

USDA announces F.Y. 1982 county/commodity allocations

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U.S. Department of Agriculture today released its tentative allocations, by country and commodity, under Title I and Title III of the Public Law 480 program for fiscal year 1982.

According to Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture Thomas A. Hammer, \$665.5 million of the planned \$765.5 million in commodity assistance has been tentatively allocated. Hammer said 25

countries presently are scheduled to receive approximately 3.1 million metric tons of food assistance.

The three largest allocations are scheduled for Egypt, \$275 million; Bangladesh, \$50.5 million; and Pakistan, \$50 million.

Hammer said the \$100 million not yet allocated has been set aside as a reserve to furnish commodities for any countries that

may be added to the list in order to meet emergency situations and to provide additional assistance to countries already identified.

He said the initial allocations were designed to meet the requirement of Section 111 of the P.L. 480 Act, which directs that not less than 75 percent of food aid commodities be allocated to friendly countries that meet the International Development Association poverty criterion. The announced countries in this category are those with an annual per capita gross national product of \$730 or less.

Hammer said approximately 15 percent of the value of the Title I allocation identified today was expected to be used to finance Title III Food for Development programs.

He said the tentative allocations announced today are based on the P.L. 480 revised budget amendment submitted to Congress Sept. 30 by President Reagan.

Hammer also said the program takes into account variations in commodity and budget availabilities in the United States and participating countries; changing economic and foreign policy situations, including human rights assessments; potential for market development; fluctuations in commodity prices; availability of handling, storage, and distribution facilities; and possible disincentive to local production

and other factors.

Since situations may develop which could cause a change in country and commodity allocations during the fiscal year, the initial allocations represent neither final U.S. commitments nor agreements with participating

governments. Hammer said each program will be reviewed prior to final negotiations with the recipient country.

A list of wheat and feedgrain allocations follows. Additional information is available from call Mary Chambliss 202/447-3573.

Country	SMI Total	Wheat	Feedgrains	Total Food
\$730 or Less Per Capital GNP				
Bangladesh	50.5	145		175
Egypt	275.0	1,500a/		1,500
El Salvador	22.4b/	120		123
Ghana	7.0	17		27
Guinea	5.0	11a/		17
Haiti	9.0	31		39
Honduras	5.0	28		28
Indonesia	17.5	99		99
Kenya	15.0	28	21	65
Liberia	10.0			23
Pakistan	50.0			95
Senegal	7.0			16.0
Somalia	14.5	21a/		42
Sri Lanka	17.6	100		100
Sudan	25.0	114a/		123
Tanzania	5.0			11
Zaire	10.0	57a/		57
Zambia	7.0	23		29
Subtotal	552.5	2,294	21	2,569 (83%)

HPI couple will share African dairying experience

PENRYN — Heifer Project International will hold a special meeting Sunday night, November 15 at 7:30 in the White Oak Church of the Brethren in Penryn located northeast of Manheim.

The featured speakers will be Tom and Barbara Needham who have spent the last two years working with dairy farmers in Cameroon, Africa. The Iowa couple, visiting the U.S. before

returning for a final year in Africa, will show slides on the Cameroon Heifer project.

Two years ago, the Needhams encountered only two farmers in Cameroon with dairy cows. Now they reported that more than 20 farmers have dairy operations. The public is invited to attend and hear the interesting story of dairying in Africa

Soil use varies with temperature

UNIVERSITY PARK — For the first time, scientists have determined the average annual temperatures for soils in certain areas of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The results explain how soils can be used in different ways, showing the importance of average temperatures for agriculture and other purposes.

"Temperature of the soil is one of its most important characteristics because it affects almost all physical, chemical, and biological reactions in the soil," declared E.J. Ciolkosz, soil scientist at Penn State.

Ciolkosz and others surveyed soils in Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia and determined average annual soil temperatures at four forested sites of different elevations. Measurements were made over four years, from 1976 through 1979.

Results showed that at a depth of 20 inches, soil temperatures ranged from 52 degrees Fahrenheit in southern Pennsylvania to 44 degrees Fahrenheit in northern counties. Increasing the elevation by 1200 feet lowered average soil temperatures by 4 degrees F. across the state.

Soils are classified according to their annual average temperatures. Ciolkosz's study shows two classes being represented in the surveyed areas. They are: frigid, with an average annual soil temperature of 32 degrees F. to 47 degrees F.; and mesic, with an average annual soil temperature of 47

degrees F. to 59 degrees F. The Penn States found frigid soils were mainly in the north-central part of the state while mesic soil types dominated the rest of the state.

