与を含む合衆国の債務の支払のために使用されるすべ
ての外国通貨及びこの編に基いて生ずる外国通貨の少くとも十パーセントに適用す
る。もつとも、大統領は、同第一四一五条を適用することが不適当であるか又はこの
編の目的に合致しないと認定したときはいつでもその適用を放棄することができる。

第一〇五条 この編の規定に従つて受領した外国通貨は、合衆国の貸方の特別勘定に積
み立てるものとし、第二〇四条に従つてのみ使用するものとする。資金に対する予算

が成立した目的のために外国通貨を使用する政府の省又は機関は、使用した通貨のト
ル価額と等価の額を商品金融会社に払いもどさなければならぬ。

第一〇六条 この法律において、「余剰農産物」とは、私有であると官有であるとを問わ
ず、合衆国において生産される農産物若しくはその製品又はそれらの等級、種類、型
その他の明細事項で、農務長官が認定する国内需要、十分な繰越及びドル獲得のため
の輸出現込をこえているか又はこえることが合理的に期待されるものをいう。

農務長官は、また、他の関係政府機関と協議の上、大統領がこの法律の実施のため
定める一般の方針の範囲内で、協定の交渉を行う国を決定し、かつ、各国との交渉に
含まれる農産物及びその数量を決定することができる。

第一〇七条 この法律において、「友好国」とは、(1)ソヴィエト社会主義共和国連邦又は
(2)その他の国若しくは地域で世界共産主義運動を統制している外国の政府又は機関の
支配又は統制を受けているもの以外の国をいう。

第一〇八条 大統領は、少くとも六箇月に一度及び他の適当な時にこの法律に基いて実
施された活動について議会に報告を提出しなければならない。その報告には、第一〇
二条(a)の規定に従つて輸出された農産物の外国通貨による売却額を、その売却の時に
実施されていた為替相場でドル価額に換算したものを含むものとする。

第二〇九条 この編に基くいかなる取引も、千九百五十八年六月三十日以後は行つてはならない。ただし、同日前にこの編に従つて締結された協定によつて必要とされる場合は、この限りでない。

第二編 ききん救済その他の援助

第二〇一条 商品金融会社は、大統領が、ききん救済その他の緊急又は特別の救済の必要に應ずるに当つて、合衆国民のために友好的な国民に緊急援助を与えることを可能ならしめるため、大統領が要求する余剰農産物（第二〇六条に定義するもの）を、(1)合衆国の友好国（そのききん救済又はその他の緊急又は又は特別の救済の必要に應ずるため）及び(2)政府が友好的であると否とを問わず、友好的ではあるが貧困な住民に譲渡するために同社の在庫品から大統領の処分供するものとする。

第二〇二条 大統領は、友好的な政府とともに又は自発的救済機関を通じて樹立した計画を援助するため、商品金融会社の在庫品から余剰農産物を贈与の形式によつて譲渡することを許可することができる。ただし、大統領は、その譲渡によつて、それがなれば行われることがある販売を排除し又は妨害することがないように相當な注意を払うものとする。

第二〇三条 この編に基くすべての譲渡及びこの編の認めるその他の負担に対する支出

は、八〇〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ドル（商品金融会社の農産物による出資を含む。）をこえないものとする。大統領は、その譲渡を、適当と認める機関（政府間機関を含む。）を通じ、並びに適当と認める方法及び条件により行うことができる。大統領は、できる限り自発的救済機関の施設を利用しなければならない。

この譲渡は、合衆国港本船積込渡によることとができる。大統領が、この編又は改正後の千九百四十九年の農業法第四一六条の目的を達成するために必要であると認定したときは、合衆国港から外国の指定輸入港までの海上運送料を、この編に従つて譲渡されるか又は前記の第四一六条に基いて贈与される農産物に関してこの編を実施するために提供される資金から支払うことができる。商品金融会社は、この編により認められる海上運送料のために必要とされる資金を、大統領の指定する他の連邦機関に移転することができる。

第二〇四条 この編に基くいかなる援助計画も、千九百五十八年六月三十日以後は行つてはならない。

第三編 一般規定

第三〇一条 千九百四十九年の農業法第四〇七条を改正してその最後に次の規定を加える。

「商品金融会社は、前段の規定にかかわらず、その所有又は管理する農産物又はその製品を、農務長官が公益上必要と認める条件で、(1)これらの農産物又はその製品の使用により農産物の通常の市場取引が排除され又は妨害されないと大統領が認めるときは、失業その他の経済上の原因によつて緊迫した窮乏にあると大統領が宣言した合衆国内の地域における窮乏及び(2)改正後の第八十一議会公法第八七五号(合衆国法第四二編第一八五五条)に基く連邦政府の援助を受けるに該当すると大統領が認定した大災害に伴う窮乏を救済するために提供するものとする。商品金融会社は、返済を受ける場合を除き、これらの農産物の提供に関連する費用で同社がその農産物の保管に要する費用及びこれらの農産物をそれぞれの州の一又は二以上の中心地における指定機関に引き渡すについて要する荷扱及び輸送の費用をこえるものを負担しないものとする。」

第三〇二条 千九百四十九年の農業法第四一六条を次のとおり改正する。

第四一六条 商品金融会社は、同社が価格支持活動を通じて取得した農産物が、価格支持計画を害することなく通常の国内径路によつて処分され又は世界競争価格で外国に売却される前のむだを防ぐため、農務長官が公益上必要と認める条件及び規則に従つて次のことを行う権限を与えられる。

- (1) 連邦の機関に対しその要請があつたときは、合衆国で生産されない商品に対する支払に当てるために前記の農産物を提供すること。
- (2) 前記の農産物を法律によつて認められた戦略的資材その他の物資と交換すること。
- (3) 食料農産物の場合には、アメリカ・インド人事務局及び州、連邦又は民間の機関で当該州又は連邦の当局が指定しかつ農務長官が承認したものに対し、合衆国における非営利的学校給食計画、貧困者の援助及び慈善施設(病院を含む)のために使用する目的でその農産物を、貧困者が供給を受ける限度まで贈与すること。

(4) (1)、(2)及び(3)に基く処分見込をこえる食料農産物を、対外活動庁の自発的対外援助委員会に登録された非営利的自発的援助機関又は連邦政府のその他の適当な省若しくは機関及び政府間機関に対し、合衆国外における貧困者の援助のために使用する目的で贈与すること。

(3)及び(4)の場合において、農務長官は、贈与を理由として受贈者が食料品のための自己の通常の出費を減少させないことについて同長官が必要と認める保障を獲得しなければならぬ。農務長官は、これらの農産物の適当な処分を促進するため、随時、(3)及び(4)に基く分配に当てられると予想する農産物の量を見積り、かつ、発

表することができる。商品金融会社は、この条に基いて処分された農産物に関し、合衆国内における使用のために提供された農産物の場合には連邦の機関又は指定された州の若しくは民間の代理機関に引き渡される時までに、また、合衆国外における使用のために提供された農産物の場合には輸出地点における輸出運送手段船舶側渡又は本船渡による引渡の時までに生じた加工、荷造、輸送、荷扱その他の料金を支払うことができる。さらに、この条に基いて処分される食料農産物の場合、商品金融会社は、その農産物を家庭又は団体における利用に適当な形態に加工する費用を支払うことができる。この加工は、できる限り民間貿易施設を通じて完成するものとする。この条の適用上、「州」及び「合衆国」とは、「コロンビア特別区及び合衆国の準州又は属領を含む。」

第三〇三条 農務長官は、商品金融会社が所有する農産物の処分について認められた他の方法及び手段の外に、これらの農産物を、(a)変質による損失のおそれが少いか又は保管料が実質的に少い戦略資材、(b)対外経済及び軍事援助計画に関連して必要とされる資材物品若しくは装備又は(c)外国における基地建設計画のため必要とされる大量の資材若しくは装備と交換することにより商品金融会社の資金及び資産を保護する機会があると信ずる理由があるときはいつでも、民間貿易径路を通じてその交換を取りさ

めかつ行うため、又は改正後の商品金融会社定款法第四条(h)により同長官に与えられた権限を行使してその交換を行うため、政府の他の機関と協力してあらゆる実行可能な手段を執らなければならない。これらの資材、物品又は装備を取得する合衆国政府の機関は、余剰農産物の交換による処分について農務長官と協力しなければならない。商品金融会社が取得した戦略資材は、同社の資産とみなされるものとし、政府の他の機関は、戦略資材を購入する場合には、これらの資材を商品金融会社の在庫品から、同機関の必要を満たすため入手しうる限度まで購入するものとする。農務長官は、また、農民協同組合が所有する農産物と戦略資材とを交換することについて、同長官が利用しうる手段により同組合を援助しなければならない。

第三〇四条(a) 大統領は、第一編に定める権限を、

(1) 友好国に対し、ソウイェト社会主義共和国連邦及びソウイェト社会主義共和国連邦の支配又は統制を受けている国との貿易について独立することを援助し、並びに

(2) この法律に基いて売却又は譲渡が行われる農産物が、非友好国に対する同種の又は同様の農産物の入手可能性を増大する結果とならないことを確保するよう、行使しなければならない。

(b) この法律のいかなる規定もソヴェト社会主義共和国連邦又は、中国共産党政権の支配又は統制を受けている地域との第一編又は第三編による取引を認めるものとして解してはならない。

第三〇五条 第二編及び改正後の千九百四十九年の農業法第四一六条に基いて処分される商品金融会社のすべての在庫品は、アメリカ合衆国の国民が提供した旨の適当な表示を各包装又は容器に附することによりできる限り明確に識別されるべきものとする。

AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND
ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

(As of August 14, 1957)

(in Japanese and English)

(秀英社印刷)

(78)
As of August 14, 1957

Public Law 480 - 83d Congress
Chapter 469 - 2d Session
S. 2475

AN ACT

To increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries, to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to expand international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to facilitate the convertibility of currency, to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels, and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor. It is further the policy to use foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this Act to expand international trade, to encourage economic development, to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, to promote collective strength, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE I—SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY¹

SEC. 101.² In furtherance of this policy, the President is authorized to negotiate and carry out agreements with friendly nations or organizations of friendly nations to provide for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. In negotiating such agreements the President shall—

- (a) take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that sales under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities;
- (b) take appropriate steps to assure that private trade channels are used to the maximum extent practicable both with respect to sales from privately owned stocks and from stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation;
- (c) give special consideration to utilizing the authority and funds provided by this Act, in order to develop and expand continuous market demand abroad for agricultural commodities, with appropriate emphasis on underdeveloped and new market areas;
- (d) seek and secure commitments from participating countries that will prevent resale or transshipment to other countries, or use for other than domestic purposes, of surplus agricultural commodities purchased under this Act, without specific approval of the President; and
- (e) afford any friendly nation the maximum opportunity to purchase surplus agricultural commodities from the United States, taking into consideration the opportunities to achieve the declared policy of this Act and to make effective use of the foreign currencies received to carry out the purposes of this Act.

¹Section 3 of Public Law 962, 84th Congress provides that sales of fresh fruit and the products thereof under Title I shall be exempt from the requirements of the cargo preference laws.

²Public Law 128, 85th Congress, provides that within sixty days after any agreement is entered into for the use of any foreign currencies, a full report thereon shall be made to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations thereof.

SEC. 102. (a) For the purpose of carrying out agreements concluded by the President hereunder, the Commodity Credit Corporation, in accordance with regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) shall make available for sale hereunder to domestic exporters surplus agricultural commodities heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Corporation in the administration of its price-support operations, and (2) shall make funds available to finance the sale and exportation of surplus agricultural commodities, whether from private stocks or from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In supplying such commodities to exporters under this subsection the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not be subject to the sales price restrictions in section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. The commodity set-aside established for any commodity under section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 897) shall be reduced by a quantity equal to the quantity of such commodity financed hereunder which is exported from private stocks.³

(b) In order to facilitate and maximize the use of private channels of trade in carrying out agreements entered into pursuant to this Act, the President may, under such regulations and subject to such safeguards as he deems appropriate, provide for the issuance of letters of commitment against funds or guaranties of funds supplied by the Commodity Credit Corporation and for this purpose accounts may be established on the books of any department, agency, or establishment of the Government, or on terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in banking institutions in the United States. Such letters of commitment, when issued, shall constitute obligations of the United States, and moneys due or to become due thereunder shall be assignable under the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940. Expenditures of funds which have been made available through accounts so established shall be accounted for on standard documentation required for expenditures of Government funds.

SEC. 103. (a) For the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the extent the Commodity Credit Corporation is not reimbursed under section 105 for commodities disposed of and costs incurred under titles I and II of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are equal to (1) the Corporation's investment in commodities made available for export under this title and title II of this Act, including processing, packaging, transportation, and handling costs, (2) all costs incurred by the Corporation in making funds available to finance the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to this title and, (3) all Commodity Credit Corporation funds expended for ocean freight costs authorized under title II hereof for purposes of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Any funds or other assets available to the Commodity Credit Corporation may be used in advance of such appropriation or payments, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.⁴

(b) Transactions shall not be carried out under this title which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in amounts in excess of \$4,000,000,000.⁵ This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of the Act can be achieved within the safeguards established. (7 U.S.C. 1703 (b)).

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, or any other provision of law, the President may use or enter into agreements with friendly nations or organizations of nations to use the foreign currencies which accrue under this title for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) To help develop new markets for United States agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis;

(b) To purchase or contract to purchase strategic and critical materials, within the applicable terms of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act, for a supplemental United States stockpile or such materials as the President may determine from time to time under contracts, including advance payment contracts, for supply

³As amended by Public Law 25, 84th Congress. ⁴As amended by Public Law 540, 84th Congress.
⁵As amended by Public Law 387, 84th Congress and Public Law 128, 85th Congress.

extending over periods up to ten years. All strategic and critical materials acquired under authority of this title shall be placed in the above named supplemental stockpile and may be additional to the amounts acquired under authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act. Materials so acquired shall be released from the supplemental stockpile only under the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act;

(c) To procure military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense;

(d) For financing the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries;

(e) For promoting balanced economic development and trade among nations; for which purposes not more than 25 per centum of the currencies received pursuant to each such agreement shall be available through and under the procedures established by the Export-Import Bank for loans mutually agreeable to said bank and the country with which the agreement is made to United States business firms and branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such firms for business development and trade expansion in such countries and for loans to domestic or foreign firms for the establishment of facilities for aiding in the utilization, distribution, or otherwise increasing the consumption of, and markets for, United States agricultural products: *Provided, however,* That no such loans shall be made for the manufacture of any products to be exported to the United States in competition with products produced in the United States or for the manufacture or production of any commodity to be marketed in competition with United States agricultural commodities or the products thereof. Foreign currencies may be accepted in repayment of such loans.⁶

(f) To pay United States obligations abroad;

(g) For loans to promote multilateral trade and economic development, made through established banking facilities of the friendly nation from which the foreign currency was obtained or in any other manner which the President may deem to be appropriate. Strategic materials, services, or foreign currencies may be accepted in payment of such loans;

(h) For the financing of international educational exchange activities under the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)). In the allocation of funds as among the various purposes set forth in this section, a special effort shall be made to provide for the purposes of this subsection, including a particular effort with regard to: (1) countries where adequate funds are not available from other sources for such purposes, and (2) countries where agreements can be negotiated to establish a fund with the interest and principal available over a period of years for such purposes, such special and particular effort to include the setting aside of such amounts from sale proceeds and loan repayments under this title, not in excess of \$1,000,000 a year in any one country for a period of not more than five years in advance, as may be determined by the Secretary of State to be required for the purposes of this subsection;⁷

(i) For financing the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals, including Government publications, abroad: *Provided,* That not more than \$5,000,000 may be allocated for this purpose during any fiscal year;⁸

(j) For providing assistance to activities and projects authorized by section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1448), but no foreign currencies which are available under the terms of any agreement for appropriation for the general use of the United States shall be used for the purposes of this subsection (j) without appropriation therefor.⁹

Provided, however, That section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, shall apply to all foreign currencies used for grants under subsections (d) and (e) and for payment of United States obligations involving grants under subsection (f) and to

⁶As amended by Public Law 128, 85th Congress. ⁷As amended by Public Law 726, 84th Congress and Public Law 141, 85th Congress. ⁸Added by Public Law 726, 84th Congress. ⁹Added by Public Law 962, 84th Congress.

not less than 10 per centum of the foreign currencies which accrue under this title: *Provided, however,* That the President is authorized to waive such applicability of section 1415 in any case where he determines that it would be inappropriate or inconsistent with the purposes of this title.

SEC. 105. Foreign currencies received pursuant to this title shall be deposited in a special account to the credit of the United States and shall be used only pursuant to section 104 of this title, and any department or agency of the government using any of such currencies for a purpose for which funds have been appropriated shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used.

SEC. 106. As used in this Act, "surplus agricultural commodity" shall mean any agricultural commodity or product thereof, class, kind, type, or other specification thereof, produced in the United States, either privately or publicly owned, which is or may be reasonably expected to be in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carry-over, and anticipated exports for dollars, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act.¹⁰

SEC. 107. As used in this Act, "friendly nation" means any country other than (1) the U.S.S.R., or (2) any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement.

SEC. 108. The President shall make a report to Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act at least once each six months and at such other times as may be appropriate and such reports shall include the dollar value, at the exchange rates in effect at the time of the sale, of the foreign currency for which commodities exported pursuant to section 102 (a) hereof are sold.

SEC. 109. No transactions shall be undertaken under authority of this title after June 30, 1958, except as required pursuant to agreements theretofore entered into pursuant to this title.¹¹

TITLE II--FAMINE RELIEF AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. In order to enable the President to furnish emergency assistance on behalf of the people of the United States to friendly peoples in meeting famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the President out of its stocks such surplus agricultural commodities (as defined in section 106 of title I) as he may request, for transfer (1) to any nation friendly to the United States in order to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements of such nation, and (2) to friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government.¹²

SEC. 202. The President may authorize the transfer on a grant basis of surplus agricultural commodities from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to assist programs undertaken with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies: *Provided,* That the President shall take reasonable precaution that such transfers will not displace or interfere with sales which might otherwise be made.

SEC. 203. Not more than \$800,000,000 (including the Corporation's investment in such commodities) shall be expended for all such transfers, and for other costs authorized by this title. The President may make such transfers through such agencies including intergovernmental organizations, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate; he shall make use of the facilities of voluntary relief agencies to the extent practicable. Such transfers may include delivery f.o.b.

