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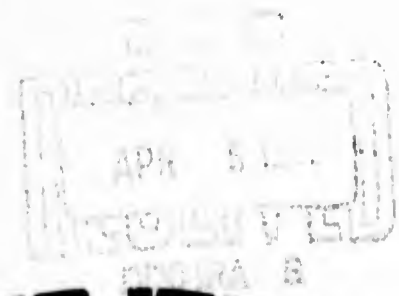
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APPENDIXES ONE AND TWO
 TC
 THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD IN THE 1985 ERA

Prepared under Navy
 Office of Naval Research
 Contract NOnr 4345(00)

May 1964



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APPENDIXES ONE AND TWO

TO

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD IN THE 1985 ERA

Appendix One is a collection of Charts, Graphs, Tables and Indexes pertinent to, and an expansion upon, "THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD IN THE 1985 ERA," which is a series of projections prepared for the United States Marine Corps by scholars from the Physical and Social Science Faculties of Syracuse University with the assistance of outside consultants and under the auspices of the Syracuse University Research Corporation.

A bibliography of the sources utilized in the preparation of such projections is included as Appendix Two.

May 1964

The United States and the World
in the 1985 Era

APPENDIX ONE

Charts, Graphs, Tables, and Indexes

CHARTS, GRAPHS, TABLES, AND INDEXES

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The projected increases in demand for natural resources are those that would occur under the Medium assumptions for population, gross national product, and other key factors that will govern future demand. High and Low projections, based on alternative sets of assumptions, are not shown. The projections cannot be converted as predictions because there can be no certain that the underlying assumptions will be borne out. They do, however, indicate the way in which things will be heading if in at major trends continue. Units for measuring projected requirements for outdoor recreation are visits to the principal kinds of public areas: national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, state parks, and national forests. The withdrawal depletions by which growth in water requirements is measured are the actual losses during use and that do not include withdrawn water that is later returned to lakes and streams. "Steel equivalent" represents iron and steel, manganese, copper, lead, and zinc, aggregated by converting each metal to its steel equivalent in terms of specific gravity.