This information can be used a number of ways by people having problems related to soil use. For example, temperature data was needed to help design a summer cooling system for a home by cooling air circulated from the house to pipes buried four feet in the ground.

Another use of this information is the possibility of predicting frost penetration when laying water lines. Knowing how deep the frost is going to penetrate the soil might prevent freezing of water lines.

As far as what can be grown in these regions, Ciolkosz said, "In frigid soil areas, corn can generally be grown only for silage while in mesic areas, it can be produced for grain as well as silage. In addition, in frigid areas

where the soils are poor because of shallowness, high water tables, or sandiness, general agricultural production can not be maintained."

He continued, "It is not advisable to go into high elevation areas where low temperatures and marginal land can damage crops."

However, even in the coldest regions the study showed that frost didn't penetrate over 10 inches into the soil when a blanket of leaves and snow acted as insulation.

Angus breeders

(Continued from Page B42) average price of \$1,558. The 40,699 head of cattle sold at auction represent less than 30% of the total number of registered Angus sold last year.

Missouri maintained its lead in total registrations, transfers and new regular memberships during the year. Illinois was first in junior memberships, and South Dakota was first again in the number of AHIR weaning and yearling weights processed. The top 10 states in each of these categories and their totals are:

Weaning and Yearling Weights
1. South Dakota, 21,329; 2. Montana, 19,867; 3. Iowa, 16,629; 4. Nebraska, 14,865; 5. North Dakota, 8,713; 6. Missouri, 8,473; 7. Virginia, 8,345; 8. Kansas, 7,712; 9. Minnesota, 6,116; 10. Georgia, 6,004.

Registrations
1. Missouri, 17,894; 2. Montana, 14,534; 3. Iowa, 13,998; 4.

Nebraska, 13,102; 5. South Dakota, 10,346; 6. Texas, 9,573; 7. Kentucky, 9,225; 8. Virginia, 9,037; 9. Oklahoma, 8,693; and 10. Kansas, 8,656.

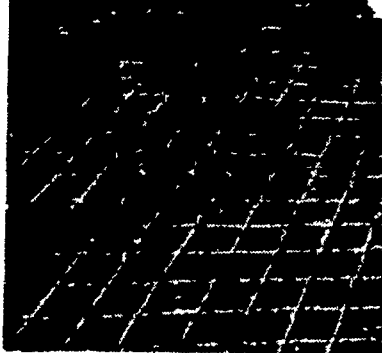
Transfers
1. Missouri, 14,367; 2. Iowa, 8,893; 3. Nebraska, 8,188; 4. Virginia, 7,699; 5. Montana, 7,163; 6. Texas, 6,800; 7. Kentucky, 6,469; 8. Oklahoma, 6,410; 9. Illinois, 5,926; and 10. Tennessee, 5,482.

Regular Memberships
1. Missouri, 135; 2. Kentucky, 133; 3. Tie, Texas and Virginia, 111; 4. Tennessee, 101; 5. California, 94; 6. Illinois, 82; 7. Oklahoma, 74; 8. Iowa, 72; 9. Nebraska, 67; and 10. North Carolina, 64.

Junior Memberships
1. Illinois, 74; 2. Missouri, 73; 3. Texas, 65; 4. Tennessee, 60; 5. Oklahoma, 56; 6. Tie, California and Iowa, 49; 7. Kansas, 41; 8. Ohio, 39; 9. Indiana, 33; and 10. Kentucky, 31.

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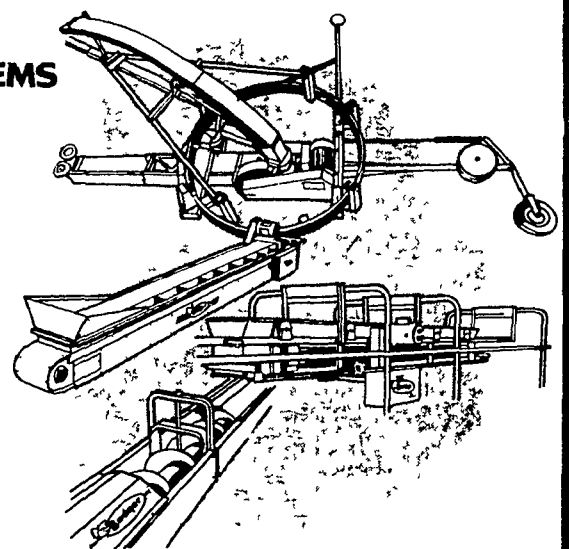
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