¹⁰As amended by Public Law 387, 84th Congress. ¹¹As amended by Public Law 128, 85th Congress. ¹²As amended by Public Law 540, 84th Congress and Public Law 962, 84th Congress.

vessels in United States ports and, upon a determination by the President that it is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this title or of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, ocean freight charges from United States ports to designated ports of entry abroad may be paid from funds available to carry out this title on commodities transferred pursuant hereto or donated under said section 416. Funds required for ocean freight costs authorized under this title may be transferred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to such other Federal agency as may be designated by the President.¹³

SEC. 204. No programs of assistance shall be undertaken under the authority of this title after June 30, 1958.¹⁴

TITLE III--GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem in the public interest, shall make available any farm commodity or product thereof owned or controlled by it for use in relieving distress (1) in any area in the United States declared by the President to be an acute distress area because of unemployment or other economic cause if the President finds that such use will not displace or interfere with normal marketing of agricultural commodities and (2) in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855). Except on a reimbursable basis, the Corporation shall not bear any costs in connection with making such commodity available beyond the cost of the commodities to the Corporation in store and the handling and transportation costs in making delivery of the commodity to designated agencies at one or more central locations in each State."

SEC. 302. Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows: "SEC. 416. In order to prevent the waste of commodities acquired through price-support operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program or sold abroad at competitive world prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary may deem in the public interest: (1) upon application, to make such commodities available to any Federal agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States; (2) to barter or exchange such commodities for strategic or other materials as authorized by law; (3) in the case of food commodities to donate such commodities to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to such State, Federal, or private agency or agencies as may be designated by the proper State or Federal authority and approved by the Secretary, for use in the United States in nonprofit school-lunch programs, in the assistance of needy persons, and in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent that needy persons are served; and (4) to donate any such food commodities in excess of anticipated disposition under (1), (2), and (3) above to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Foreign Operations Administration or other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government and intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the United States. In the case of (3) and (4) above the Secretary shall obtain such assurance as he deems necessary that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures for food by reason of such donation. In order to facilitate the appropriate disposal of such commodities, the Secretary may from time to time estimate and announce the quantity of such commodities which he anticipates will become available for distribution under (3) and (4) above. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay, with respect to commodities disposed of under this section, reprocessing, packaging,

¹³As amended by Public Law 540, 84th Congress and Public Law 128, 85th Congress.

¹⁴As amended by Public Law 128, 85th Congress.

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transporting, handling, and other charges accruing up to the time of their delivery to a Federal agency or to the designated State or private agency, in the case of commodities made available for use within the United States, or their delivery free alongside ship or free on board export carrier at point of export, in the case of commodities made available for use outside the United States. In addition, in the case of food commodities disposed of under this section, the Commodity Credit Corporation may pay the cost of processing such commodities into a form suitable for home or institutional use, such processing to be accomplished through private trade facilities to the greatest extent possible. For the purpose of this section the terms 'State' and 'United States' include the District of Columbia and any territory or possession of the United States.¹⁵

SEC. 303. Whenever the Secretary has reason to believe that, in addition to other authorized methods and means of disposing of agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, there may be opportunity to protect the funds and assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation by barter or exchange of such agricultural commodities for (a) strategic materials entailing less risk of loss through deterioration or substantially less storage charges, or (b) materials, goods or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military aid and assistance programs, or (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for offshore construction programs, he is hereby directed to use every practicable means, in cooperation with other Government agencies, to arrange and make, through private trade channels, such barters or exchanges or to utilize the authority conferred on him by section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, to make such barters or exchanges. Agencies of the United States Government procuring such materials, goods or equipment are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities by means of barter or exchange. Strategic materials so acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be considered as assets of the Corporation and other agencies of the Government; in purchasing strategic materials, shall purchase such materials from Commodity Credit Corporation inventories to the extent available in fulfillment of their requirements. The Secretary is also directed to assist, through such means as are available to him, farmers' cooperatives in effecting exchange of agricultural commodities in their possession for strategic materials.¹⁶

SEC. 304 (a). The President shall exercise the authority contained in title I of this Act (1) to assist friendly nations to be independent of trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with nations dominated or controlled by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and (2) to assure that agricultural commodities sold or transferred thereunder do not result in increased availability of those or like commodities to unfriendly nations.

(b). Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing transactions under title I or title III with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of the areas dominated or controlled by the Communist regime in China.¹⁷

SEC. 305. All Commodity Credit Corporation stocks disposed of under title II of this Act and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, shall be clearly identified by, as far as practical, appropriate marking on each package or container as being furnished by the people of the United States of America.

¹⁵As amended by Public Law 540, 84th Congress.

¹⁶Public Law 540, 84th Congress provides that strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be transferred to the supplemental stockpile established by section 104(b) of title I of this Law. ¹⁷As amended by Public Law 128, 85th Congress.

米国の農業政策

経済局米國・カナダ課

はしがき
諸先進国の第一次産業が、他産業に比べて生産性の伸び悩み、低所得などの問題を内蔵している現在、米国の農業もその例にもれず幾多の困難な問題に悩まされている。これらの問題を解決するため、現在米國ではいかなる農業政策がとられているかという、農産物価格支持、農業生産抑制、余剰農産物処理、低所得農民対策、農村開発など各方面にわたる広範な諸政策が実施されている。しかし、本稿ではその全般にわたることは紙面の都合上困難であるので、以下に米國の農業政策の主要軸と思われる二、三の政策をとりあげてみよう。

一、農産物価格支持政策

米國の農業生産者に対する価格支持

は、一九三三年商品金融公社が棉花、およびとうもろこし生産者に融資を行うことよつて開始された。その後現在にいたるまでこの政策は農業部門にとつて密接不可分な最も重要な政策として展開されて来たため、今日のことき大規模な制度となつた。以下にこの農産物価格支持制度について概説しよう。

(a) 農産物価格支持

制度のあらまし

(一) 根拠法規

農産物価格支持政策に関する最初の包括的法律は一九三八年制定された一九三八年農業調整法 (Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938) である

が、その後しばしば新法の追加制定とか既存の関係法令の改正が行われたため、現在の価格支持制度は主として一

九四九年農業法 (Agricultural Act of 1949 as Amended) および一九五四年農業法 (Agricultural Act of 1954) を基礎として実施されている。

(二) 目的

もともと、農産物価格支持政策の最終目的は農業所得の安定および他産業と均衡した所得の維持を図ることである。云えるが米國の關係法には、(i) 農業所得および農産物価格の安定を図ること、(ii) 農産物の生産と消費の均衡を図ること、(iii) 生産者が農産物を秩序正しく販売するよう援助すること、この三点を主要な目的として掲げている。

(三) 対象農産物

価格支持を受け得る品目は各年代の關係法令に基づいて決定されるため、その品目数は各年代ごとに多少増減してきたが、過去における大体的傾向は一九三三年当初の三品目から漸増し、第二次大戦中には最高の約三〇品目に

達しその後は漸減している。

現行の対象品目を大別すると、

(1) 強制支持作物 (法律によつて価格支持を強制されている作物) 棉花、とうもろこし、小麦、米、煙草、落花生、ミルクおよび乳製品、羊毛等。

(2) 非強制支持作物 (農務長官の裁量により支持を決定される作物) 大麦、こりやん、燕麥、ライ麦、亜麻仁、大豆、棉実油等。

(3) 農務長官の裁量の基準としては当該農産物の (i) 需給關係、(ii) 他の農産物の支持水準、(iii) 資金需要、(iv) 腐敗性、(v) 農業および國民經濟にとつての重要性、その他全部で八項目が規定されており (一九四九年農業法第四〇一条 (d))、これらを考慮の上、価格の支持を行うかどうかを決定することとなっている。

(四) 価格支持水準

ここで農産物の支持価格がいかにして決定されるかについてその大要を説明してみよう。ただし、支持価格決定の方式は各農産物により多少異なるほか、非常に複雑かつ専門的であるので、農産物別には触れず現行の一般的な決定方式について触れることにする。現行法の規定によれば、農務長官は強制支持作物については一般にパーテイー価格 (註) の九〇・七五パー

セントの間(ただしある作物の最底は六五パーセントである)で当該年度の供給比率(総供給推定量の正常供給量に対する割合)の大きさに応じて最低支持水準を決定する。次に前述の非強制支持作物に関する八項目の裁量基準を考慮して実効支持価格を決定する。また、

非強制支持作物についてはパリテイ価格の九〇・〇パーセントの間で前述の八項目の裁量基準を考慮の上、実効支持価格を決定することとなっている。最近の実効支持価格は、世界的な農産物価格の低落傾向、商品金融公社の基大な過剰在庫および赤字の増大(後述)に影響され、各農産物とも法に規定された最低限度近く支持されている。しかし、一九五四年までの最低支持水準が、法律の規定によりパリテイ価格の九〇・〇パーセントに固定されていたのに対し、一九五四年以降は前述のごく屈伸的な水準決定方式に改められたのである。

(註) 農産物に対して特定の基準年次において存在したと同様の単位当り買力を包括的に与える価格である。具体的には、基準年次一九一〇〜一九一四年の期間の農家支払価格、受取価格と現在のそれらとの比率、即ちパリテイ指数を現在の特定農産物の受取価格平均に

乗じて算定される。

(五) 具体的実施方法
価格支持政策の目的を達成するため、農務長官はまず各農産物の作物期前に価格支持水準を発表し、次いで販売開始前に実効支持価格を発表することになり、農民は生産計画、販売計画を立てる基礎資料を与える。また、農民に支持価格を受けしめる方法には、主なものとして下記の三方法がある。

- (1) 償還請求権なしの貸付 (Direct Loan) 農民は承認された貯蔵施設に作物を在庫し、これを担保として支持価格の貸付を受けることができる。借付後、農民は自己の選択により一定期限の満了前に借金を償還し、担保作物を一般市場に販売することが認められているほか、期限満了の場合は担保作物を商品金融公社(註)に引渡すことにより債務を免れることができる。
- (2) 購入契約 (Purchase Agreement) 商品金融公社は一定期間内に支持価格で農民から当該農産物を購入する旨農民と契約を結び買上げる。この方法は一般に当該農産物の販売開始時に資金を豊富に持ち、(1)の融資に依存する必要のない農民とか、(1)の融資を受けるため必要書類を作成したり利子を支払つたりする手続を面

倒を考ふる農民とか、近くに承認された貯蔵施設がないため(1)の方法が利用できない農民などに利用される。(3)購入 (Purchase) 腐敗性作物の大部分および半腐敗性作物のあるもの(例えば畜産物)については、商品金融公社が毎月販売業者、加工業者、または農民に対し、購入のオファーをして買上げる。

以上のような方法により、特定の条件(作付面積割当とか販売量割当など)を守った協力農民は、自己の生産物を販売するにあたり、一般市場の価格がいかに低落しようとも、支持価格以下への価格低落の危険を回避することができ、さらに一般市場の価格上昇に対しては(1)の方法により価格高騰の利益を享受することができるのである。

しかし、このような農産物価格支持制度も実際には農民が(1)支持価格を受けるための前提条件となつていて作付面積割当や販売数量割当を守らない場合(かかる場合には実効支持価格の五〇・パーセントの支持価格適用とかその他期間規定が適用される)、(2)政府への売渡に必要な契約書類の作成を怠り支持を受けない場合、(3)政府に承認された貯蔵施設の利用が困難な場合、(4)非農産物生産地域で生産した場合(かかる地域における支持水準は一般

の水準より低い)、などの事例が多々あるため、農産物の農民販売価格は往々にして支持価格を下廻つていく。

かくして農業純所得は非農業のそれに比べれば相変わらず停滞気味であつて、農外所得の増大傾向をも加味した農民一人当りの総所得平均で見ても一九五七年九三三ドルである。これは同年の非農産物所得平均二〇四五ドルの半分に過ぎず、両者のこのような所得格差はその後も漸増傾向にある。したがつて現行の農産物価格支持制度をもつては、農業対非農業の所得の完全な均衡は図り得ない状況にある。

(註) 商品金融公社 (Commodity Credit Corporation) 前回は一九三三年行政命令第六三四〇号に従ってラワラ州法により組織された。現在は一九四八年設定された商品金融公社定款法 (Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act) に拠つており、農務長官の監督下にある完全な政府機関であつて、農産物価格支持制度にもとづいて農産物の買上げ、所有農産物の貯蔵、販売、パターのほか、農業金融など農業政策全般にわたる施行面の業務を所管している。

(b) 農産物価格支持制度の効果
た年間赤字総額は約一八億ドル(米国内予算の約二パーセント)にのぼつた。このような実状から農産物価格支持政策を継続していくためには、この政策と併行的に過剰対策を実施しなければならなかつた。そして現在では以下に述べようような二つの政策、すなわち過剰生産を抑制する政策、および過剰生産から生ずる余剰農産物の処理に関する政策が押し進められている。

農産物生産の特徴である生産性および成長率の相対的低位であることは、必然的に他産物との所得格差を増大する方向に作用する。次に米国のように最近における第二次、第三次産業の成長率の著しい国においては、もし農産部門にわたるの施策が講じられないならば、右の所得格差は一層顕著になる筈である。しかるに一九三〇年代の深刻な農業不況克服以来、現在にいたるまで他産物との所得の不均衡化を現状程度に止めることができたのは、この価格支持制度の功績によるものと考えられる。この効果は期間にわたる慢性化し、かつ計測困難なために見逃し易いものである。

また、本制度は内外の一般市場における価格変動から農産物の農家販売を隔離するため、農家所得の安定に貢献するところが大きい。もつとも、農家所得の短期的安定を図ることが農業の長期的発展対策と一致するかどうかについては問題がある。さらに本制度の副産物とも云える過剰在庫を内蔵しつつも、本制度の管理により、内外の農産物市場における価格の破滅的な崩壊を回避していることも注目される。

しかし、本制度は次のような種々の難問題を派生し、昨今では農業問題の中心課題となつている。
米国のとき強大な農業生産力を潜

在しているのが価格支持政策を実施する場合に、その支持計画は他国の生産者に対し、生産と輸出を増大するような誘導効果を与える。なぜならば他国の生産者は米国の価格支持により、従来よりも相対的に安い価格で輸出市場に進出する可能性を得るからである。右の輸出市場には米国内市場も含まれるため、米国内市場に対しても輸出が拡大されることとなるので、米国内の価格支持計画の実施を阻害する。したがつて価格支持計画の実施は必然的に輸入制限を必要とし、厄介な貿易問題を醸成する。現に一九三三年農業調整法 (Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as Amended) の第二

二条は、大統領が計画または操作に悪影響を及ぼすと認めるときはいつで、大統領は輸入を制限することができる旨規定している。
なお本制度はその第一目的である農産物価格安定および所得維持に関する施策を優先するあまり、後述すること本制度の致命傷とも云うべき過剰在庫および政府の財政負担増大という問題を派生した。

(c) 過剰在庫
農産物価格支持制度により商品金融公社に買い上げられる農産物の数量は年々膨大な額に達するが、これらと同

公社のインベントリー(公社の所有ストックと前述の償還請求権なしの貸付の担保ストックの合計額)で見ると、一九五六年の九一億ドルを最高として一九六〇年六月末では七二億ドルへとやや減少している。これは余剰処理の必死の努力、支持水準の引下げ、作付制限などの諸効果が現れたためである。一九六〇年六月末のインベントリーの農産物別金額は

インベントリー (単位: 百万ドル)	3,050	2,064	902	833	85	62	46	181	7,223
トウモロコシ									
小麦									
大豆									
その他									
合計									

である。なお米国内全体の在庫には、商品金融公社のインベントリーのほか、農場ターミナル・エレベーター、加工工場在庫などが含まれるため、更に大きくなる。商品金融公社は右のインベントリーを管理するため一九六〇米会計年度中に保管費五億二千万ドル、輸送費八千万ドル、その他五千万ドル、合計六億五千万ドルの費用を必要とした。また本制度運用のために生じ

この政策に属するものを大別すると(1)作付面積割当および販売数量割当、(2)土地銀行、に分けられるが、(1)は単独立法に基づくものではなく先に述べた農産物価格支持制度の一環として実施されているものであるが説明の都合上ここで触れる。

二、過剰生産抑制政策

(a) 過剰生産抑制
措置のありまし

(1) 作付面積割当および販売数量割当
作付制限は一九三八年農業調整法に端を発したが、現行の作付面積割当方式は主として一九四〇年代の改正法に基づいて実施されている。全国平均の割当面積はエーカーあたり平均収量を基礎とし、供給面の旧穀持越、輸入、および需要面の内需、輸出、所要

持越推定量を考慮して決定される。そして現在では主に基礎的農産物に対し適用され、つぎの販売数量割当と併用される場合が多い。

販売数量割当の権限はさきの面積割当と同様に一九三八年農業調整法によつて与えられている。この販売数量割当の運用は農産物の種類によりそれぞれ異なる規定に基づいて行なわれるが、一般的には農務長官が作付前に面積割当の場合と同じ方法で全国総販売数量を決定し、農民はその数量の適否を一般投票によつて聴く。その結果三分の二以上の賛成が得られれば右の販売数量は有効となり割当られる。万一右の賛成が得られないならば、販売数量割当は実施されないが、反面、当該農産物の価格支持水準は一率にパリテイト価格の五〇パーセントに引下げられることになつてゐる。それ故に一般投票により否決された例は非常に少ない。

(1) 土地銀行
一九五六年農業法の第一章土地銀行法 (Soil Bank Act) によつて施行された措置で二つの具体的方法がある。

その一は作付面積保留計画 (Acreage Reserve Program) である。この計画は作付面積割当を受けた農民が、自己の作付面積の一部を休閑した場合は、政府はその作付面積より得られるであろう所得相当額の補償支払を行ふ方法である。この計画は臨時的な対策として一九五六、五七年の期間実施されたが、実際にこの計画に参加した面積は各農産物の総作付面積の約六、一〇パーセントに過ぎなかつた。

その二は保全保留計画 (Conservation Reserve Program) と称せられる計画で前者の臨時的措置に比べ、より長期的(五、一〇年に耕作地に農産物の作付を行わず、この土地を農業生産目的以外の土壌、水、森林、野生動物の保全目的に変換させるものである。政府は農民との契約により保全事業に要した費用のほか契約期間中の地代を支払う。この計画に参加した契約面積の実績は一九五六年一四三万エーカー、一九五七年六四三万エーカー、一九五八年九四九万エーカー(総耕作地面積の三パーセント以下)であつた。