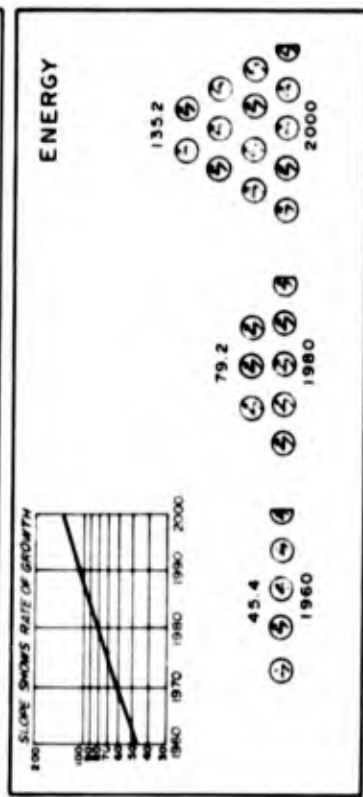
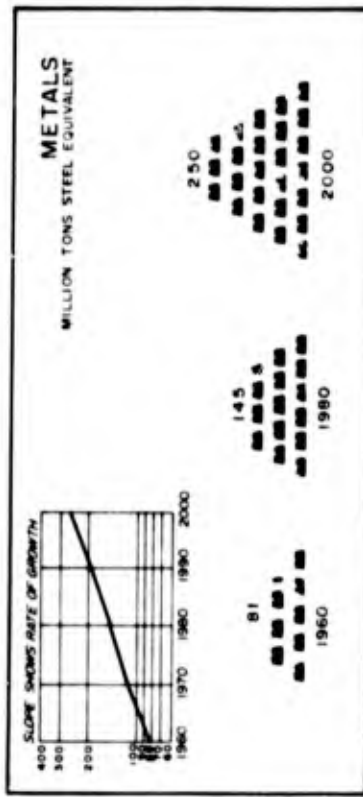
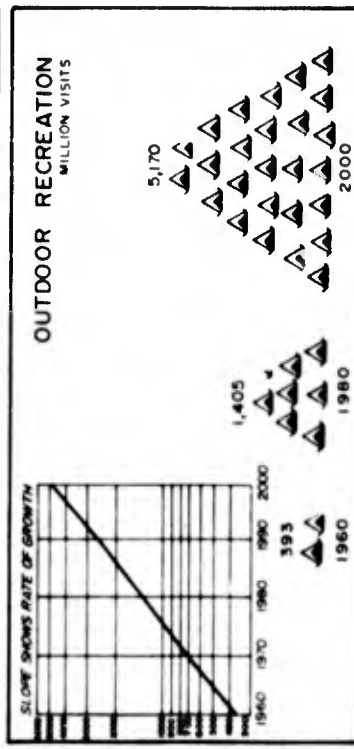
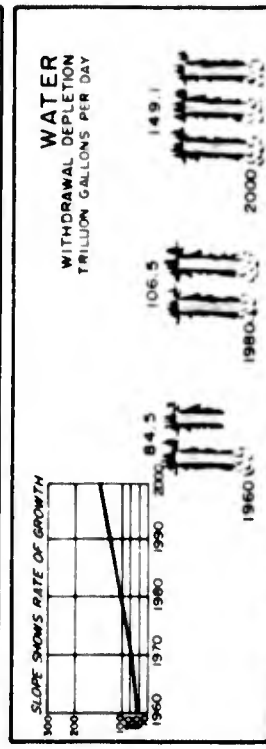
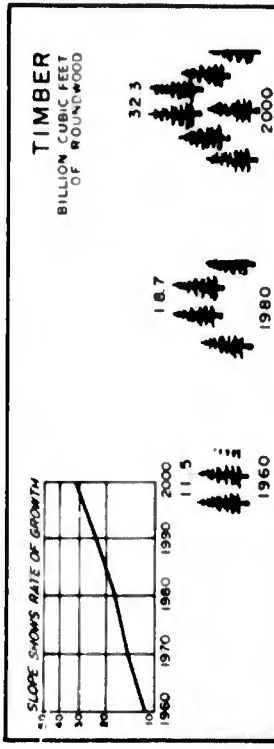
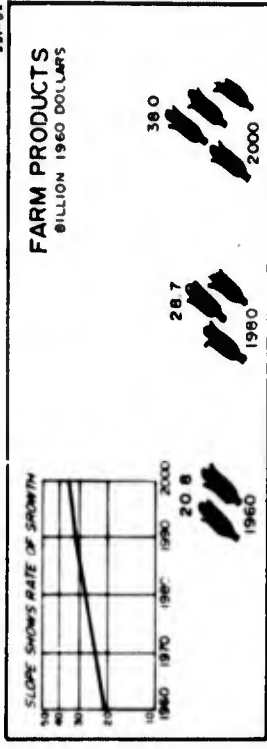


Figure 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR FARM PRODUCTS, TIMBER, WATER, OUTDOOR RECREATION, METALS, AND ENERGY -1960 AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

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Item	1940	1960		1980	2000
Population (millions)	132	180	L	226	268
			M	245	331
			H	279	433
Population 14 years and over (millions)	102	127	L	172	212
			M	176	242
			H	188	292
X Participation rate (per cent)	55.3	57.6	L	56.8	57.4
			M	57.8	58.7
			H	58.1	59.9
= Labor force (millions)	56	73	L	98	122
			M	102	142
			H	109	175
X Annual output per worker (1960 \$---thous.)	4.2	6.9	L	9.8	13.8
			M	10.4	15.5
			H	11.5	18.8
= Gross national product (1960 \$---billion)	234	504	L	965	1,680
			M	1,060	2,200
			H	1,250	3,290
of which:					
Purchased by consumers	159	329	L	610	1,070
			M	660	1,320
			H	750	1,730
Purchased by government	39	100	L	150	320
			M	240	550
			H	340	930
Invested	34	72	L	110	170
			M	170	360
			H	240	670
Net exports ¹	2	3	L	-10	-----
			M	-----	20
			H	-----	-10
Errors, omissions, and not accounted for ²	---	---	L	105	120
			M	-10	-50
			H	-80	-30
or produced as:					
Durable goods	37	96	L	151	261
			M	229	514
			H	322	918
Non-durable goods	89	162	L	246	349
			M	293	518
			H	354	760
Construction	24	57	L	80	119
			M	130	281
			H	200	590
Services	84	189	L	375	746
			M	415	909
			H	483	1,234
Errors, omissions, and not accounted for	---	---	L	+108	+205
			M	-7	-22
			H	-109	-212

L = Low projection M = Medium H = High

1 Negative number denotes net imports.

2 Negative numbers mean that the total GNP has been over-accounted for.

Note: There may be minor discrepancies in the data, owing to rounding.

Figure 2. PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS IN FUTURE GNP AND ITS DISPOSITION.

**THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
ARE OUR BEST CUSTOMERS**

**THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES OFFER HUGE
MARKET POTENTIALS FOR U. S. GOODS**

601-08

*HERE IS WHAT EXPORTS TO THESE COUNTRIES WOULD
HAVE BEEN HAD THE PER CAPITA EXPORTS BEEN ONLY HALF
WHAT THEY WERE TO THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:*

PER CAPITA U. S. EXPORT SALES*

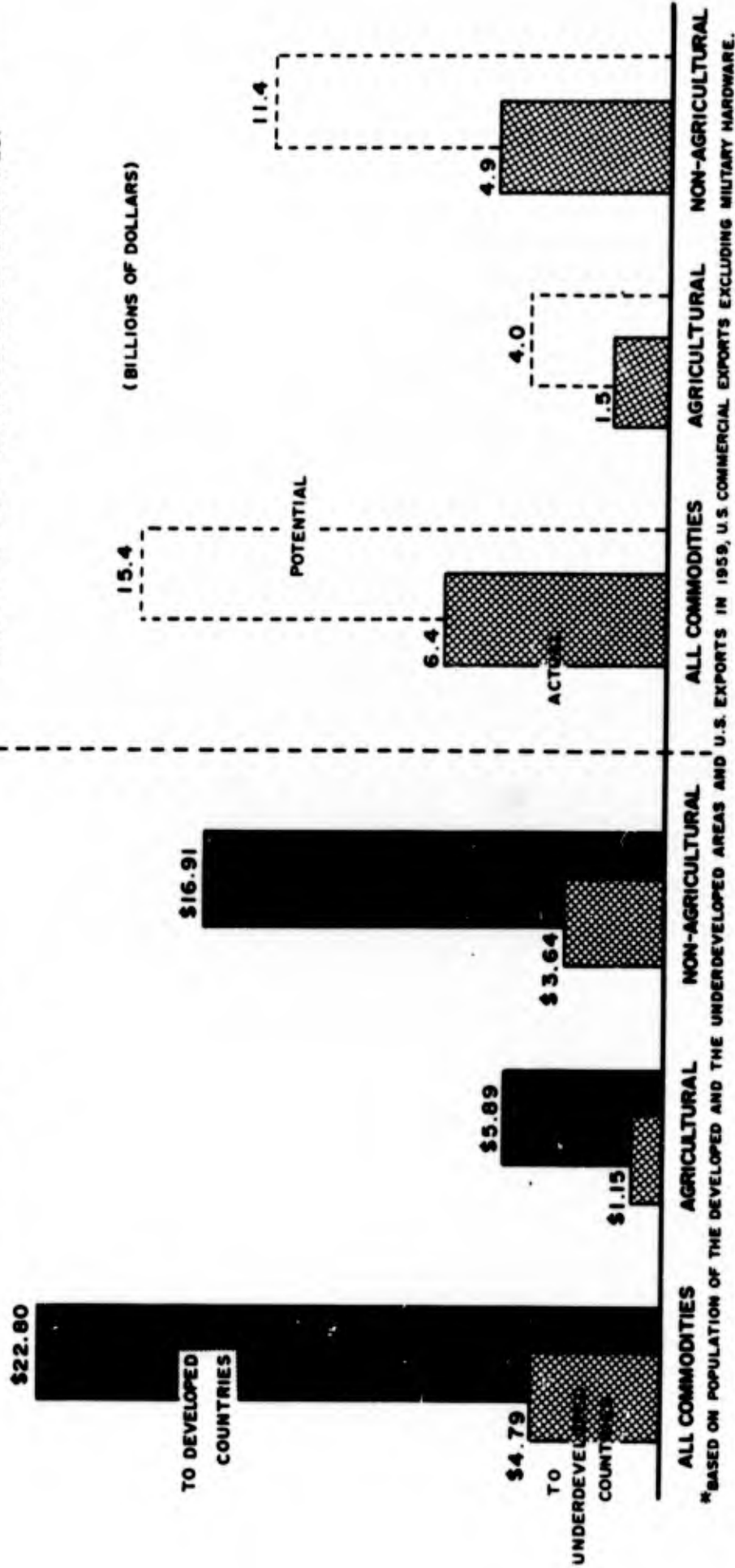
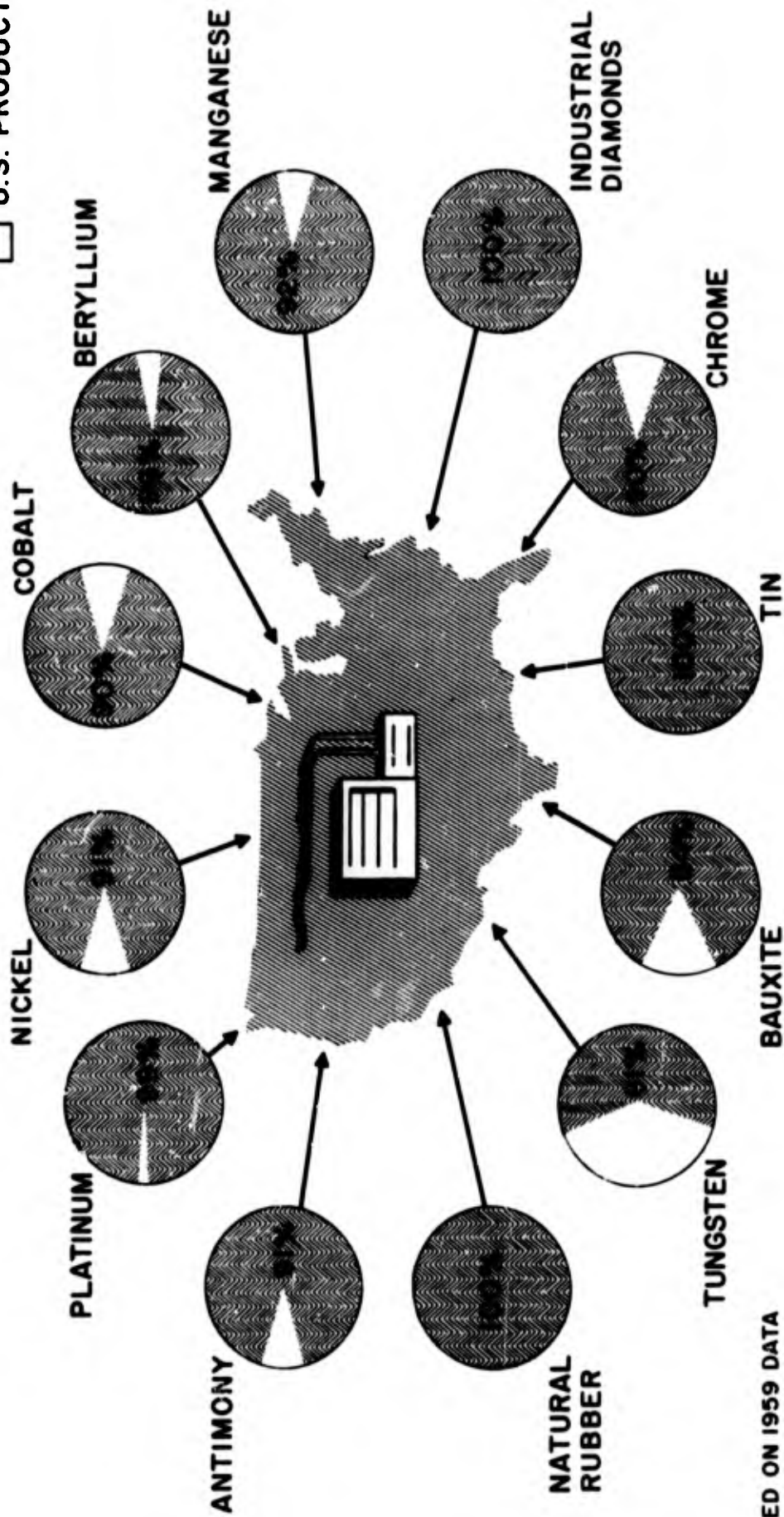


Figure 3. WHAT THE DEVELOPMENT GAP MEANS TO THE U. S. ECONOMY

*BASED ON POPULATION OF THE DEVELOPED AND THE UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS AND U.S. EXPORTS IN 1959, U.S. COMMERCIAL EXPORTS EXCLUDING MILITARY HARDWARE.