の農産物については全国ベースの最低作付面積割当が法律で固定されているため、需給関係にかかわらず最低面積だけは割当なければならないこと、作付面積割当に農民が参加するかどうかは半任意的であるなどが挙げられる。

また土地銀行制度および作付面積割当措置の両方に通ずる理由として、農民は作付面積を削減する場合、生産性の低い耕作地を売却し、自己の生産に肥料、労働などの投下量を増加する。保全保留計画の推進により、より豊富に灌漑水を利用することが可能になる、等々によつて単位面積当りの収量を増加すると云うことも考えられる。

三、余剰農産物の処理に関する政策

基本的な余剰農産物の処理のため、各種の法律、規則によつて国内向けおよび輸出向けの処理促進策が行われているが、本稿では主として対外向けの輸出に関する施策について述べよう。

(A) 余剰農産物輸出
促進策のあらまし
農産物価格支持制度は、米国内の農産物市場を「需要と供給の合致する所に価格が決定される」と云う自由経済原則の下における自由市場から隔離し、変動的な市場を形成した。かくして農産物の国内価格は国際価格の低落下から漸次離脱し、国際輸出市場に對する競争力を減退するに到つたため「歴史的に見て公正な国際市場への参加を回復し、維持する」との意図の下に以下述べるような特別な輸出促進策が実施されている。

(一) 輸出補助制度
輸出補助の立法は古く一九三五年に行なわれたが、今日ほどの大規模な補助が行われたのは近年のことであり、従来は乾果の如きごく限定された農産物にかぎり施行された。

一九五六年の農業法は、第二編の題名に余剰処理と明記し、第一項には「商品金融公社は従来からの権限及び価格支持計画の運営と矛盾せず、かつその整理を秩序正しくなじらるべきかぎり、所有する農産物の全在庫をできる限り速かに処理すること」と規定されている。また同法第二〇五条には農産物の輸出補助のため年額五億ドルという巨額を充当する権限を与えた。

本制度における現行の主要な施策は現物補助制度 (Payment in Kind System) と呼ばれるものである。その具体的方法は、民間業者が特定の農産物を通常の貿易経路を通じて輸出

た場合、政府はその民間業者に対し、輸出数量に一定率をかけて算定される数量だけの農産物を補助として支払う方式である。現在は棉花、小麦、大麦とうもろこしなどの農産物輸出に適用されている。主要な農産物の最近(六〇年一月中旬)の相場、現物補助額および実際の輸出価格は、

農産物(銘柄単位)	相場(セント a)	現物補助額(セント b)	輸出価格(セント a-b)
棉花 (1 ¹¹ / ₁₆ SM 1ポンド)	34.5	6	28.5
小麦 (ウェスタン・ホワイト)	208	50	158
大麦 (2条種 1ブッセル)	109	9	100

の)とくである。
輸出補助制度は通常のドル輸出に對

する促進策であるが、このほかにつきのような最近の米国の農産物輸出に對つては見逃すことのできない輸出促進策、すなわち輸出取引に直接政府が参加する特別輸出制度がある。

(二) 政府参加の特別輸出制度
一九五二年から一九五四年にかけて商品金融公社の過剰在庫は年率七〇、一〇〇パーセントと著しく累増されたため、政府はなんらかの措置を講じた。これら余剰農産物を特別輸出しなければならぬ破目に押しやられた。かくして一九五三年に特別輸出計画の第一歩を踏み出し、翌五四年には余剰農産物処理のための単独法を制定してより積極的に輸出を行う一方、五四年農業法の第一編には「農産物の隔離」について規定し、商品金融公社は隔離農産物として小麦、棉花、綿実油、バター、脱脂粉乳、チーズにつき、総額二五億ドルまで隔離し大統領の指示に従つて特定の処理計画に向けなければならない旨定められたのである。

(1) 相互安全保障法による特別輸出
一九五三年相互安全保障法 (Mutual Security Act of 1953) の第五〇条は、余剰農産物の大々的な輸出を主目的とするというよりは、むしろ同法の軍事的諸目的を達成するための一手段として、総額一、二・五億ドルの範囲内で余剰農産物を現地通貨で売

却し、受け取つた現地通貨を同法の諸目的に利用できる旨規定した。このように最初は消極的な方式で特別輸出が開始されたのである。

しかし、翌年には右の第五〇条を廃し、あらたに同法の第四〇二条において総額三・五億ドル以上の余剰農産物を輸出し、同法の目的に利用できる旨修正した。また同年この相互安全保障法とは別に余剰農産物の処理を主目的とした単独法、すなわち余剰農産物処理法(正式には「農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する一九五四年法」、Plasby Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954)が制定され、以後二本立の特別輸出計画が華々しく展開された。

したがつて相互安全保障法は一九五四年以降余剰農産物の輸出については、余剰農産物処理法に一步譲つたわけであるが、なお現行法においても総額一・七五億ドル以上の余剰農産物を売却利用することができる旨の修正条項(第四〇二条)は存続している。

この法律に基づく過去の輸出実績は次表のとおりである。(下段)

第2表 相互安全保障法による農産物別売却実績 (単位百万ドル)

米会計年度	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	計
棉花	51	251	40	83	114	79	618
小麦および小麦粉	72	84	120	118	61	41	496
大麦	8	12	25	20	7	11	76
その他	79	124	116	25	17	51	412
合計	210	471	310	267	201	182	1,641

この立法の背景には、(a)急速に増大しつつある過剰在庫を秩序正しく処分する、(b)米国は他国がその総生産物を処分している時、いつでも自己の過剰在庫を国際市場の外に隔離しておくわけにはいかない、(c)他の友好輸出国の利益をも考慮して国際価格を妨げない方法で過剰在庫を処分する、(d)食糧不足国または未開發国に對し、余剰農産物を提供して相互の発展を図る、などが考慮されて一九五四年十月制定された。その後数度改正が行なわれ現在にいたつては、現行法にはつきり略説することく四つの編を骨子とする処理計画がある。

第6表 「寄贈」の農産物別金額 (商品金融公社コスト価格)実績 1960年6月末

農産物	金額(百万ドル)
乾大豆	11
バター	229
チーズ	251
とうもろこし	83
小麦	459
その他	
合計	1,363

(c) 寄贈(同法第三編)
 余剰農産物の寄贈については一九四九年農産物の第四一六条に実施規定があつたが、本法の第三〇二条により一段と明文化され拡大された。さきの(b)贈与と異なる点は、(i)寄贈の条項には飢饉とか緊急と云う字句がなく、ただ needy persons 援助のため……と規定されていること、(ii)実際には贈与が被援助国政府に対し譲渡されるのに対し、寄贈は主として自発的団体に譲渡されること、(iii)寄贈には金額面の限度とか、期限がないこと、などである。
 寄贈実績(一九六〇年六月末まで)は外国に約十四億ドル(商品金融公社コスト価格)、九〇カ国以上に譲渡されている。

第7表 「バター」の農産物別契約数量実績 1960年6月末

農産物	単位	数量(百万)
小麦	ブッセル	254
とうもろこし	トネル	158
大豆	トネル	82
燕麥	トネル	42
ライ麦	トネル	12
大豆	トネル	5
こりやん	トネル	50
うんれ	トネル	4
合計		

(d) バター(同法第三編)
 商品金融公社所有の余剰農産物をバターにより処理する権限は、一九四八年商品金融公社定款法および一九四九年農産法によって与えられていたが、この法律の第三三条により、あらゆる実行可能な手段を用いて積極的にバター取引を行うよう強調したのである。
 バターの対象品目については、輸出サイドに余剰農産物を充たし、輸入サイドに(1)貯蔵のための戦略物資、(2)外国に対する経済的軍事的援助のため必要な設備資材、(3)海外における建設のための設備資材、などがあつた。なお具体的には、毎年二〜三回バター規則が修正されるとき、手続、対象物資名など詳細に発表される。
 バターにより余剰農産物を輸出する際の制限規定は、さきに述べた(a)および(b)項の場合と同じ(ただし金額限度、期限はない)である。しかし、このバター取引は、従来よりとかく通常のドル輸出に代替され勝ちであつたため、現行のバター規則ではこの点特に厳格に規制している。
 バターによる余剰農産物の輸出契約実績は一九六〇年六月末まで約十二億ドルに達しているが農産物

第8表 余剰農産物処理法による輸出額の農産物総輸出額に占める割合(百万ドル)

年 度	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
米 会 計	6,640	4,728	4,003	3,719	4,515	23,605	
米 国 農 産 物 総 輸 出 額 (a)							
余剰農産物処理法の第1編	512	909	660	727	815	3,623	
第2編	174	88	92	56	65	475	
第3編	423	401	100	132	151	1,207	
寄 贈	319	165	173	132	107	896	
合 計	1,428	1,563	1,025	1,047	1,138	6,201	
比 率 (b)/(a)%	22	33	26	28	25	26	

(e) 長期供給契約(同法第四編)
 この処理方式は余剰農産物処理法の第四編として一九五九年九月に追加された。その概略は相手国の経済発展を援助するため、十年以内の供給期間で毎年一定数量の余剰農産物を相手国に供給し、代金は最終の輸出を完了した年から十年以内でドルで支払を受けることとなっている。

第9表 「贈与」の農産物別金額 (商品金融公社コスト価格)実績 1960年6月末

農産物	金額(百万ドル)
パン用穀物	275
雑穀	60
油	32
乾燥豆	4
合計	371

(f) 同法による輸出高の地位
 余剰農産物処理法は以上のような方式により積極的輸出を奨励しているが、ここで同法に基づく特別輸出が、米国の農産物総輸出高においてどのような地位を占めているかを第八表で見ると次のとおりである。

(a) 現地通貨による売却(同法第一編)
 この編による輸出方式は、そのとおりである。まづ受入国との間に協定を締結し、通常の貿易経路(民間の関係業者)を通じて余剰農産物を輸出する。つぎに受入国は代金を自国通貨で支払うため、受入国内に開設した米園勘定に積立てる。この現地通貨は同法第一〇四条の規定により、米園ならびに受入国の利益のため、(i)米園農産物の市場開拓、(ii)戦略物資の購入、(iii)共同防衛のための軍事装備、資材、役務の調達、(iv)第三国向物資役務の購入、(v)経済開発および貿易の促進のため米園の会社その他に贈与または貸付、(vi)米園債務の支払、(vii)多数国間の貿易および経済開発のために相手国政府へ貸付、(viii)国際教育交換、(ix)翻訳、出版、書籍配布、その他十八にわたる用途項目のうちの数項目に配分され使用される。主たる用途項目に対する配分実績は第三表のとおりである。
 一方、米園政府はこの計画によって輸出した民間業者に対してはドルを支払うが、政府の支払限度額は現行法では九二・五億ドルとなつており、期限は一九六一年十二月三十一日までと規定されている。この法律の規定当初には、余剰農産物処理の本流

第3表 現地通貨の主要項目別配分実績 (1960年6月末)

使 途 項 目	配分金額(百万ドル)	比率
多数国間の貿易および経済開発のため相手国政府に貸付	2,253	46.4
経済開発および貿易の促進のため米園会社その他に贈与または貸付	855	17.6
米 国 の 債 務 の 支 払	601	12.4
共同防衛のための軍事装備、資材役務の調達	329	6.8
その他	814	16.8
合 計	4,852	100.6

第4表 「現地通貨による売却」協定実績 農産物別金額(輸出市場価格)数量

農産物	数量
小麦および小麥粉	2,128
飼料穀物	297
米	279
棉花	704
煙草	204
畜産物	45
油脂	597
その他	65
海上運賃	516
合計	4,835

第5表 「贈与」の農産物別金額 (商品金融公社コスト価格)実績 1960年6月末

農産物	金額(百万ドル)
パン用穀物	275
雑穀	60
油	32
乾燥豆	4
合計	371

第9表 余剰農産物処理法による主要農産物輸出(1957~60米会)
量の当該農産物総輸出量に占める割合(計年度累計)

主要農産物名 (単位)	小麦 (百万ブッシェル)	とうもろこし (百万ブッシェル)	米 (百万ハント) (百万ドレイ)	棉花 (千俵)	大豆 (百万ポンド)	油 (百万ポンド)
総輸出量 (a)	1,894	775	72.5	22,939	5,024	
余剰農産物 処理法の						
第1編	902	81.9	36.7	3,585	2,710	
第2編	48	11.0	1.7	46.8	—	
第3編	143	90.0	4.0	1,858	—	
第3編 寄贈	77	39.0	4.5	—	—	
合計 (b)	1,170	221.9	46.9	5,489.8	2,712	
比率 (b)/(a)%	62	29	65	24	54	

である。
このように同法実施以来一九六〇年六月までの平均で米農産物総輸出額の廿六パーセントを占め注目される。
また主要農産物について、同法による輸出数量と総輸出数量との比率

を一九五七〇米会計年度累計で算出してみると第九表のごとく、小麦、米、大豆油および大豆は総輸出数量の二分の一以上となつてい

(B) 余剰農産物輸出
促進策の問題点

以上のごとき一連の輸出促進策が余剰農産物の処理のため大きな効果を挙げていることは、各項に示した実績より認められる。しかし、これらの諸計画の実施が甚大な財政負担を必要とするという国内問題を誘起することもまた、数多くの対外的な問題を誘起している。

輸出補助制度における現物補助、政府の特別輸出制度における現物通貨による売却、代貨の長期融資などは、不正競争だとか、一種のダンピングだとか云われている。これらの批判者が輸出競争国であることは疑うまでもないが、農産物の輸入国においても農業保護論者達は右の非難を理由に米農産物の輸入に対して障壁を維持しようとしている傾向がある。

また余剰農産物処理法の各編には「アメリカの通常取引を保護し」(今度の大統領のドル防衛策の二項目にも挙げられている)と規定されているた

め、同法に基づく協定締結時に、米政府は輸入国に対し、同取引が通常貿易のほかに追加分として行なわれると云う保証を要求する。そのため米国の特別輸出が他の輸出競争国の輸出を排除する恐れがあると云つて、輸出競争国はこの点に重大な関心を寄せている。一方、同法に基づく受入国側でもこの点は大きな隘路となつている。

かくして、受入国との付随的了解到よつて「アメリカの通常貿易」に対する保証の努力が一段と強化されるならば、それは事実上アメリカに特権的地位を与えることになり、他方において通常貿易の減少分を他の輸出国に転嫁するものであると云えよう。

なお余剰農産物処理法および相互安全保障法にもとづいて出される農産物については、すべて米船五〇パーセント優先積取条項が適用されるため、海運国にとつてはこの制度の発展は大きな痛手となることも注目値するであらう。

むすび

農業所得の維持および他産業との均衡化を主目的とした農産物価格支持政策は、以上に述べたごとき諸政策を不可避的なものにした。しかし、このような諸政策をもつても右の主目的が完全に達成されたとは云えず、逆に

過剰在庫に起因する余剰農産物処理政策のごとく、米国の対外政策にまで不利な影響を及ぼしているものがある。かくして、このような農業部門の悪循環を取り除き、甚大な過剰在庫の累積なしに農業の所得目標を達成し得る方向に農業政策を修正することこそ、今後の米国の農業政策における最大の課題と云えよう。この課題をケネディ次期政権がいかに具体化して行くかは、米国民ならびに海外の関係者の等しく関心を有するところであるが新農務長官が正式に就任する明春にならなければ明確にならない。

(なお、ケネディ政権による農業政策の見直しについては、本紙十一月下旬号「ケネディ新民主党政権の経済政策展望」の中に、彼の選挙運動中の政見発表その他によりとりまとめて掲載したので御参照されたい)。

最近の 米國農業政策の変貌

外務省・経済局カナダ課

我が国では、本年農業基本法が制定され、農業政策の大綱方針が明確にされたほか、最近にいたつては、食糧管理制度の改正について様々の議論が行われているが、米国では本年当初以来種々の農業関係法案が議会に提案され、はなはなしい論議が行なわれたあげく、緊急飼料穀物法、一九六一年農業法などが制定されたりして、過去八年間続けられた共和党の農業政策が大巾に改変されつつあるので、以下にその概略を述べてみよう。

一、米國農業の問題点

農業の特異性もたらす諸問題は独り我が国のみならず、米国のとき資本主義経済の爛熟した国においては我が国以上に深刻なものがある。かかる米國農業の諸問題のうちでも特に重要なものをあげるとすれば、まづ第一に

農業所得の恒常的な低下、ないしは停滞の問題がとりあげられる。一九六〇年代の農業所得は他産業に従事するもの一九三〇年以降のいづれの年の所得よりも低く、また一九六〇年における農業と非農業との生産者一人当りの年間平均所得を対比してみると、前者が九八六ドルであるのに対し、後者は一、二八二ドル(約二・三倍)であった。この農業所得の低下は農業人口約二、〇〇〇万(総人口の約二%)を経済的苛境に追いやりつつあるのみならず、農家の消費財、生産財に対する購買力を減退させることにより、他の産業にまで悪影響を及ぼし米國経済全体の発展を妨げている。

上記のごとく農業所得が低下した原因は、
(イ) 大規模な商業的農場から小規模な低所得農場にいたるまでの種々様々な経営規模の農場において、多数の農民が生産を営んでいるため、各自が消費需要の動向に応じて生産を調

整したり、農産物の販売価格を公正な報酬を得るために規制したりすることはできない。

(ロ) 農業生産の技術革新による著しい生産性の向上は、人口増加および所得増大に伴う需要の増大をカバーしても余りある過剰を生みだした。今世紀の初めには農業生産者一人で僅か七分の食糧と繊維を生産していたが、現在では二五人分を生産

し得るようになった)かくして農産物の需要と供給の均衡は失われ、販売価格の下落、所得の低下を招くこととなった。

(ハ) 農産物の流通機構に欠陥がある。この欠陥は自由世界の半数の人々が栄養不足と飢餓に悩まされているのに、米国内には倉庫が足りない程度に農産物を貯蔵しているという矛盾を生じている。

(ニ) 農業生産費が恒常的に上昇している。たとえば農民の金利負担は過去一〇年間に三倍になり、設備費は七五%増大している。等々であると、ケネディ大統領の農業教書は説明している。つぎに価格支持制度実施に伴う膨大な余剰農産物在庫の問題がある。米國