■ IMPORTS
□ U.S. PRODUCTION



BASED ON 1959 DATA

Figure 4. STRATEGIC MATERIALS FROM OTHER FREE NATIONS ARE ESSENTIAL TO U.S. INDUSTRY.

Year	Gross national product (billions)	Civilian employment (millions)	GNP per employed worker	Personal consumption expenditures (billions)	Population (millions)	Consumption expenditures per capita
1929	\$207.1	47.6	\$4,351	\$141.3	121.9	\$1,159
1930	187.6	45.5	4,123	132.9	123.2	1,079
1931	173.4	42.4	4,091	128.8	124.1	1,037
1932	147.5	38.9	3,792	117.2	124.9	938
1933	144.1	38.8	3,714	114.4	125.7	910
1934	158.0	40.9	3,866	120.3	126.5	951
1935	173.2	42.3	4,095	127.7	127.4	1,003
1936	197.9	44.4	4,457	140.6	128.2	1,097
1937	208.2	46.3	4,497	145.6	129.0	1,129
1938	198.8	44.2	4,498	143.1	130.0	1,101
1939	215.2	45.8	4,699	151.1	131.0	1,153
1940	233.8	47.5	4,922	159.2	132.1	1,205
1941	272.6	50.4	5,409	169.7	133.4	1,272
1942	311.4	53.8	5,788	166.1	134.9	1,232
1943	350.8	54.5	6,437	170.5	136.7	1,247
1944	376.3	54.0	6,969	176.6	138.4	1,276
1945	369.1	52.8	6,991	188.9	139.9	1,350
1946	321.7	55.3	5,817	211.6	141.4	1,497
1947	321.1	57.8	5,555	215.3	144.1	1,494
1948	333.6	59.1	5,645	219.4	146.6	1,496
1949	334.2	58.4	5,723	225.0	149.2	1,508
1950	362.3	59.7	6,069	238.7	151.7	1,574
1951	392.0	60.8	6,447	240.8	154.4	1,560
1952	406.8	61.0	6,669	247.0	157.0	1,573
1953	425.5	61.9	6,874	258.9	159.6	1,622
1954	416.8	60.9	6,844	262.3	162.4	1,615
1955	449.7	62.9	7,149	282.0	165.3	1,706
1956	459.2	64.7	7,097	291.3	168.2	1,732
1957	467.8	65.0	7,197	299.1	171.2	1,747
1958	459.7	64.0	7,183	301.0	174.1	1,735
1959	490.6	65.6 ¹	7,479	319.3	177.1	1,803
1960	504.4	66.7 ¹	7,562	328.9	180.7	1,820

¹ Including Alaska and Hawaii (excluding Alaska and Hawaii, 66.4 million).

Sources: Economic Indicators, 1957 Historical Supplement, Joint Economic Committee, Washington, D. C., 1957; U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; Economic Report of the President, January 1961; Economic Indicators, July 1961.

Figure 5. ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS, 1929-1960 (DOLLARS IN 1960 PRICES).

	Actual 1960	Projected 1970
	(millions)	
Population	180.0	213.8
The total labor force	73.1	86.6
Armed forces	2.5	2.3
Civilian labor force	70.6	84.3
Unemployed	3.9	3.4
Civilian employed	66.7	80.9
Private	59.7	72.3
Agriculture	5.7	5.0
Nonagriculture	54.2	67.3
Government	6.8	8.6
	(millions of dollars)	
Gross National Product (in 1960 prices)	504.4	787.8
Private	457.1	717.8
Agriculture	21.7	19.5
Nonagriculture	435.4	698.3
Government	47.3	70.0
Average Weekly Hours		
Private	40.5	38.0
Agriculture	45.5	40.9
Nonagriculture	40.0	37.8
	(dollars)	
Private Gross National Product per man-hour (in 1960 prices)	3.73	5.16
Agriculture	1.60	1.84
Nonagriculture	3.95	5.28
Index of Industrial Production (1957=100)	108	175
Utilities	124	262
Mining	97	153
Manufacturing	108	172
Index of Agricultural Output (1957=100)	113	148

Sources: Survey of Current Business, July 1961; Economic Indicators, July 1960; National Economic Projections Series, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C., 1961.

Figure 6. ECONOMIC GROWTH POTENTIAL, 1960-1970.