1961年5月末現在の政府所有
農産物の在庫高

	数量 (千トン)	額 (百万ドル)
小麦	34,755	3,179
とうもろこし	33,999	2,233
大豆	1,176	64
オート	145	9
こりやん	18,099	1,031
米	227	25
豆	91	11
綿花	226万俵	404
バター	53	71
ドライミルク	127	42
落花生	43	16
その他	—	63
計	—	7,147

政府は一九三八年以来農業所得の安定および他産業との所得均衡を図るため農産物価格支持制度を設けて、一定の条件下で農産物を買上げしてきた。しかし、この価格支持制度は前述したとおりその目的を満足に達成し得なかつたばかりか、同制度にもとづく支持価格が一般の自由市場の価格形成過程から隔離されて相対的に高水準に決定されたため、農民の生産意欲を刺激し、甚大な余剰農産物を累積することとなつた。かくして政府手持となつた余剰農産物はここ数年来著しく増大し現在では前の表に示すとおり、金額にして七〇億ドル以上に達し、年間の倉庫保管料だけでも五億ドル（一日一四〇万ドル）を必要としている。これらは多大の財政負担となり、今や米国の財政面にも大きな影響を与えている。

二、ベンソン農政とフリーマン農政

前記の問題はいづれも最近突発的に生じた問題ではなく過去一〇数年来漸次悪化したものだけに、その時々々の為政者達はこれらの問題に対して各種の対策を行つてきた。近くは共和党のアイゼンハワー政権の下でベンソン農務長官が八年にわたり、いわゆるベンソン農政を展開してきたが事應はいつこうに改善せず、袋小路にきた農政と

酷評されながら次期政権にバトンを渡した。そして今年に入るや民主党のケネディ政権はフリーマンを農務長官に迎えて、意欲的にニュー・フロンティアの農業政策を開始した。そこで本項においてはベンソン農政の基調とフリーマン農政のそれとを対比してみよう。

ベンソン農務長官が就任した翌年（一九三四年）、農産物価格支持制度の価格支持率が従来パーリデー価格の九〇％と固定されていたのを、最高九〇％から最低〇％までとするといういわゆる屈伸的な価格支持率に改めた。それ以来この価格支持率をできるだけ低いところに設定して支持価格を自由市場の価格に近づけることにより、余剰農産物の生産を抑制すると同時に政府の財政負担を軽減しようとした。

これは米国の農民の企業心を自由市場におき、農業の生産や販売に対する政府の関与を最小限度にし、自由市場に形成される価格をもつて、生産および消費を自主的に調整し得るよう仕向けるべきである、と主張するベンソン農政の基調の具現化されたものであつた。すなわち、ベンソン農務長官は、自由経済の下では需要と供給の合致するところに価格は決定され、その価格は爾後の需要と供給を調整し均等させる機能を有するといふ一般的な経済原

則論に立脚していた。そして彼は農業政策面に自由企業的なアプローチを提訴し、できる限り農業に対する政府の干渉を少くするように努力したのであつた。かくしてベンソン農務長官は前述の余剰農産物問題にしても、その農産物の大部分が農業に対する政府の干渉に起因するものである、と確信していたのである。

これに対し、ケネディ大統領は、ななるフリーマン農政は、農業に対する政府の積極的関与を是認し、農民の賛成投票と議会の承認を前提条件とする政府の供給管理なくしては、需要と供給を均衡させ、農業所得の向上を図り、余剰農産物の滞貨を掃蕩する途はないといふ基本的な見解を堅持している。すなわち、フリーマン農政においては、農業のとき各種各様の多数の生産単位が自由に生産を行う限り、ベンソン農務長官の基本理念であつた自由市場の調整機能は十分に期待できるとができないといふ見地に立脚して、従来にもまして政府の干渉を強化する方向を選んだのである。

ケネディ大統領は民主党の農政の基調が農民の自由を脅かし、制約する恐れがあるとの非難に対しては、「より多くの価値のある他の目標を達成するため、人はある程度の自由を制限されることに互に同意し合ふ。良好にし

て安定した所得を農民が望むならば、農産物の生産と販売について、一定の規制を加えることに同意し、これを遵守する必要がある。より価値のある一般に受け容れられている目標を達成するため一分野における自由がある程度抑制することは合理的、文明的な人の行為である。」と答えた由である。

このように米国の農業問題に対処するにあたり、ベンソン農政とフリーマン農政とはその基調を異にしており、前者を自由主義的農政と呼ぶならば、後者は統制主義的農政ともいえるであろう。

ベンソン農務長官が在任期間中に採用した実際の政策手段としては、(1)農業所得の向上対策なしは過剰生産抑制対策として価格支持制度に屈伸的な支持率を採用したこと、(2)余剰農産物処理対策として、農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する一九五四年法（俗に余剰農産物処理法またはPL四八〇と呼ばれる）を制定したこと、(3)土地銀行制度を設けたこと、(4)低所得農業者に対して農村開発計画を推進したこと、などがあげられる。しかし、このようなベンソン農政の努力にもかかわらず、米国の農業問題は一段と悪化傾向をたどつたのであつた。

つあるかについて触れてみよう。

三、ニュー・フロンティアの農業政策

ケネディ大統領は去る一月二〇日に大統領就任式を終えた翌日、行政命令（Executive Order）第一号をもつて国内の困窮家族に対して食糧の支給を拡大するように命じ、さらに一月二四日には「平和のための食糧計画」（Food for Peace Program）を関係行政機関は協調して強力に促進するよう指令した。

また、これらの行政措置とは別に、ケネディ大統領は三月一六日の農業教書において広範囲にわたる今後の農業政策の進むべき路線を明かにした。その大要は、

- (1) 農業所得向上のための措置。
- (2) 政府は現在、価格支持、作付面積割当などを通じて供給調節、農業所得の安定維持を行う権限を持つていて、これらの手段ではなお不十分であり、その上これらの運用については弾力性に欠けている。そこで議会は農政の大方針のみを決定し、具体的諸手段については生産者と政府が協議して定め、随時これを運用するといふゆる委任立法措置が必要である。
- (3) 余剰農産物の利用拡大策。

農産物の分配制度および流通機構を改善し、学校給食の拡大を図ると同時に内外の生活困窮者の栄養改善に資するため、余剰農産物処理法の有効期限を延長し内容を強化する。また通常の農産物輸出を促進するため、専門家や農務官を海外に派遣するとか、海外の見本市に積極的に参加するとか、他国が米産物の農産物輸入に対して設けている障壁を引き下げさせる。

- (3) 協同組合の奨励、強化。
- (4) 低所得農家。
- (5) 農業金融および農村電化。
- (6) 森林資源。
- (7) 土壌および水の保全。

等々についても各種の対策を講ずるよう要請しているのである。では前記のとおりケネディ大統領の要請を受けてフリーマン農務長官および第八七米園議会は、如何なる立法措置を講じたであろうか、今までに成立した関係法にはつぎのようなものがある。

(一) 緊急飼料穀物法

この法律は、余剰農産物在庫のうちでは飼料穀物の在庫量が最も多く（民間および政府所有合計で本年七月一日現在で約九八百万トン）、従来法律の

下ではさらに過剰在庫が増大することが見込まれたため、とうもろこし、とうりやん、オート等の飼料穀物を作付する前に生産制限を行う必要に迫られ、緊急に立法化されたものである。また、この法案は審議の際かなりの曲折を経たあげく、本法が一九六二年緊急立法であるという趣旨で妥協し、三月下旬やつと通過した。

その内容は、(1) 支持価格を従来より引き上げる。(2) ただし、飼料穀物の生産者が一定の作付面積を削減し、土壌保全用に転換しなければこの価格支持の恩恵にあつた。この削減面積は一九五九年、一九六〇年の作付面積平均の二〇％か、もしくは二〇エーカーか、のいづれか大きい方ではなければならない。(3) 削減面積に対しては、生産者の希望により現金または飼料穀物で補償金を支払うが、その補償額は削減した面積から通常手取り得得であろう生産額の五〇％（削減面積の通常生産量の粗生産価格額の五〇％）とする。(4) 上記(2)の削減面積を越えてさらに二〇％まで作付面積を削減し得る。この削減面積に対する補償金の率は六〇％とする。(5) 削減した面積に特定の油糧作物を作付してもよいがその場合補償金は支払われない。(6) 補償金のうち五割を先渡しする、こととである。

この法律が施行されて以来、同計画に協力した生産者の数は当初の予想を上廻り七割に達した。そして現在農務省の推計では、前年作付面積に比べて、とうもろこし一八％減、とうりやん二五％減となつている。

(二) 一九六一年農業法

この法律は前述した大統領の農業教書にしたがって、政府が立案し、去る四月上下両院の農業委員長の名前で提案された。この政府原案は、農産物の供給調節および価格安定を目的とする新規法律案に加うるに、一九三八年農事調整法、一九四九農業法、余剰農産物処理法など既存法の一部修正をも包括した、いわゆる農業に関する綜合法案（Omnibus Farm Bill）と呼ばれるものであつた。しかし、この法案は四月月にわたる長期間の審議過程を通じて激しい論議の末、法案の中で政府が最も重点を置いていた部分を骨抜きにしてやつと八月三日議会を通過した。

このようにして成立した一九六一年農業法の概略はつぎのとおりである。

1. 政策の宣言

ここには本法の目的というべき、(1) 国民経済における農民の市場支配力を強化することにより、非農業との所得均衡を達成する機会を与えること

- (2) 農業問題解決のための商品別アロ...
 - (3) 友好国に対しては農産物貿易を拡大...
 - (4) 家族農業を振興すること。
 - (5) 困窮者の食糧事情を改善すること。
 - (6) 余剰農産物を減少させること。
- 2、本法の第一編の供給調整および...
- (1) 農業計画の諮問 (第一章)
- 農務長官は農民、農業団体、加工業者、流通関係者などと協議し、助言を与えることにより農業政策の展開を図る。
- (2) 一九六二年小麦プログラム (第二章)
- 小麦の全園作付面積割当の最低限度である五百万エーカーを一〇%削減することを規定している。また、個々の小麦生産者に対しては、前述の緊急飼料穀物法と同じメカニズムにより、従来より高い価格支持を行うと同時に作付面積を削減することを規定している。その具体的方法は、
- (イ) 一九六二年産小麦の支持価格は一九六二年七月のバリエー・ブラ

イブの七五%と九〇%の間で農務長官が決定する。現在のところ農務長官はバリエー・ブライスの約八四%に相当するブッシュ・エル当り二トドルに引き上げる予定の間、なお本年産小麦の支持価格は二トドル七九セントであった。(ウ)右の価格支持は農民が一九六二年小麦プログラムに参加する場合のみ享受することができ、(イ)本プログラムへの参加とは、農民が小麦作付面積を最小限一〇%追加し合計四〇%まで許される)削減し、保全用に転換することを意味する。ただし、削減した面積に油糧作物を作付けることができるが、この場合はつぎの補償金は支払われない。(イ)削減面積に対しては通常生産額の四五%(ただし上記のごとく一〇%以上四〇%まで作付を削減したものに對しては六〇%)の補償金を支払う。(ウ)一五エーカー以下の小規模生産者をも本プログラムの対象とする。(イ)補償は現金または現物(小麦)で支払う。(イ)一トドル小麦は本年早割で大量産であったので例外とする。(イ)補償金の五割を先渡とする。のごとである。

(3) 一九六二年飼料穀物プログラム (第三章)

前述の緊急飼料穀物法は一九六一

年作付の飼料穀物に適用される臨時的法律として成立していたため、一九六二年作付の飼料穀物について再度立法化する必要があった。そこでこの総合的な法律の中に前述した緊急飼料穀物法と同一内容の規定を盛り込んだものである。(ただし、本プログラムの対象品目には醸造用の大麦を除く大麦が追加された)ので具体的内容の説明は省略する。

(4) マーケティング・オーダー (第四章)

本項は一九三七年農産物販売協定法の部分的改正であつて、農務長官が行うマーケティング・オーダーの対象品目に桜桃、りんご、七面鳥などが追加された反面、大豆は削除された。

(5) 羊毛法 (第五章)

一九五四年に制度された羊毛法の有効期限を四カ年延長し一九六六年までとするものである。

3、農産物貿易の拡大 (第二編)

この項は主として余剰農産物処理法(PL四八〇)の有効期限、協定締結限度金額、外国通貨の使用などの各項を改正したものである。

(1) 余剰農産物処理法の第一編「外国通貨による農産物の販売」について、(イ)有効期限を三カ年延長し一九六四年迄とする、(ロ)販売協定を締結でき

る最高限度額を四五億ドル増加する。(一九五四年に余剰農産物処理法が制定された当初の最高限度額は七億ドルであつたが、その後六回にわたり増加され今回の四五億ドルを含めた合計金額では一三七億五千万ドルに達する)ただし、いづれの年においても年間の販売協定締結金額は二五億ドルを上廻ってはならない。(イ)米農産物の市場開拓を推進するため、毎年協定にもとづき農産物を売却した結果、その代償として外国に積立てられる見返りの外国通貨のうち五%を別枠とし、そのうち二%以上は当該協定国以外の国における市場開拓のために使用し得るようコンバリエールにしなければならぬ、(ロ)積立てられた外国通貨を米国人旅行者にドルで販売する権限を与える。

(2) 余剰農産物処理法の第二編「飢饉救済その他の緊急援助」の有効期限を三カ年延長し一九六四年迄とする。また、本編の目的に使用し得る限度金額は毎年三億ドルとする(一九五四年に余剰農産物処理法が制定された当初の限度金額は三億であつたが、今回の追加額を含めた合計では二億三億ドルとなる)等々である。

4、農業金融 (第三編)

この編は小麦プログラムなどと同様

- 今度新たに立法化されたもので政府の貸付、保証制度などを強化することを目的としてつぎの三章より構成されている。それらの要旨は、
- (1) 設備資金 (第一章)
- 貸付期間は四〇カ年で金利は年五分以下で農務長官が定めた事とする。保証貸付の総額の限度は一カ年一五億までとする。また一件当りの貸付ないし保証額の限度は六万ドルまでとする。
- (2) 運転資金 (第二章)
- 貸付期間は七カ年であるが、さらに五カ年延長することができる。金利は年五分以下とし、一件当りの貸付限度額は三五千ドルまでとする。
- (3) 緊急貸付 (第三章)
- 災害を被った地帯の農民に適用されるもので、この貸付を受け得る農民の資格とか貸付期間などについては農務長官が決定する。金利は年三分以下とする。
- 5、一般規定 (第四編)
- 本編には既存の諸計画の延長が謳われている。すなわち、
- (1) 土壤保全計画を一〇カ年延長し、一九七一年二月末までとする。
- (2) 学校給食のミルクプログラムを五カ年延長し、一九六七年六月末までとする。

(3) 軍および在郷軍人の病院に対する乳製品無償供与計画を三カ年延長し、一九六四年二月末までとする。などが規定されている。

大体以上が一九六一年農業法の大要であるが、この法律の議会における審議過程で注目すべき議論が行われたのでその主なものをとりあげて見よう。

この法律を制定するにあたり、政府が最も力を注いだところは前述の第一編「供給調整および価格安定」の第一章であつた。政府原案のこの章は上記三、のケネディ大統領の農業教書の説明(1)にもとづくものであつただけに、政府の立法化に対する努力にはなみなみならぬものがあつた。また政府原案に規定されていた内容は、農務長官が必要と認めるときは各農産物ごとに農業諮問委員会を設置し、政府と同一委員会が協議の上各種の農業プログラムを作成して議会に承認を求め、かつもし議会が六〇日以内に拒否権を発動しない限り実施に移されるというもので、いわば今後の農業政策の運営形式を簡素化し、農務長官が従来以上に広汎な権限をもつことにより、各種のプログラムを弾力的に運用しようとする意図がこめられていた。しかし議員の大多数がこのような運営形式は議会の立法権を侵害する恐れがあると主張してその大部分を削除してしまつた。かくし

て今後の生産統制的な農業政策を政府と農民の相互理解によつて展開してゆこうとした政府の意図は完全に挫折し、結果的には実行力の欠けた第一章より、法案審議中に急遽作成された第二章「一カ年小麦プログラム」第三章「一九六二年飼料穀物プログラム」の方が重要となつたのである。

その第二は、一九三八年農業調整法により小麦の全園作付面積割当の最小限度が五百万エーカーと定められていたのをこの度の審議において遂に一〇%削減した点である。この決定は、今まで長年にわたり議会で削減の議論が繰り返されたにも拘らず実現されなかつたのであるが、現在政府所有の農産物のうち、金額的には小麦が最も大きなウェイトを占めている(総額七二億のうち小麦がその約四五%にあたる三三億ドル)実情により、やつと成功したものと考えられる。

その第三は余剰農産物処理法の第一編および第四編の運用に関する問題である。議会は同法の第一編「外国通貨による農産物の売却」の政府による運用が、ややもすると農産物の輸出促進という同法本来の目的から逸脱して、外交政策的な国際的福祉施策として利用されていくこと、および農産物売却の代償として相手国内に積み立てた外国

通貨の管理やその用途が適切でないこと、ならびに第四編の「長期のドル・クレジットによる販売」が一九五九年立法化されて以来一度も利用されていないことなどを指摘して政府を激しく非難した。その結果、議会は余剰農産物処理法の今後の運用を細かく規制すべく一九六一年農業法で立法措置を講じた。さらに議会は余剰農産物処理法の本来の目的を再確認するとともに、今後の余剰農産物販売(輸出)に対しては、

(1) ドル現金による販売(通常の輸出)

(2) 短期のドル・クレジットによる販売

(3) 戦略物資等とのパッケージ(PL四八〇の第三編)

(4) 長期のドル・クレジットによる販売(PL四八〇の第四編)

(5) 外国通貨による販売(PL四八〇の第一編)

(6) 贈与(PL四八〇の第二編)

のとおり優先順位に従つて処理すべきである旨を確認した。

以上がニュー・フロンティアの農業政策として具体化されたところである。

四、むすび

今や米国の農業政策は、一方において農業所得水準を向上せしめ、他産業との所得均衡を図るため、農産物支持

価格を引き上げたり、作付け換補償金を支払うこととした反面、他方において余剰農産物のより以上の累積を防止し、財政負担の軽減を図るため、農業生産を抑制する必要に迫られ、直接的ないは間接的な生産統制を従来以上に強化しつつある。これらの対策は過去八年間ベンソン農政が採用してきた一連の対策と全く対立する（双方の諸対策の最終目的はいずれも同じでありながら）ものであつて、今日の米國農業政策の姿貌においてまづ第一に指摘されるべき問題である。

また現在の甚大な余剰農産物を処理する対策として、ケネディ大統領は就任以来前アイゼンハワー大統領にもまして外交的國際的福祉關係の用途に余剰農産物をより多く充當するよう強調してきたが、米國議會は必ずしもこれら要請を全面的に容認する態勢にはないように見られる。そして、これら余剰農産物処理対策については先に説明したとおり、アイゼンハワー政権時代のそれと比べて根本的な変化は見当らず、いづれの対策も多少手を加えた程度と見做れる。しかし過剰在庫は、今や米國の農業という一産業の問題にとどまらず、全国的な大問題となりつつあるため、当局者は現行対策の枠の中においても今後は積極果敢に活動するようになるものと予見

される。（なお昨年までの米國の主要な農業政策の詳細については本紙の昨年二月下旬号に「米國の農業政策」と題して掲載したので御参照ありたい。）

アジア局長
ト部参事官
総務参事官
北東アジア課長

総理府特別地域連絡局
38.1.7
第 2 号

那第1340号
昭和37年12月27日

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所



米国民政府発表の余剰農産物売上げ資金長期借款
供与計画について

標記の件に関し、高等弁務官府は去る22日別紙のとおり米国公
法第480号による2,000万ドルの長期借款供与計画を発表した。
本件は先般米農務省外国農務局のシヤック氏他1名が来島し、関係
当局と話し合いのうえ具体化され、近く最終的取り決めの運びと
なつたものであり、対沖縄新政策中の「借款供与による経済開発」
に基づくものかとも思われるが、その詳細な計画内容等について、
農務省係官との協議に参画した琉球政府主脳から聴取したところによ
れば、現在までに明らかになつている計画の概要は次のとおりで
あるので、御参考までに報告する。

なお、本計画に関して琉球政府主脳部は、借款そのものについて

は開発資金が極度に不足している折柄だけに問題はないが、受け
入れの条件が下記のとおり所謂ヒモ付借款であつてきびし過ぎる
こと、即ち①現行貿易実績の範囲内での肩代り取引を認めないこ
と ②貿易の伸びが期待されるとしても、米国商品が割高である
こと、等から果してどの程度まで借款が期待できるかは甚だ疑問
である。少なくとも限度額一杯の受け入れは不可能と思われる旨、
内話しているので申し添える。

記

- 1 借款供与の条件
 - (イ) 契約及び資金運用の当事者
米農務省及び開発金融公社
 - (ロ) 金利及び償還義務
向う20年間に亘り年利0.75% 均等年賦償還
 - (ハ) 借款資金融資の対象
農林・水産及び畜産業等の産業開発部門(農林中金を通じ
ての間接融資も含まれる。)
 - (ニ) 借款の限度額
向う3カ年間に亘り2,000万ドル
- 2 余剰物資購入の条件
 - (イ) 購入物資
小麦、米、葉たばこ、大豆、綿等(具体的には決つていない)

米を引込
左下
大
は
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に
送
る

(ロ) 前項の購入物資について、現在の自由諸国及び米国からの民間貿易輸入実績（過去5カ年間位の間の実績が基準となろう。）を上廻る分とし、肩代り貿易は認めない。

NEWS RELEASE
Please Note Date



UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
APO 48, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
TEL: 72153
9941-32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

PRESS RELEASE: #2858
December 22, 1962

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR \$20 MILLION PL 480 LOAN PROGRAM FOR RYUKYUS

Naha, Okinawa, Dec. 22 -- The Office of the High Commissioner announced today that a new United States program under Title IV of Public Law 480 may make additional loan funds available in the Ryukyu Islands during the next three years. These funds may total \$20 million.

Under the proposed program, commercial firms would have an opportunity to import agricultural commodities from the United States over a period of three years. The funds derived from sale of these commodities would become available for long term loans at low interest rates through the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation; with funds being available to farmers, those engaged in livestock, poultry and related industries, as well as other economic development programs.

The Title IV, PL 480 discussions have been conducted with Mr. Francis H. Jack, III, staff assistant, and Mr. Roy L. Neeley, seed technologist, of the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Jack and Mr. Neeley arrived on Okinawa on Dec. 18 from Taipei and departed for the United States yesterday.

(END)

PRESS RELEASE: #2858

December 22, 1962

To Editors: This unofficial Japanese translation of attached press release is provided to assist you.

琉球に対する公法第480号による24万ドルの貸付計画の見直し明かす

邦爾 12月22日 — 高等弁務官府は合衆国公法第480号第4章に基き、米国の新しい計画で琉球は今後3年間、更に多くの貸付資金を利用することが出来ると今日発表した。

この計画を高等弁務官府は発表を行った。資金の総額は24万ドルの見込である。この計画により商社に35年間以内で米国の農産物を輸入する機会を持つことになる。

この農産物の売上げから得る資金は琉球開発金融公社を通じて低利で長期貸付金に利用される。この資金は畜産、養鶏及び関連産業に優先的に使われ、更に他の経済開発計画に貸付けられる。

公法第480号第4章に関する討議は米農務省外国農業局のフランシス・H・ワック＝セ氏(幹部補佐)、ロイ・L・ニリー氏(種子専門家)との話し合いで行われた。

ワック＝セ氏とニリー氏は台北から12月18日沖永良布に東島、米国へ昨日出発した。

(完)

38
1963. 1. 14.

毎日

**余剰農産物売上げ
金で沖繩援助へ**
米、融資協定へ

【那覇十三日路透電】米国の余剰農産物売上げ金のうち、沖繩に充てられる部分の買付け計画が、米日両国政府の間で協定された。この計画は、米国の余剰農産物売上げ金のうち、沖繩に充てられる部分の買付け計画が、米日両国政府の間で協定された。この計画は、米国の余剰農産物売上げ金のうち、沖繩に充てられる部分の買付け計画が、米日両国政府の間で協定された。

1. 14. 沖地 147


**米日余剰農産物買いつけ
開金、近く協定に調印**


三年間に千ドルの買付け方式による米日余剰農産物買いつけ計画が、米日両国政府の間で協定された。この計画は、米国の余剰農産物売上げ金のうち、沖繩に充てられる部分の買付け計画が、米日両国政府の間で協定された。


沖繩証券
電話 666-0150




表として高利の融資、琉球政府に
表として開金協定が調印されること
になる。この融資は、沖繩の経済
工業を含む第二次産業を対策とし、
二年間の融資枠一分の四分
までの低利で三年間を償還する
条件が規定されているが、米海
軍が提供する助成金も加算される
ことになる。

供 覧	文 書 号	第 号	添 付
	受 付	昭和 年 月 日	校 訂
	起 案	昭和 年 月 日	
	決 裁 (供覧)	昭和 年 月 日	送 送
	施 行	昭和 年 月 日	

總理府總務長官 

總理府總務副長官 

總務課長 / 課 付 / 事務官 

特別地域連絡局長  才一課長  事務官 

起 案 係
電話

(件名) 琉球列島米国民政府発表の余利農産物売却資金長期借款供与計画について

標記について、別添のとおり那覇日本領事官連絡事務官から計書概要等について報告越しを以て御覧に供します。

なお、公法才480号「農産物貿易の促進及び援助に関する1954年法」は余利農産物を海に於て売却することを以て、友好国の間の貿易を拡大し、貨の交換

理 府

を容易にし、米國農業の経済的安定、本國の国家的繁栄を促進し、外交政策を推進することを主たる目的とし、併せて売却の対価を貿易拡大、経済発展の助長、戦略資材の購入、集団的力増進等米國の外交政策の推進のために使用することに要因するものあり(才480条)。本件に関する規定は、才4章として1959年9月21日付公法86-341に於て追加されたものである。

即ち、才4章は長期供給契約を以て、友好国の経済発展のため、余利農産物の購買(代金)について長期の借款を認めている。

- 相手方……友好国又はその代表的金融機関
- 農産物供給期間……10年以内
- 支払……ドル貨
- 金利……農務長官の定める
- 償還法……当該暦年の引換終了後最高20年以内の毎年平均額を償還す。但し、最初の償還は最高3年以内を猶予することあり。

よって、余利農産物について同法才106条は、「この法律に於て余利農産物とは所有するが、所有するが、合衆国に於て生産される農産物若しくはその製材又はこれらの等物、種類、世帯、明確に細分して、その輸出は引換の際に国内需要、十分を越え、かつドル貨の輸出に於て必要と認められるもの」と規定して

33.1.7
第 号

那第 1340 号

昭和 37 年 12 月 27 日

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所



米国民政府発表の余剰農産物売上げ資金長期借款
供与計画について

標記の件に関し、高等弁務官府は去る 22 日別紙のとおり米国公
法第 480 号による 2,000 万ドルの長期借款供与計画を発表した。
本件は先般米農務省外国農務局のジャック氏他 1 名が来島し、関係
当局と話し合いのうえ具体化され、近く最終的取り決めの運びと
なつたものであり、沖縄新政策中の「借款供与による経済開発」
に基づくものかとも思われるが、その詳細な計画内容等について、
農務省係官との協議に参画した琉球政府主脳から聴取したところ
によれば、現在までに明らかになつてゐる計画の概要は次のとおり
であるので、御参考までに報告する。

なお、本計画に関して琉球政府主脳部は、借款そのものについて

は開発資金が極度に不足している折柄だけに問題はないが、受け
入れの条件が下記のとおり所謂ヒモ付借款であつてきびし過ぎる
こと、即ち①現行貿易実績の範囲内での肩代り取引を認めないこ
と ②貿易の伸びが期待されるとしても、米凶商品が割高である
こと、等から果してどの程度まで借款が期待できるかは甚だ疑問
である。少なくとも限度額一杯の受け入れは不可能と思われる旨、
内話してゐるので申し添える。

記

1 借款供与の条件

(イ) 契約及び資金運用の当事者

米農務省及び開発金融公社

(ロ) 金利及び償還義務

向う 20 年間に亘り年利 0.75% 均等年賦償還

(ハ) 借款資金融資の対象

農林・水産及び畜産業等の産業開発部門（農林中金を通じ
ての間接融資も含まれる。）

(ニ) 借款の限度額

向う 3 カ年間に亘り 2,000 万ドル

2 余剰物資購入の条件

(イ) 購入物資

小麦、米、葉たばこ、大豆、綿等（具体的には決つていない）

(ロ) 前項の購入物資について、現在の自由諸国及び米国からの民間貿易輸入実績（過去5年間位の間の実績が基準となる。）を上廻る分とし、肩代り貿易は認めない。

NEWS RELEASE

Please Note Date



UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
APO 48, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
TEL: 72153
9941-32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

PRESS RELEASE: #2858
December 22, 1962

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR \$20 MILLION PL 480 LOAN PROGRAM FOR RYUKYUS

Naha, Okinawa, Dec. 22 -- The Office of the High Commissioner announced today that a new United States program under Title IV of Public Law 480 may make additional loan funds available in the Ryukyu Islands during the next three years. These funds may total \$20 million.

Under the proposed program, commercial firms would have an opportunity to import agricultural commodities from the United States over a period of three years. The funds derived from sale of these commodities would become available for long term loans at low interest rates through the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation; with funds being available to farmers, those engaged in livestock, poultry and related industries, as well as other economic development programs.

The Title IV, PL 480 discussions have been conducted with Mr. Francis H. Jack, III, staff assistant, and Mr. Roy L. Neeley, seed technologist, of the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Jack and Mr. Neeley arrived on Okinawa on Dec. 18 from Taipei and departed for the United States yesterday.

(END)

PRESS RELEASE: #2858

December 22, 1962

Notes: This unofficial Japanese translation of attached press release is provided to assist you.

琉球に対する公法第480号による24万ドルの貸付計画の見通し(明3日)

那覇12月22日 — 高等弁務官府は合衆国公法第480号第4章に基き、米国の新しい計画で琉球は今後3年間、更に多くの貸付資金を利用することが出来ると今日発表した。

この計画を高等弁務官府は発表を行った。

資金の総額は24万ドルの見込である。この計画により商社が35年間にわたり米国から農産物を輸入する機会を持つ事になる。

この農産物の売上げから得る資金は琉球開発金融公社を通じて低利で長期貸付金に利用される。この資金は畜産、養鶏及び関連産業に従事する農民に他の経済開発計画に貸付けられる。

公法第480号第4章に関する討議は米農務省外国農業局のフランシス・M・ワック＝セ氏(幹部補佐)、コイル＝リー氏(種子専門家)との話し合いで行われた。

ワック＝セ氏とリー氏は台北から12月18日沖縄に東島、米国へ昨日出発した。

(完)

アメリカ局長 <i>カ</i>	アジア局長 <i>カ</i>
参事官 <i>カ</i>	ト部参事官 <i>カ</i>
	総務参事官 <i>カ</i>
北米課長 <i>カ</i>	北東アジア課長 <i>カ</i>
米国の沖縄に対する余剰農産物売却 および借款供与に関する協定の件	
28. 1. 23	
亜 北	
1月23日在京米大使館サタリ書記官は、 ^{別添1} 別添1のとおり、本件協定に関する米農務省 発表文(案)を ^{送付} 手交した。	
本協定に関しは、既に昨年12月22日、 別添2付属のとおり、琉球米民政府から発表 されたところであるが、同書記官によれば、本 協定は、いまだ署名されていない趣である。	
同発表文の要旨はつぎのとおりである。	
1. 協定署名者 単にフリーマン米農務長官が署名する 旨が述べられている。	
2. 本計画の沖縄側責任者 琉球開発金融公社	
3. 売却余剰農産物および運送費の細目	

小麦 (約44万ブッシェル)	83.8 (万ドル)	(合計 は別添2)
コムギシ又はコムギ		
(約140万ブッシェル)	187.7	
大豆 (約1億14万ポンド)	486.0	
綿花 (約1万バール)	135.0	
葉煙草 (約330万ポンド)	231.5	
非食用獣脂 (約290万ポンド)	21.2	
海上運賃 (推計)	225.5	
計	1,369.7	
なお、昨年の米民政府発表は、本計画の金額は 24万ドルになっていた。		
4. 余剰農産物の売却期間		
1965年6月30日に終了3年間		
5. 借款の対象		
(1) 個人農家 (沖縄農業の多角化および家畜、家畜 産業拡大目的のために使用する。)		
(2) 港湾における穀物の貯蔵およびばら荷荷揚 施設に対する融資 (これにより、輸入穀物の 原価を引下げ、かつ、米国产農産物の競争力 を増進させる。)		
6. 借款条件		
毎割 0.75パーセント、20年間償還 外務省		

(Draft)

"United States Department of Agriculture announces Food for Peace Dollar Credit Agreement with the Ryukyu Islands.

"The Secretary of Agriculture, (Arville L. Freeman, signed today a Title IV, PL 480 long-term dollar credit sales agreement with the Ryukyu Islands. Commodities and credit provided under this multi-year supply program will assist in the diversification of Ryukyuan agriculture and facilitate the expansion of the poultry and livestock industries.

"The proceeds from the sale of commodities supplied under the agreement will provide funds for loans to individual farmers and to finance grain storage and bulk discharge facilities at port which will reduce the cost of imported grain. The provision of such facilities will not only lower cost of imported grains but will make U.S. grains competitive with grains produced in other areas. The program will be coordinated by the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation, acting on behalf of the Ryukyu Islands. This credit arrangement will also make it possible for the Ryukyus to import pure bred breeding stock from the United States.

"The agreement provides for the sale of \$13,697,000 worth of United States surplus agricultural commodities during the period ending June 30, 1965. These commodities will be paid for in dollars over a period of twenty years. The interest rate is $3/4$ of 1 percent per annum.

"The commodities included in the agreement are:

Commodity	Thousands of Dollars
Wheat (about 441,000 bushels)	838
Corn or Grain Sorghums (about 1.4 million bushels)	1,877
Soy Beans (about 110 million pounds)	4,860.50
Cotton (about 10 thousand bales)	1,350
Tobacco Leaf (about 3.3 million pounds)	2,350.75
Inedible Tallow (about 2.9 million pounds)	212
Ocean transportation (estimated)	2,255
TOTAL	13,697

"The agreement provides for including quantities of feed grain, soy beans and tallow in line with the expansion of livestock production. Projection of commodities will be over a three year period ending in 1965, except cotton which will be supplied in 1964 and 1965 only.

"Sales will be by U. S. private traders. Purchase authorization will be announced later."