(Billions of 1960 dollars)

	1959	1970	Increase
Education and school construction . . .	16.9	36.3	19.4
Highways, metropolitan access roads, and other means of transportation . .	8.8	15.4	6.6
Community developments, housing and sanitation	2.1	14.7	12.6
Health and hospitals	3.9	12.2	8.3
Research ³	----	4.0	4.0
Natural resources	3.1	6.1	3.0
General administration	5.9	10.0	4.1
Other	<u>11.3</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Total	52.0	120.3	68.3

1 Excludes city streets and rapid transit systems.

2 Includes many items listed as defense expenditures in 1959.

3 Includes water resources other than municipal water treatment plants.

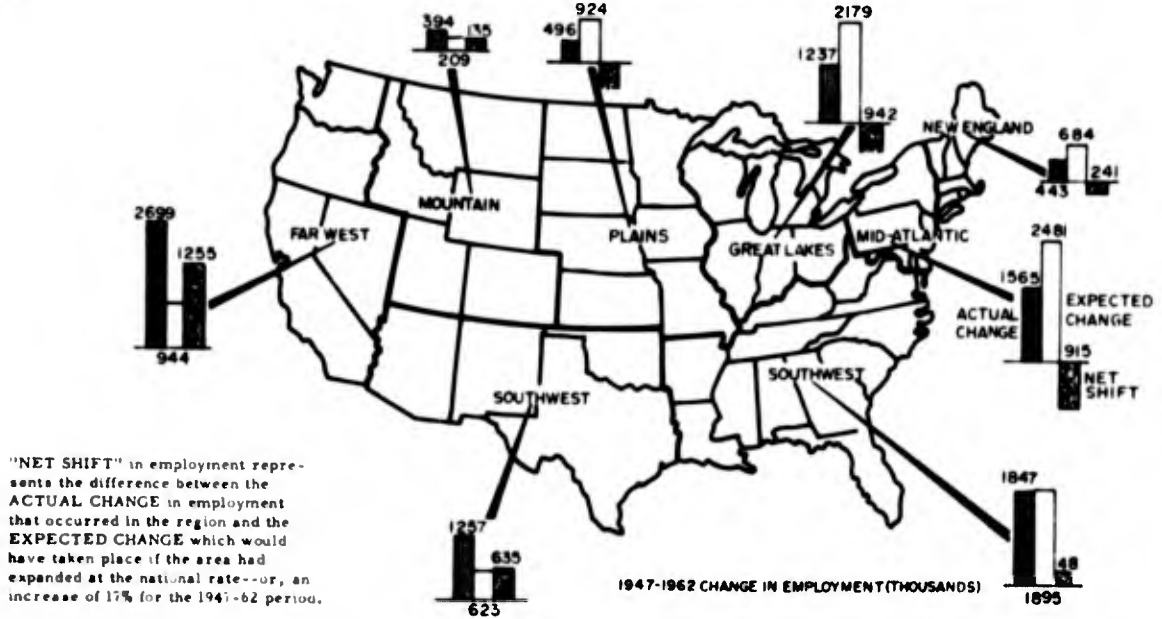
Note: Estimates for those areas in which future additions to government expenditures may be most appropriate in the event of a substantial reduction in armaments are offered only as a very rough indication of possible increases in nondefense programs, particularly of state and local governments. Alternative II for 1970 assumes a \$68 billion increase in our nondefense programs over those of the base year 1959.

Totals include expenditures by Federal, state, and local governments as well as independent public authorities.

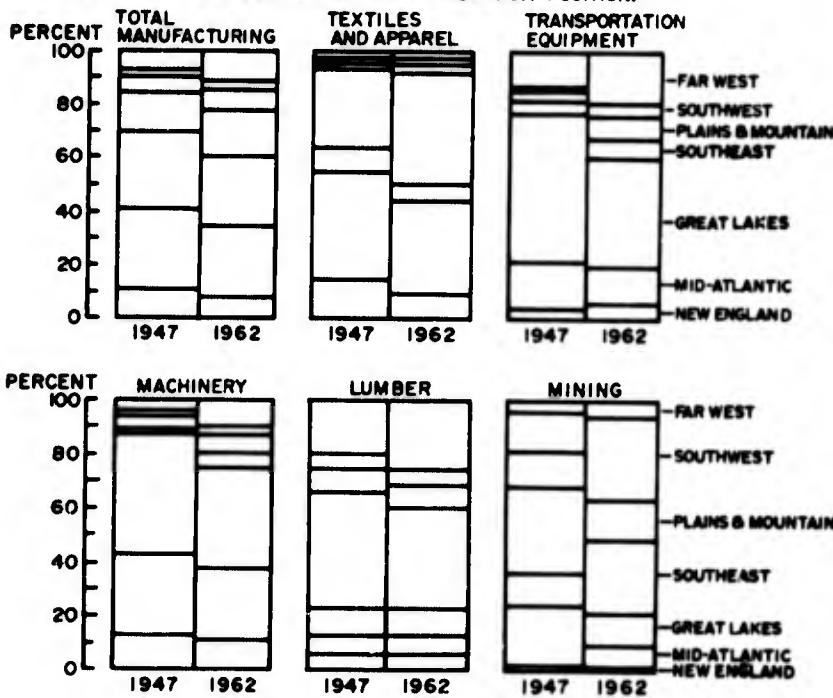
Source: National Economic Projections Series, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C. 1961.