秋

要字 / 部

発電係 古場 総第 02555 号
昭和 38 年 1 月 29 日 16 時 00 分 発

(分類)

第 145 号		
大 局 政務次官 事務次官 大 使 官 房 長 (協議)	主管 アジア局長 アト ト部参事官 ト 総務参事官 ト 主任 北東アジア課長 ト	起案 昭和 38 年 1 月 29 日 起案者 ト 電話番号 ト
(回覧)		
在 在米 朝 海	大 公 使 宛	大 臣 宛
電 報	在	大 公 使 宛 総 領 事
件 名	米国の沖縄援助に因る件	
国会答弁上必要 ト 下記 ト 点に ト 関す		

29 20



電信案(甲)

外務省

回覧番号
38.1.29

316

要旨は電報により委細は公信により、それぞれ報告ありたい。

1. 1964年度支出法案に計上されている沖縄援助額
2. ~~日下計画中で伝えている~~ 沖縄に対する ^{PL 480} 余料農産物 ~~運送~~ による借款供与

電信案(乙)

外務省

秘

主管課長へ

本電主管、配付先等に関し御意見あれば直ちに電信課検閲班に連絡ごう

電信写

38 3382 略 電北
ワシントン 2月6日 20:40
本省 7日 13:53
大平大臣 朝海大使

米国の神視援助に関する件

才 293号

往電才ノ87号に關し

6日付 AP電はフリーマン農務長官ハ PL 480に基づき沖繩に対し、1965年半ば迄の間に13,697,000 ドルの借款を与える契約に署名したと伝えていることに關し、6日國務省との定例会見において先方が語ったところ次の通り。

これは PL 480 タイトル 4 に基づくもので食料農産物をドル払いベースで供与するが返済は19年間に亘るので借款になる

山科 (加七)

外務省

秘

主管課長へ

本電主管、配付先等に関し御意見あれば直ちに電信課検閲班に連絡ごう

電信写

主要目的は二つある。才一は飼料用穀類の供与によつて沖繩の牧畜養鶏産業を振興することであり、才二は現物の売却によつて積み立てられる資金を琉球の開発借款用に使用することである。この種の援助は勿論プライム法に基づき援助の枠外であり、PL 480 全体の枠の中でやるので議会の承認は要しないが、パスマン委員会には当然通報されることとなる。

(3)

配付先

大臣次官、外審、官房長、亜米、在協国、奉、情、省、長、主、務、米、給、在、次、在、協、省、領、口、主、北、米、北、在、給、飼、同、不、在、協、政、在、国、政、情、通、内、外、審、各、系、年、現、

外務省

28. 2. 7

朝日新聞 (夕刊)

**米 沖縄への農産
物売却協定に調印**

ワシントン、二月七日、共同通信社電。米農務長官は六日、沖縄に於て一九五五年から五年有米米の二半の期間に輸送費二百五十万ドルを含む一億三千九百九十九万四千九百九十九ドル相当の米農産物を売却する協定のための協定書に調印した。

調印協定は、米農務長官と沖縄の米農産物売却協定の調印に際して、共同通信社電。米農務長官は六日、沖縄に於て一九五五年から五年有米米の二半の期間に輸送費二百五十万ドルを含む一億三千九百九十九万四千九百九十九ドル相当の米農産物を売却する協定のための協定書に調印した。

協定は、米農務長官と沖縄の米農産物売却協定の調印に際して、共同通信社電。米農務長官は六日、沖縄に於て一九五五年から五年有米米の二半の期間に輸送費二百五十万ドルを含む一億三千九百九十九万四千九百九十九ドル相当の米農産物を売却する協定のための協定書に調印した。

協定は、米農務長官と沖縄の米農産物売却協定の調印に際して、共同通信社電。米農務長官は六日、沖縄に於て一九五五年から五年有米米の二半の期間に輸送費二百五十万ドルを含む一億三千九百九十九万四千九百九十九ドル相当の米農産物を売却する協定のための協定書に調印した。

Feb. 6, 1963

"United States Department of Agriculture announces Food for Peace Dollar Credit Agreement with the Ryukyu Islands:

"The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, signed today a Title IV, PL 480 Long-Term Dollar Credit Sales Agreement with the Ryukyu Islands. The commodities and credit provided under this multi-year supply program will assist in the diversification of Ryukyuan agriculture and facilitate the expansion of the poultry and livestock industries.

"The Ryukyu Islands are basically agricultural. Most of the people before the Second World War were farmers, or dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The basic character of the economy will always be agricultural.

"We therefore welcome this opportunity to assist in the development of a more efficient and productive agriculture and an agriculture diversified to take advantage of new opportunities which changing times have created.

"The proceeds from the sale of commodities supplied under the agreement will provide funds for loans to individual farmers and to finance grain storage and bulk discharge facilities at port which will reduce the cost of imported grains. The provision of such facilities will not only lower costs of the imported grains but will make United States grains competitive with grains produced in other areas. The program will be coordinated by the Ryukyuan Development Loan Corporation, acting on behalf of the Ryukyu Islands. This credit arrangement will also make it possible for the Ryukyus to import pure-bred breeding stock from the United States.

"The agreement provides for the sale of \$13,697,000 worth of United States surplus agricultural commodities during the US fiscal years 1963-1965. Quantities of feed grains and other commodities needed by the Ryukyu Islands for livestock production will be supplied during the period ending June 30, 1965 in relation to the expansion in livestock numbers. For example, in the period ending June 30, 1963, the agreement provides for the supply of 2,000 MT of corn and/or grain sorghums, 11,600 MT of soybeans and 300 MT of tallow.

"The commodities and estimated approximate maximum quantities to be supplied during the two and one-half year period ending June 30, 1965 and estimated market values are:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Thousands of dollars</u>
wheat (about 441,000 bushels)	838
corn or grain sorghums (about 1.4 million bushels)	1,877
soy beans (about 1.8 million bushels)	4,850
cotton (about 10 thousand bales)	1,350
tobacco, leaf (about 3.3 million pounds)	2,315
inedible tallow (about 2.9 million pounds)	212
ocean transportation (estimated)	2,255
total	13,697

The cotton will be supplied only in fiscal years 1964 and 1965.

沖縄に對する米國の食料増産物供与借款協定に關する米農務省発表文
(米國大使館から入手)
昭和三十八年二月九日東京

"These commodities will be paid for in dollars over a period of twenty years.

"Sales will be by U.S. private traders. Purchase authorization will be announced later."

(附錄)

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"United States Department of Agriculture announces Food for Peace Dollar Credit Agreement with the Ryukyu Islands.

"The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, signed today a Title IV, PL 480 long-term dollar credit sales agreement with the Ryukyu Islands. Commodities and credit provided under this multi-year supply program will assist in the diversification of Ryukyuan agriculture and facilitate the expansion of the poultry and livestock industries.

"The proceeds from the sale of commodities supplied under the agreement will provide funds for loans to individual farmers and to finance grain storage and bulk discharge facilities at port which will reduce the cost of imported grain. The provision of such facilities will not only lower cost of imported grains but will make U.S. grains competitive with grains produced in other areas. The program will be coordinated by the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation, acting on behalf of the Ryukyu Islands. This credit arrangement will also make it possible for the Ryukyus to import pure bred breeding stock from the United States.

"The agreement provides for the sale of \$13,697,000 worth of United States surplus agricultural commodities during the period ending June 30, 1965. These commodities will be paid for in dollars over a period of twenty years. The interest rate is 3/4 of 1 percent per annum.

"The commodities included in the agreement are:

Commodity	Thousands of Dollars
Wheat (about 441,000 bushels)	838
Corn or Grain Sorghums (about 1.4 million bushels)	1,877
Soy Beans (about 110 million pounds)	4,860
Cotton (about 10 thousand bales)	1,350
Tobacco Leaf (about 3.3 million pounds)	2,350
Inedible Tallow (about 2.9 million pounds)	212
Ocean transportation (estimated)	2,255
TOTAL	13,697 (942)

"The agreement provides for including quantities of feed grain, soy beans and tallow in line with the expansion of livestock production. Projection of commodities will be over a three year period ending in 1965, except cotton which will be supplied in 1964 and 1965 only.

"Sales will be by U. S. private traders. Purchase authorization will be announced later."

NEWS RELEASE

Please Note Date



UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
APO 48, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TEL: 72153
9941-32

南運米信. 打8号. 2. 2. 75

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

PRESS RELEASE: 63-49
February 7, 1963

NOTE TO EDITORS: The following announcement was issued today in Washington by the United States Department of Agriculture:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES FOOD-FOR-PEACE DOLLAR CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

"The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, signed today a Title IV, PL 480 long-term dollar credit sales agreement with the Ryukyu Islands. The commodities and credit provided under this multi-year supply program will assist in the diversification of Ryukyuan agriculture and facilitate the expansion of the poultry and livestock industries.

"The Ryukyu Islands are basically agricultural. Most of the people before the Second World War were farmers, or dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

"We therefore welcome this opportunity to assist in the development of a more efficient and productive agriculture and an agriculture diversified to take advantage of new opportunities which changing times have created.

"The proceeds from the sale of commodities supplied under the agreement will provide funds for loans to individual farmers and to finance grain storage and bulk discharge facilities at port which will reduce the cost of imported grains. The provision of such facilities will not only lower costs of the imported grains but will make U.S. grains competitive with grains produced in other areas. The program will be coordinated with the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation, acting on behalf of the Ryukyu Islands. This credit arrangement will also make it possible for the Ryukyu Islands to import pure-bred breeding stock from the U.S.

"The agreement provides for the sale of \$13,697,000 worth of U.S. agricultural commodities during the U.S. Fiscal Years 1963-1965. Quantities of feed grains and other commodities needed by the Ryukyu Islands for livestock

(Over)

production will be supplied during the period ending June 30, 1965 in relation to the expansion in livestock numbers. For example, in the period ending June 30, 1963, the agreement provides for the supply of 7,000 MT of corn and/or grain sorghums, 11,600 MT of soybeans and 300 MT of inedible tallow.

"The commodities and estimated approximate maximum quantities to be supplied during the 2½-year period ending June 30, 1965 and estimated market values are:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Thousands of Dollars</u>
Wheat (about 441,000 bushels) (12,000 MT)	838
Corn or grain sorghums (about 1.4 million bushels) (35,000 MT)	1,877
Soybeans (about 1.8 million bushels) (50,000 MT)	4,850
Cotton (about 10 thousand bales)	1,350
Tobacco leaf (about 3.3 million pounds) (1,500 MT)	2,315
Inedible tallow (about 2.9 million pounds) (1,300 MT)	212
Ocean transportation (estimated)	<u>2,255</u>
Total	13,697

The cotton will be supplied only in fiscal years 1964 and 1965.

"These commodities will be paid for in dollars over a period of twenty years.

"Sales will be by U.S. private traders. Purchase authorization will be announced later."

(END)

NEWS RELEASE

Please Note Date



UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
APO 48, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TEL: 72153
9941-32

PRESS RELEASE: 63-49

February 7, 1963

To Editors: This unofficial Japanese translation of attached
press release is provided to assist you.

編集者へ: 次は今日、ワシントンにおいて米国農務省
に依り発表されたものである。

米国農務省、琉球への平和食糧トルイ借款協定を発表

米国農務省長官、オーボール・L・フリーマン氏は、
琉球への長期トルイ貸付^{販売}協定を規定した米国公法
第四章に今日署名した。

この長期供給計画に基づいて提供される
農産物と貸付けは琉球の農業の多角化、養鶏及
び畜産業を促進し、且つ、その拡張に役立つであろう。
琉球は基本的には農業経済である。

第二次大戦以前は殆んどどの住民は農民であつ
たか、或いは殆んどどの住民かその生計も農業に依
存していた。それで彼等は、効果的にして生産的を
農業及び時勢の進展に伴って生み出された新しい
多角化農業の発展に寄与することを喜ぶものである。

この協定に基づいて供給される生産物の
販売から得られる利益は農民に融資され、且つ、
輸入穀物の価格を下げる大量処理施設と穀物倉
庫を港湾に建設資金として融資されることになっている。

このような施設を設けることに依り輸入
穀物の価格を下げるだけでなく、米國産の穀物
と他國で生産された穀物と競争されるものである。

(1)

63-49(P-2)

この計画は琉球の代理行為者としての琉球
開発金融公社と協力して行われる。

この貸付計画は又琉球が米国から純血種
の繁殖用家畜を輸入する上にも役立っており。

この協定は米国の1963~1965会計年度中に、
13,697,000トンの余剰農産物を売り渡す事を規
定している。琉球列島に於ける家畜生産に必要
な飼料穀物及び他の商品の量は家畜数量の増
大に関連して、1965年6月30日の会計年度末までの
間に供給されるだろう。例えば1963年6月30日の会
計年度末の間に同協定は(精選された)7,000メ
ートルトンのトウモロコシ又は製粉モロコシ類 11,600
メートルトンの大豆及び300メートルトンの獣脂の供給を
規定してある。1965年6月30日に終る会計年度
間に供給される生産物と見積り最大数量及び
その見積り市場価格は次の通りである。

生産物	千ドル単位
小麦(約44,000ブッシェル)(12,000メートルトン)	838
トウモロコシ又は製粉モロコシ類(約14百万ブッシェル)(35,000メートルトン)	1,877
大豆(約1.8百万ブッシェル)(50,000メートルトン)	4,850
綿(約1万バーベル)	1,350
煙草葉(約33百万ポンド)(1,500メートルトン)	2,315

(2)

63-49(P-3)

食用に適しない獣脂(約2,9百万ポンド)(1,300メートルトン)

212

運賃(見積り額)

2,255

総額

13,697

綿は1964及び1965会計年度のみ供給されるだ
ろう。この等の商品に対する代金は20年間の間に
ドルでかつ支払われるだろう。販売は米国の民間商
社にまつて行われるだろう。購入許可は後日発表される
事になっている。

(完)

NEWS RELEASE

Please Note Date



UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
APO 48, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TEL: 72153
9941-32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

NEWS RELEASE: 63-50
February 7, 1963

ARMY UNDER SECRETARY STEPHEN AILES TO VISIT RYUKYUS

Naha, Okinawa, Feb. 7 -- Under Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes is scheduled to arrive on Okinawa on Monday, Feb. 11, for a one-week visit.

The Under Secretary will be accompanied by Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs Howard E. Haugerud and a party of Army personnel. The group departed Washington, D. C. today.

Mr. Ailes and Mr. Haugerud will make a periodic visit to the Far East, plus visits to the Aleutians, Alaska and Canada.

Members of the party include Mrs. (Helen W.) Ailes; Colonel Richard F. Kent, executive officer to the Under Secretary of the Army; Colonel John Sitterson, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International affairs; and Lieutenant Colonel Frank R. Pagnotta, aide-de-camp to the Under Secretary of the Army.

Mr. Ailes' aircraft is scheduled to arrive at Kadena Air Base.

(END)

To Editors: This unofficial Japanese translation of attached press release is provided to assist you.

エイルス陸軍次官一行、11日に来島

那覇 2月7日 — ステファン・エイルス陸軍次官は一週間の滞在日程で2月11日、月曜日 来島することになっている。

エイルス陸軍次官の来島には ハワード・E ホグウッド陸軍次官、その他 陸軍省の随員団が同行することになっている。

エイルス陸軍次官一行は今日ワシントン D.C を出発した。エイルス陸軍次官の来島はホグウッド次官補の来島^{は秘書}と共に アリエソン列島、アラスカ、カナダへの定期の訪問の一環である。随行員には (ヘレ・W) エイルス夫人、米陸軍次官渉外官、リチャード・F ケン大佐、陸軍次官補室(国際担当)のジョン・スターソン大佐、陸軍次官副官 フランク R. バグノック中佐等が加わっている。

エイルス陸軍次官の専用機は嘉手納飛行場に到着することになっている。

(完)

Personnel Summary - Continued

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
ALLOCATION TO DEFENSE CIVIL ARMY			
Total number of permanent positions	6	6	6
Average number of all employees	6	6	6
Number of employees at end of year	5	5	5
Average GS grade	8.5	8.5	8.5
Average GS salary	\$7,075	\$7,660	

Proposed for separate transmittal.

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

Under existing legislation, 1963. An increase in limitation of \$88,000 is anticipated to cover the cost of wage board increases which were approved subsequent to submission of the 1963 budget.

RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY

General and special funds:

ADMINISTRATION

For expenses not otherwise provided for necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands as authorized by the Act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 361) as amended (76 Stat. 772) services as authorized by sections 15 of the Act of August 22, 1950 (54 U.S.C. 559) and individuals not to exceed when the number does not exceed \$50,000 for contingencies for the High Commissioner to Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of providing for the purchase and maintenance of motor vehicles, motor vehicles, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, furniture, and furnishings and maintenance of buildings, utilities, furniture, and furnishings. \$1,950,000 shall be available for administrative and information purposes. \$2,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation for the purpose of providing for the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation. \$1,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the United States Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands, general fund for disaster relief and rehabilitation. \$1,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the United States Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands, general fund for disaster relief and rehabilitation. That the expenditure from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States when necessary to carry out its purposes without regard to sections 365 and 3649, Revised Statutes, amended section 4774(d) of title 10, United States Code, civil service classification laws or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States. That funds appropriated hereunder may be used insofar as practicable and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports (including territorial ports) to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas. *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation and the same shall be transferred without regard to the appropriation from which proceeds therefrom shall revert to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred. *Foreign Aid and Related Agency Appropriation Act, 1963.*

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Administration	1,717	2,007	2,366
2. Aid to Ryukyuan economy	5,265	6,920	12,000
Total obligations	7,082	8,927	14,366

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) - Continued

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Financing:			
Reimbursements from non-Federal sources			
Unobligated balance lapsing			
New obligational authority	7,082	8,927	14,366
New obligational authority - Appropriation	7,082	8,927	14,366
Proposed supplemental due to pay increases			

Reimbursements from non-Federal sources reflect services of a World Health Organization consultant (10 Stat. 2205).

This appropriation supports the objective of the act of July 12, 1960, as amended, to provide for the promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands, and finances the administration of these islands by the United States, which exercises jurisdiction pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan. Executive Order 10713 of June 5, 1957, as amended, establishes under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense a civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands to execute the administrative, legislative, and jurisdictional powers vested in the United States. To protect the security of the United States and of the free world, the United States will continue responsibility for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands as long as conditions of threat and tension in the Far East require the maintenance of military bases in these islands.

2. Aid to Ryukyuan economy. Provision is made for observation and study of democratic procedures by Ryukyuan leaders through visits to the United States; advanced study by Ryukyuan students in the United States; vocational and technical training of Ryukyuan in other Far East areas; technical assistance and education; and industrial development programs within the Ryukyu Islands; and transportation of donated welfare goods.

Grants are made to supplement revenues of the local government in meeting costs of extraordinary public safety and public health services for the benefit of U.S. forces and its contributions toward the costs of government projects. Grants were \$5 million in 1962; \$6.6 million in 1963, and \$8.4 million is proposed in 1964. In 1964, provision is also made for the transfer of \$2 million to the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation for expansion and development of the integrated water system and for the transfer of \$1 million to the general fund for disaster relief and rehabilitation.

Additional economic aid is furnished by the United States through other programs. In 1962 these programs included approximately 34,200,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs furnished through voluntary relief organizations; \$13 thousand from the military construction appropriation for resettlement of persons displaced from land taken for military purposes; \$108 thousand for typhoon reconstruction derived from prior year allocations of foreign currency and surplus grains by the International Cooperation Administration; and \$14 million loaned by the Secretary of the Army to the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation for construction of an 80,000-kilowatt power plant. In 1963, 33,300,000 pounds of relief foodstuffs are expected to be furnished; an additional \$25 thousand of resettlement funds is expected to be obligated; and \$800 thousand may be made available from the Agency for International Development to assist a program of Ryukyuan emigration to South America.

RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY - Continued

General and special funds - Continued

ADMINISTRATION - Continued

Beginning in 1963, the United States (Department of Agriculture) is entering into a sales contract agreement with the Ryukyuan Government through the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation on behalf of the High Commissioner for a 3-year program involving surplus commodities under the authority of title IV, Public Law 480. The value of commodities concerned may reach \$2 million in 1963 and \$6 million in each of the following years. The purpose of the sales agreement is to provide working capital to develop and expand the livestock and poultry production, processing and distribution industry, and such other development programs as may be mutually agreed upon. The agreement is expected to provide that repayment for commodities furnished would be made over a 19-year period with interest at three-fourths of 1% per annum. In 1964, surplus commodity aid for relief purposes is expected to be continued; another increment of 1 thousand of resettlement funds is expected to be obligated; and an additional \$4 million of the total \$18 million authorized will be available for loan to the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, if required, for completion of the Kin powerplant.

In addition to this appropriation and other United States aid programs, the General Fund of the Civil Administration is available for economic aid and social development in the Ryukyus. It receives income from business-type instrumentalities and from investments in financial and public utility organizations. A statement of financial condition and a statement of cash receipts and expenditures of the general fund follow (in thousands of dollars).

FINANCIAL CONDITION

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash	2,592	938	3,623
Accrued interest receivable	17	17	17
Investments:			
Wholly-owned corporations:			
Ryukyu Development Loan Corp.	32,234	33,246	37,827
Ryukyu Electric Power Corp.	12,914	14,022	15,268
Ryukyu Domestic Water Corp.	3,127	4,435	6,726
Okinawa Housing Corp.	1,095	1,009	792
Partially-owned corporation: Bank of the Ryukyus	122	281	281
Working capital: Petroleum distribution fund	190	91	66
Fixed assets: Petroleum facilities (at cost)	1,649	1,627	1,912
Total assets	51,972	58,566	66,542
Liabilities:			
Net worth U.S. Civil Administration	51,972	58,566	66,542

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Receipts:			
Income from operations	8,518	8,465	8,839
Liquidation of investments	627	200	49
Other	27	20	20
Contribution from appropriation			3,000
Total receipts	9,172	8,685	11,908

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - Continued

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Expenditures:			
Investments:			
Fixed assets: Petroleum facilities	6	1,231	120
Capital: Ryukyu Development Loan Corp.	3,042	3,712	1,881
Capital: Ryukyu Electric Power Corp.	1,224	1,338	1,245
Capital: Ryukyu Domestic Water Corp.	228	1,251	2,221
Bank of Ryukyus		153	
Total investments	4,502	6,685	5,538
Distribution of petroleum revenue to Government Ryukyu Islands	2,400	2,600	2,700
Economic aid programs:			
Grants to Government Ryukyu Islands	1,100	1,464	785
Grants to municipalities	200	200	200
Disaster relief	190	200	
Ramp, Naha Air Terminal		190	
Polio immunization project	52		
Total aid programs	1,542	1,054	985
Total expenditures	8,444	10,339	9,223
Net increase or decrease (-) in cash balance	718	-1,654	2,685

Includes 1962 carryover obligations as follows: Investment in petroleum facilities, \$95; grants to GRI, \$244; Naha Air Terminal Ramp, \$190. * Reflects no expenditure for disaster relief in 1964.

Income from operations is derived primarily from the net earnings of the development loan, electric power and water corporations, from the purchase and resale of petroleum products, and from interest, rent and dividend receipts. Starting in 1962, that portion of the markup on petroleum sales, distributed to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is included in the General Fund program both as a receipt and expenditure. This portion was previously covered directly into the GRI Treasury. Receipts from liquidation of investments include the transfer of cash which is surplus to the working capital requirements of the Petroleum distribution fund and the Okinawa Housing Corporation, the sale of the refrigeration plant in 1962 and the disposal of equipment used in the petroleum business. Other receipts include primarily the proceeds of fine and forfeitures levied by the civil administration court (74 Stat. 461).

The earnings of the development loan, electric power and water corporations are reinvested within the respective corporations each year. The investment in the water corporation will be increased in 1964 by \$2 million transferred from appropriated funds. To advance the development on Okinawa of water sources and supply, a series of improvements and construction projects and an evaluation of stream characteristics are planned to be undertaken by the water corporation beginning in 1963 and extending through 1968. The source of financing some of these projects will be the general fund. An additional investment in capital expansion of the Bank of the Ryukyus is planned in 1963 from the general funds to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to maintain its 51% interest in the Bank of the Ryukyus. Funds will also be invested in facilities of the petroleum operations. For 1963, grants to the local central government are programed for development of a medical insurance program, construction of a fourth floor to the GRI economics building, and in 1964 grants are programed for the initiation of a

General financial system. In each year funds are also provided to municipalities. A cash balance will be retained in the fund to meet emergency requirements. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands was created by the United States civil administration on April 1, 1952. In addition to local revenue derived primarily from income and excise taxes, this Government receives grants to cover expenses related to requirements of the U.S. forces and for assistance in development of public facilities and services. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands has not been authorized by the United States to incur deficits in its governmental fiscal operations or to borrow for any purpose and it must therefore maintain a minimum working balance in its treasury. A statement of its accounts follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES AVAILABLE GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Unexpended cash balance brought forward	1,926	3,780	4,299
Receipts:			
Income taxes	10,412	12,314	14,027
Excise taxes	14,425	15,418	17,554
Other local receipts	1,249	1,474	1,527
Postsum revenues distributed by the United States	2,400	2,600	2,700
U.S. assistance:			
Grants from appropriations	4,340	5,966	8,182
Other U.S. funds		466	785
Government of Japan assistance	55	1,400	2,699
Total receipts	32,892	39,738	47,447
Total receipts and balances	34,818	43,518	51,745
Expenditures:			
Education	11,263	13,626	14,815
Public health and welfare	4,476	5,233	7,137
Public safety	2,250	2,579	3,071
Public works and services	2,357	4,166	5,378
Economic development	4,199	6,099	8,317
Other Government departments	5,682	7,816	11,204
Total expenditures	31,027	39,219	49,922
Balance carried forward:			
Obligated	7,016	9,659	12,415
(Unobligated) (-)	(3,236)	(5,390)	(10,592)
Total cash balance carried forward	3,780	4,269	1,823

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
ADMINISTRATION			
11 Personnel compensation:			
Permanent positions	1,432	1,451	1,752
Positions other than permanent	22	10	10
Other personnel compensation	10	6	17
Total personnel compensation	1,464	1,517	1,779
12 Personal benefits of persons:			
Travel and transportation of persons	142	124	87
Travel allowances	39	33	73
Rent, communication, and utilities	27	21	33
Printing and reproduction	15	21	29
Other services	36	35	63
Supplies and materials	28	52	65
Equipment	20	47	38
Land and structures	0	32	33
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,280	6,252	11,250
Total administration	7,022	9,659	14,366

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars) - Continued

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
ALLOCATION TO THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
22 Transportation of things	3		
26 Supplies and materials	4		
31 Equipment	4		
Total United States Information Agency	11		
Total obligations	7,082	9,657	14,366

Personnel Summary

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
ADMINISTRATION			
Total number of permanent positions	418	431	452
Full-time equivalent of other positions	3	1	1
Average number of all employees	408	418	436
Number of employees at end of year	414	426	447
Average GS grade	9.0	9.2	9.3
Average GS salary	\$7,692	\$8,244	\$8,710
Average salary in foreign country, (local rates)	\$917	\$1,088	\$1,309

CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Program by activities:			
Loans to Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation (obligations) (object class 33)	13,985		
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward (-)	-18,006	-4,000	-4,000
Unobligated balance carried forward	4,000	4,000	4,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	21		
New obligational authority			

Loans to Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation—Obligations incurred in 1962 reflect an agreement to loan \$14 million to the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation by the Department of the Army as partial financing of the construction of a power generating plant. Additional loans from the unobligated balance of the appropriation may be required in 1965. The plant will consist of necessary housing for four 20,000-kilowatt generating units and ancillary facilities. The first 2 units are expected to be in operation in 1965, and additional units will follow, as required, to meet the demand load. When all the units are installed and in operation, it may permit the retirement from the integrated power system of certain over-age units presently operating at relatively high cost. The financing of this power plant is being undertaken with \$18 million appropriated to the Army for a loan to the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, and \$47 million from retained earnings of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Program by activities:			
Construction, installation, and equipment of water system (obligations) (object class 33)	107		

RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY - Continued

General and special funds - Continued

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS - Continued

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) - Continued

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward (-)	-230	-123	
Unobligated balance carried forward	123		
Unobligated balance lapsing		123	
New obligational authority			

To provide Naha City with additional source of water, a new raw water pipeline including dam and pumping station has been completed.

THE PANAMA CANAL

General and special funds

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For operating expenses necessary for the Canal Zone Government, including operation of the Postal Service of the Canal Zone, hire of passenger motor vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 13, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), expenses incident to conducting hearings on the technical expenses of special training of employees of the Canal Zone Government as authorized by law (2 C.Z. Code, Sec. 85 as added by 63 Stat. 602; 5 U.S.C. 2301, et seq.), contingencies of the Governor, residence for the Governor, medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their transportation when practicable, remodeling Army buildings in the Canal Zone for temporary use as school classrooms, and payments of not to exceed \$80 million one care for Panama Canal (P.C.Z. Code, Sec. 85 as added by 63 Stat. 602; 5 U.S.C. 2131; Public Works Appropriation Act 1955).

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Operating costs:			
1. Civil functions:			
(a) Customs and immigration	509	563	580
(b) Postal service	1,257	1,464	1,573
(c) Police protection	2,018	2,217	2,364
(d) Fire protection	796	850	915
(e) Judicial system	33	21	24
(f) Education	5,062	5,942	7,546
(g) Public areas and facilities	1,529	1,703	1,849
(h) Library	124	153	184
(i) Internal security	140	146	157
(j) Other civil affairs	122	143	177
2. Health and sanitation:			
(a) Hospital and clinics	7,231	8,027	8,708
(b) Other public health	909	1,201	1,310
3. Canal Zone Government expenses:			
(a) Office of the Governor	32	127	142
(b) Other general government (contingencies)	1,917	2,023	2,217
Total operating costs	21,869	24,215	27,014
Unobligated balance brought forward (-)	-1,117	-1,244	-1,365
Unobligated balance carried forward	104		
Total operating costs, funds	20,856	22,971	25,649

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) - Continued

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Program by activities - Continued			
Change in selected resources	106		16
Total obligations	20,744	23,439	26,465
Financing:			
Unobligated balance lapsing	36		
New obligational authority	20,800	23,439	26,465
New obligational authority			
Appropriation	20,800	22,772	26,465
Proposed supplemental due to pay increases		667	

Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Surplus fund delivered	104	134	154
Accrued annual leave	46	21	103
Total selected resources	150	155	257

This appropriation provides for those functions in the Canal Zone which, in the United States, would be performed by State and local governments and civilian departments of the Federal Government, and for the operation of hospitals and clinics. All operating expenses, including depreciation and other nonfund expense, are recovered and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Such recoveries are derived from revenue from individuals and agencies served and from the Panama Canal Company as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Repayments to Treasury (including depreciation):

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Revenue:			
Hospitals and clinics	3,682	4,034	4,763
Education	2,554	3,122	4,164
Postal service	1,021	1,190	1,265
Fire protection	421	446	479
All others	528	523	530
Total revenues	8,206	9,319	11,201
Net remaining costs reimbursable by Panama Canal Company	13,663	15,408	16,613
Total repayable to Treasury	21,869	24,727	27,814

1. Civil functions—(a) Customs and immigration—This provides for the activities usually incident to such functions (except that no collection of customs duties is involved) and in addition includes special activities relating to transiting vessels and the execution of certain treaty obligations to the Republic of Panama. (b) Postal service—The postal system serves the entire Canal Zone and operates under policies and regulations generally similar to those of the United States Post Office Department, including money order and postal savings services.

FORCLOADED (in thousands)

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Airmail dispatched (pounds)	216	237	253
Airmail received (pounds)	462	475	495
Surface mail dispatched (pounds)	366	385	389
Surface mail received (pounds)	84	85	87

(c) Police protection—This includes the usual police functions of preservation of the peace and enforcement of the law in the Canal Zone (not including military reservations), operation of prisons, and police guards for certain facilities.



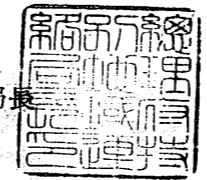
アジア局長
参事官
総務参事官
北東アジア課長

総特第 1787号

昭和38年3月20日

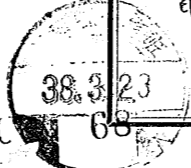
外務省アジア局長 殿

総理府特別地域連絡局長



余剰農産物売上資金借款計画について

標記について、別添のとおり那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所
長から宝村開発公社総裁の談話を報告越しましたので御参考
までにお送りする。



総 理 府

回 覧 番 号
亜 北 946

政 経 情 報
(4013)

28年 3月 6日

金利農産物売上げ資金借款計画について、協定の
の署名者であり、かつ資金の運用管理の責任者と
なる星村用斧公社総裁は、調査員(市村)
の質問に答えて、別紙のとおり答えているの
で、参考のために送付します。

総 理 府

金利農産物売上げ資金借款計画
について → 星村用斧公社総裁談

1. この計画のねらい

アメリカにあり余っている農産物でなく、
今年収穫された小麦、トモロコシ、大豆、
綿花、タバコの葉、樹脂等をアメリカ農務
省の基金で購入し、それを沖縄に入れ、沖
縄の業者が販売し、その売り上げ価格から
原価を用斧公社に納入する。用斧公社は
これを沖縄内における農業、畜産業関係者
に融資し、これを20年間、2年後押いで農
務省に返済する。金利は5厘という低率
である。つまり、沖縄の貿易業者は人の金
で農産物を買入れ、その原価だけ支拂の
わけだから人のふんどしで相撲をとる形
になる。又、その返済した金が沖縄の農
業、畜産業者に貸付けられるので必然的に
沖縄の農業、畜産業が振興するといふ仕
組み。

2. 計画の予想

まず、トモロコシを例にとると、

総 理 府

これはニワトリや豚の飼料になるので、これがうんと入り。しかも安くで入手できると必然的に豚やニワトリの飼育数が増える。これによって、豚やニワトリの肉加工場が出来ると、加工場が出来ると過剰生産の心配(価格ぼろり等)がないのでますます農産物の生産意欲を高めることになる。

だから、豚やニワトリのヒト購入のために資金を貸出し、高倉建築にもかかり加工場や機械購入にも金を貸す。

必然的に大量の荷さばき設備のためにも融資するし、倉庫建造にも融資することになる。

3 計画

これは、1年半前から政府で高野事務長と職員の間で検討されたもので、フリーポルトガル、ベネズエラなどで、これが成功していることから沖縄にもとり入れることになったもの。ねらいは、政府自身で自らの生活向上をからとるための意欲を呼びよせることにあるし、行政事務長が与えられた予算の枠内で民生向上を考えて来

たのに反し、キヤワウェイ高野事務長は、これだけ大枠内にとどまらず、この方法をとり、ところが、行政事務長以上は国民福祉を考えている証拠といえる。

計画は、1965年6月末までに13,677,000ポンドの農産物を沖縄に入れることになっているが、差当り63年6月末までに300万ポンド、残り64年度、65年度でそれぞれ500万ポンドずつの農産物を入れる計画である。

4 この交渉があつてから、国策公社には業者から問合せが殺到しており、今年度分の輸入についてすでに業者を呼びつけ予備会議をしたという。

トーエロコシは飼料関係業者

大豆は味噌、醤油、整理業者と食料会社

タバコは既設の三煙草会社

次の機会では各社がまとまって買付けてこちらでわけるか、何々でやるか、果实的に話し合ひ予定。各業者とも現在アメリカから農産物を買付けているので自信をもってあり、一番早く良質のものをとりして買いつけ

るかが所長課題である。

5. この計画の特徴

これは物の面と金の面にある。

つまり、沖縄の業者は自己資金を使わずに
米国の金で農産物を輸入し、それを売って
金の面、沖縄の長期経済開発に融資さ
れることである。勿論、枠があるからといって
お買いたくなければ買わないでよいわけ
である。

総務参事官
米国カナダ課長 北東アジア課長

経本局長

総務参事官

アシナ

経 第1840号

昭和38年5月20日

外務大臣殿

在 米
面 山 臨時代理大使



米国と琉球間、農産物協定に関する
事件

米国と琉球間、農産物協定に関する
琉球開発金融公社と、農産物協定高
一審御答書未付に還付中

別紙添付

49

在外公館

回 寄 付 号
経 重 124

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE RYUKYU DEVELOPMENT
LOAN CORPORATION REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
UNDER TITLE IV OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE
DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT, AS AMENDED

The Government of the United States of America and the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation representing the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

Recognizing the desirability of expanding trade in agricultural commodities between the United States of America and the Ryukyu Islands in a manner which would utilize surplus agricultural commodities, including the products thereof, produced in the United States of America to assist economic development in the Ryukyu Islands;

Recognizing that such expanded trade should be carried on in a manner which would not displace cash marketings of the United States of America in those commodities or unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries;

Recognizing further that by providing such commodities to the Ryukyu Islands under long-term supply and credit arrangements, the resources and manpower of the Ryukyu Islands can be utilized more effectively for economic development without jeopardizing meanwhile adequate supplies of agricultural commodities for domestic use;

Desiring to set forth the understandings which will govern the sales, as specified below, of commodities to the Ryukyu Islands pursuant to Title IV of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as amended, (hereinafter referred to as the Act);

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I
COMMODITY SALES PROVISIONS

1. Subject to issuance by the Government of the United States of America and acceptance by the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation of credit purchase authorizations and to the availability of commodities under the Act at the time of exportation, the Government of the United States of America undertakes to finance during the period July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1965, or such longer period as may be authorized by the Government of the United States of America, sales for United States dollars, to purchasers authorized by the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation of the following commodities:

- 2 -

Commodity	Three-Year Approximate Maximum Quantity	Three-Year Export Market Value to be Financed (In Thousands of \$)
Wheat	12,000 MT	838
Corn and/or grain sorghums	35,000 MT	1,877
Soybeans	50,000 MT	4,850
Cotton	10,000 Bales	1,350
Tobacco, leaf	1,500 MT	2,315
Inedible tallow	1,300 MT	212
Ocean Transportation (estimated)		2,255
Total		13,697

Commodity	Approximate Maximum Quantities in FY 1963	Export Market Value to be Financed in FY 1963 (In Thousands of \$)
Wheat	4,000 MT	279
Corn and/or grain sorghums	7,000 MT	375
Soybeans	11,600 MT	1,125
Cotton	0	0
Tobacco, leaf	500 MT	772
Inedible tallow	300 MT	49
Ocean Transportation (estimated)		528
Total		3,128

The total amount of financing provided in the credit purchase authorizations shall not exceed the above-specified export market value to be financed, except that additional financing for ocean transportation will be provided if the estimated amount for financing shipments required to be made on United States flag vessels proves to be insufficient. It is understood that the Government of the United States of America will, as price declines or other marketing factors may require, limit the amount of financing provided in the credit purchase authorizations so that the quantities of commodities financed will not substantially exceed the above specified approximate maximum quantities.

2. Credit purchase authorizations will include provisions relating to the sale and delivery of such commodities and other relevant matters.

3. The financing, sale, and delivery of commodities hereunder may be terminated by either party to the Agreement if that party determines that because of changed conditions the continuation of such financing, sale, and delivery is unnecessary or undesirable.

4. With respect to the above commodities the two parties will review annually supply and requirement factors and related matters, including normal patterns for trade with countries friendly to the United States of America, and agree upon any necessary adjustments of the composition and the approximate

Maximum quantities of the commodities specified in paragraph 1 of this article to be supplied and export market value to be financed for any subsequent period.

ARTICLE II
CREDIT PROVISIONS

1. The Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will pay or cause to be paid in United States dollars to the Government of the United States of America for the commodities specified in Article I and related ocean transportation (except excess ocean transportation costs resulting from the requirement that United States flag vessels be used), the amount financed by the Government of the United States.

2. The principal amount due for commodities delivered in each calendar year under this Agreement, including the applicable ocean transportation costs related to such deliveries, shall be paid in 19 approximately equal annual payments, the first of which shall become due two years after the date of last delivery of commodities in such calendar year. Any annual payment may be made prior to the due date thereof.

3. Interest on the unpaid balance of the principal amount due the Government of the United States of America for commodities delivered in each calendar year shall be computed at the rate of $3/4$ of 1% per centum per annum and shall begin on the date of the last delivery of commodities in such calendar year. Interest on the amount due with respect to deliveries in each calendar year which accrues for the semi-annual periods ending respectively 6 months, 12 months and 18 months after the date of the last delivery of commodities in such calendar year shall be paid not later than the ending dates of such respective semi-annual periods. Interest for the 6-month period ending on the first annual principal payment date shall be paid not later than such principal payment date. Thereafter, the interest on the unpaid balance shall be paid annually not later than the date on which annual payment of principal becomes due.

4. All payments shall be made in United States dollars and the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation shall deposit or cause to be deposited such payments in the United States Treasury unless another depository is agreed upon by the two parties.

5. The two parties will each establish appropriate procedures to facilitate the reconciliation of their respective records of the amounts financed with respect to the commodities delivered during each calendar year.

6. For the purpose of determining the date of the last delivery of commodities for each calendar year, delivery shall be deemed to have occurred as of the on-board date shown in the ocean bill of lading which has been signed or initialed on behalf of the carrier.

ARTICLE III
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will take all possible measures to prevent the resale or transshipment outside the Ryukyu Islands or the use

for other than domestic consumption of the agricultural commodities purchased pursuant to this Agreement; to prevent the export of any commodity of either domestic or foreign origin which is the same as or like the commodities purchased pursuant to this Agreement during the period said commodities are being received and utilized (except where such export is specifically approved by the Government of the United States of America); and to ensure that the purchase of commodities pursuant to this Agreement does not result in increased availability of these or like commodities to nations unfriendly to the United States of America.

2. The two parties will take reasonable precautions to assure that sales or purchases of commodities pursuant to this Agreement will not displace cash marketings of the United States of America in these commodities or unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of commercial trade of countries friendly to the United States of America.

3. In carrying out the provisions of this Agreement, the two parties will seek to assure, to the extent practicable, conditions of commerce permitting private traders to function effectively and will use their best endeavors to develop and extend continuous market demand for commodities.

4. The Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will furnish, upon request of the Government of the United States of America, information on the progress of the program, including the arrival and conditions of commodities, imports of commodities which may be required under this Agreement to be purchased from the United States of America or other countries friendly to the United States of America in addition to commodities financed under this Agreement and any exports of the same or like commodities.

ARTICLE IV
CONSULTATION

The two parties will, upon request of either of them, consult regarding any matter relating to the application of this Agreement or to the operation of arrangements entered into pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE V
ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Agreement shall enter into force upon signature

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective representatives, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Naha on the 22nd day of January, 1963, and at Washington on the 6th day of February, 1963.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
RYUKYU ISLANDS:

/s/ Orville L. Freeman
Orville L. Freeman
Secretary
United States Department of Agriculture

/s/ Nobuo Takamura, President
Nobuo Takamura, President
Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation

maximum quantities of the commodities specified in paragraph 1 of this article to be supplied and export market value to be financed for any subsequent period.

ARTICLE II
CREDIT PROVISIONS

1. The Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will pay or cause to be paid in United States dollars to the Government of the United States of America for the commodities specified in Article I and related ocean transportation (except excess ocean transportation costs resulting from the requirement that United States flag vessels be used), the amount financed by the Government of the United States.

2. The principal amount due for commodities delivered in each calendar year under this Agreement, including the applicable ocean transportation costs related to such deliveries, shall be paid in 12 approximately equal annual payments, the first of which shall become due two years after the date of last delivery of commodities in such calendar year. Any annual payment may be made prior to the due date thereof.

3. Interest on the unpaid balance of the principal amount due the Government of the United States of America for commodities delivered in each calendar year shall be computed at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% per centum per annum and shall begin on the date of the last delivery of commodities in such calendar year. Interest on the amount due with respect to deliveries in each calendar year which accrues for the semi-annual periods ending respectively 6 months, 12 months and 18 months after the date of the last delivery of commodities in such calendar year shall be paid not later than the ending dates of such respective semi-annual periods. Interest for the 6-month period ending on the first annual principal payment date shall be paid not later than such principal payment date. Thereafter, the interest on the unpaid balance shall be paid annually not later than the date on which annual payment of principal becomes due.

4. All payments shall be made in United States dollars and the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation shall deposit or cause to be deposited such payments in the United States Treasury unless another depository is agreed upon by the two parties.

5. The two parties will each establish appropriate procedures to facilitate the reconciliation of their respective records of the amounts financed with respect to the commodities delivered during each calendar year.

6. For the purpose of determining the date of the last delivery of commodities for each calendar year, delivery shall be deemed to have occurred as of the on-board date shown in the ocean bill of lading which has been signed or initialed on behalf of the carrier.

ARTICLE III
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will take all possible measures to prevent the resale or transshipment outside the Ryukyu Islands or the use

for other than domestic consumption of the agricultural commodities purchased pursuant to this Agreement; to prevent the export of any commodity of either domestic or foreign origin which is the same as or like the commodities purchased pursuant to this Agreement during the period said commodities are being received and utilized (except where such export is specifically approved by the Government of the United States of America); and to ensure that the purchase of commodities pursuant to this Agreement does not result in increased availability of these or like commodities to nations unfriendly to the United States of America.

2. The two parties will take reasonable precautions to assure that sales or purchases of commodities pursuant to this Agreement will not displace cash marketings of the United States of America in these commodities or unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of commercial trade of countries friendly to the United States of America.

3. In carrying out the provisions of this Agreement, the two parties will seek to assure, to the extent practicable, conditions of commerce permitting private traders to function effectively and will use their best endeavors to develop and extend continuous market demand for commodities.

4. The Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will furnish, upon request of the Government of the United States of America, information on the progress of the program, including the arrival and conditions of commodities, imports of commodities which may be required under this Agreement to be purchased from the United States of America or other countries friendly to the United States of America in addition to commodities financed under this Agreement and any exports of the same or like commodities.

ARTICLE IV
CONSULTATION

The two parties will, upon request of either of them, consult regarding any matter relating to the application of this Agreement or to the operation of arrangements entered into pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE V
ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Agreement shall enter into force upon signature

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective representatives, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Naha on the 22nd day of January, 1963, and at Washington on the 6th day of February, 1963.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

/s/ Orville L. Freeman
Orville L. Freeman
Secretary
United States Department of Agriculture

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
RYUKYU ISLANDS:

/s/ Nobuo Takamura, President
Nobuo Takamura, President
Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation

THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER
RYUKYU ISLANDS

21 January 1963

Dear Mr. Takamura:

Negotiations between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands concerning the execution of an Agricultural Commodities Agreement Under Title IV of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, As Amended, have recently been concluded. An instrument incorporating the agreed terms and conditions has been drafted for signature by the authorized representatives of the respective governments.

It has been determined that the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation will represent an act for the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in the execution of this agreement and in the discharge of its various provisions.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, I hereby appoint, authorize and direct you, in your capacity as President and chief executive officer of the Ryukyu Loan Development Corporation, to execute the said agreement.

Sincerely,

/S/ Paul W. Caraway

PAUL W. CARAWAY
Lieutenant General, United States Army
High Commissioner

Mr. Nobuo Takamura
President
Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation
Naha, Okinawa



アジア局長

参事官

総務参事官

総特第4016号

昭和38年6月7日

外務省アジア局長 殿

総理府特別地域連絡局長



米国余剰農産物の借款について

標記について、別添のとおり那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所
長から報告があつたので御参考までにお送りする。

内容口メモ 若干疑義多し 特送局に照会中



総理府

四第番号
亜総 4016

総南連第 556 号

昭和 38 年 5 月 15 日

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所

米田余剰農産物の借款について

1 標記について、米田政府は 5 月 13 日先に決定をみた 6 品目に米を追加することを決定した。(開発金融公社に対する米農業者よりの連絡による。)

これによると、米は 5 年間で 45,000 トン金額 700 万ドルとなり、先の 1,500 万ドル強とあわせて 2,000 万ドルを越すこととなつた。

2 本年度買付け分として

品名	重量	価額	輸送費
トウモロコシ	6,000 トン	330,000 ドル	125,000 ドル
マヌイ	1,000	45,000	11,000
葉煙草	450	772,000	24,375
米	17,000	2,255,000	290,000

を見込んでおり、既に米田農業者より開金公社に購入許可証が出されている。

3 開発金融公社は、これら農産物の輸入資金を全額、融資期間 1 年以内、金利年 5 分以下で貸付けることとしており、米の購入契約は 5 月 17 日から 6 月 30 日まで、船積は 7 月 30 日までに行なわなければならないとしている。その他の品目については、契約は上記と同様であるが船積期間が 8 月 30 日までとなつている。

4 米の輸入については開金は 5 月 15 日、業界代表をよび、説明会を行ない、輸入希望者に銘柄、数量、価格、決済方式(開金よりの借入れ金の返還期間など)を記載の上、申請するよう呼びかけている。

業界としては、銘柄が *Nate on Better* となつているのと、1 トン当り FOB 155 ドルとなるので品質が現在一般買付で輸入している *Galrose* より落ちるのではないかと見ている。

まだ、加州米を現在 25,000 トン(沖食 10,000 トン、一食 10,000 トン、パンフィック、グレー 5,000 トン)契約して輸入途中であり、現地に現物がなく 7 月 30 日までの船積には無理ではないかとの見方をするものもある。

然しながら、開金の貸付条件が非常に有利なので 2~3 の商社に

において契約を行なうものと見込まれる模様である。

経済局長
次長
総務参事官
アジア課長

アジア局長
参事官



総務参事官室

総特第994号

昭和39年2月8日

お
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⑤

外務省アジア局長 殿

総理府特別地域連絡局長



米国余剰農産物売上げ資金長期借款供与計画の
進捗状況について

標記について、別添のとおり那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長
から報告があつたので御参考までにお送りする。



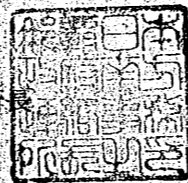
総 理 府
39. 2. 14
局長付
回 覧 番 号
亜 総 103

総南連第214号

昭和39年2月3日

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長



米^(借)国余剰農産物売上げ資金長期貸付計画の
進捗状況について

標記につき米国民政府は1月29日概要下記の通り発表したの
で別添送付する。

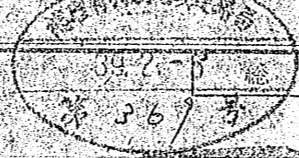
記

1 1月28日米国余剰農産物売上げ資金長期借款貸付計画に基
づき買付けられた米7,200メトリック・トン(\$1,00
6,466.91)が那覇港に到着したが、この契約単価が通
常の商業ベースに比し低いことが特徴である。

なお、残量14,500メトリック・トンは3月および4月に
到着する予定である。

2 1963年12月31日現在、上記の計画によりすでに葉々

バコ、大豆、小麦、とうもろこし、ソーガム合計10,584.414
メトリック・トン(\$960,247.75)が輸入せられてい
るが、1月23日現在その内\$771,045.26が琉球開発
金融公社に回収されている。この資金は、琉球の農工業特に畜産
業の開発に利用されることとなるが、現在では多くの融資申し
込みが同社になされている。



UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
Naha, Okinawa
January 29, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO NEWS MEDIA: 64-11 Office of Public Affairs
Tel: 72153
72941 ext 32

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM RYUKYU DEVELOPMENT LOAN CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON TITLE IV, PL 480 PROGRAM

Title IV, PL 480 Program under U.S. Agricultural Commodities Agreement entered into between the U.S. Government and Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation representing the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is now progressing.

On Jan. 26, 7,200 metric tons (\$1,006,466.91 in Cost and Freight (C&F) value) of U.S. Calrose Rice in bulk arrived Naha by a U.S. flag vessel, "HASTINGS" (Waterman Steamship Corporation). The rice was imported by five local importers, namely Okinawa Food Company, Daiichi Food Company, Ryukyu Food Company, Pacific Grain Company, and Akamaruso Shoji Company.

Initially, the rice was to be imported by only the Okinawa Food Company and Daiichi Food Company last year. In order to extend the benefit of Title IV, PL 480 Program among all importers, however, Okinawa Food Company and Daiichi Food Company voluntarily imported their shares among the other three licensed importers as follows:

Company	Quantity	C&F Value
Okinawa Food Co.	1,268 M/T	\$ 267,484.39
Daiichi Food Co.	1,734	240,956.18
Ryukyu Food Co.	999	143,095.22
Pacific Grain Co.	999	134,847.08
Akamaruso Shoji Co.	1,500	220,084.04
Total	7,200 M/T	\$1,006,466.91

The most remarkable thing is the purchase price. With the utmost effort of parties concerned, the subject rice was purchased through public tender at a lower price, with which the individual importers can never purchase on their commercial basis. The following table shows the price difference between the commercial purchase price and PL 480 price.

Grade	Commercial Purchase	PL 480 Price	Difference
Milled Calrose No. 5	\$137.25 per M/T	\$130.95 per M/T	\$6.30
Milled Calrose No. 2	140.53	136.02	4.51
Brown Calrose No. 4		121.03*	
Brown Calrose No. 2	126.50	122.58	3.92

The remaining 14,800 tons of rice is scheduled to arrive at Naha respectively in March and April this year. The remaining portion was also purchased at a low price. For instance, Brown Calrose No. 4 (8,000 M/T) was purchased at \$118.83 and Milled Calrose No. 5 at \$129.41 per metric ton. Such low prices will enable the reduction of the consumers' price of rice.

Note: * Since Brown Calrose No. 4 has not been imported so far, commercial FOB Price is not available.

So far, the following commodities have been imported already by the respective importers under the Title IV, PL 480 Program as of 31 December 1963, besides this forthcoming rice.

Commodity	Quantity	Amount	Importer
Unmanufactured Tobacco	84,414 M/T	\$ 94,931.47	(Ryukyu Tobacco Co. (Okinawa Tobacco Co. (Oriental Tobacco Co.
Soybeans	4,000 M/T	446,200.00	(Ryukyu Soybean Oil Co. (Okinawa Soybean Oil Co. (Ryukyu Food Co.
Wheat	4,000 M/T	255,138.75	(Okinawa Flour Milling Co.
Corn	2,000 M/T	133,041.70	(Okinawa Flour Milling Co. (Okinawa Feed Co. (Ryukyu Kyodo Feed Co. (Igei Poultry Firm (Kinjo Shoten
Grain-Sorghums	500 M/T	30,935.83	Ryukyu Kyodo Feed Co.
Total	10,584,414 M/T	\$960,247.75	

As of 23 January 1964, \$771,045.26 out of \$960,247.75 have been collected at RDLC. The funds will be utilized to develop the Ryukyuan agriculture and industries, especially the livestock industry. Many loan applications now have been filed at RDLC.

(END)

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(END)

項目(1)

主機 main engine

補機 auxiliary engine

項目(2)

陀螺羅針儀 gyrocompass

音響測深儀 echo sounder

探照燈 searchlight

洋燈 雙眼望遠鏡 binocular

項目(3)

球磨機 ball grinding machine

車旋盤 lathe

。当板 ~~stally~~ rivet holder

編機 knitting machine

項目(4)

齒科診療車 dental clinic car

桌上型牙科機 table-type dental unit

齒科用X線裝置 dental X-ray equipment

治療用器具 instrument and equipment for dental treatment

齒科技工用器械一式 instrument and equipment for dental laboratory technic

項目(5)

海岸護岸 coast (or shore) revetment

施工延長 length of work(s) executed

堤防標高 levee level above the sea

堤防高 height of levee

堤防形式 type of levee

扶壁式 buttress type

重力式 gravity type

耕地護岸 agricultural land revetment

項目(6)

農道 agricultural road

支線用水路 branch irrigation channel

可搬式スプリンクラー portable sprinkler

。石粉舗装 chips paving

項目(7)

灯塔 tower

徑2.5米同円形 cylindrical

避雷線 lightning rod

避雷線溜槽 lightning conductor tank
under ground.

灯ウイ lantern.

○ 無人自家発電装置 no man's independent
* electric power plant.

○ 灯架取付工事費 cost of construction for
making light apparatus

項目 (P)

自動追跡記録方向探知機 DSSA radio direction
finder

自動電圧調整器 automatic voltage
regulator

ソナー浮子自動記録装置 Morse records
recorder.

標準信号発生器 standard signal generator.

ソナー気圧検定装置 pressure calibration
equipment for radio sonde

測図整理図板 blotting board

測日経緯儀 theodolite

観測装置用ドーム shelter for the DSSA
radio direction finder

総 理 府

項目 (10)

群島地籍調査 archipelago cadastral
survey.

四等三角点 fourth order triangular point

項目 (12)

深浅測量 levelling

地形測量 topographical survey

項目 (13)

大型消防車 large-sized fire truck

附層水槽 water tank

可搬動力ポンプ portable fire tank

吐出量 discharge capacity

最大吸上げ高さ maximum suction head

防火水槽 fire water reservoir

総 理 府