Figure 7(a). INCREASES IN NONDEFENSE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 1959-1970.

INDUSTRY MOVED WESTWARD IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD, WITH THE LARGEST SHIFT COMING FROM THE GREAT LAKES AND MID-ATLANTIC REGIONS



MIGRATION IN SOME INDUSTRIES WAS STRIKING, BUT THE OLDER INDUSTRIAL BELT STILL HOLDS A DOMINANT POSITION.



PER CAPITA INCOME IS HIGHER IN ALL REGIONS AND, PARTLY AS A RESULT OF INDUSTRIAL MIGRATION, IT IS MORE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED.

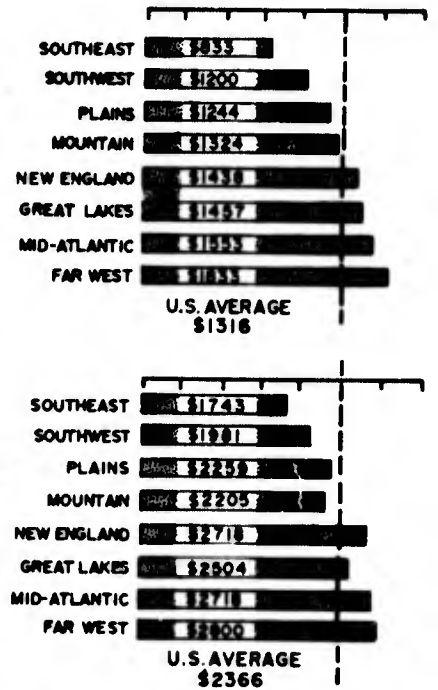


Figure 7(b). U.S.A.'s CHANGING INDUSTRIAL MAP

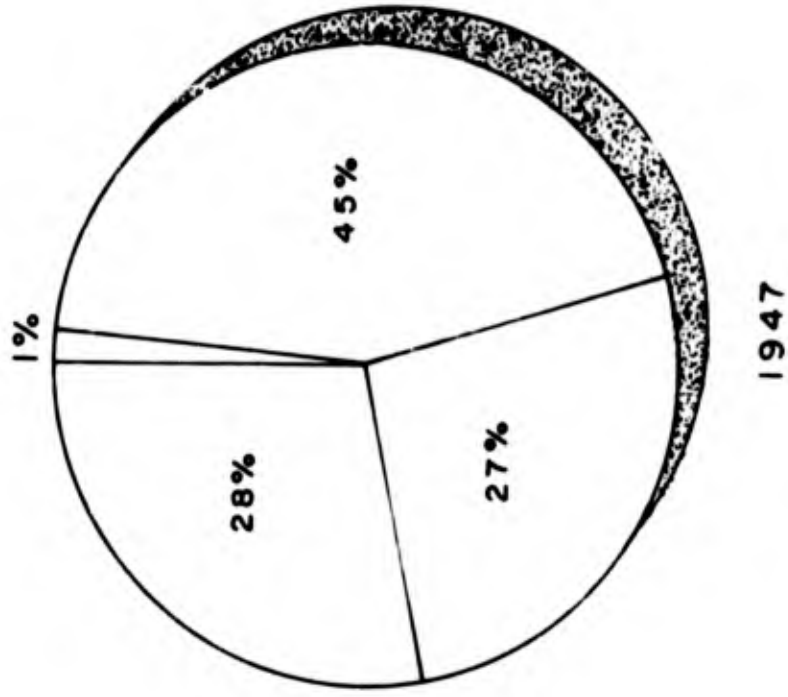
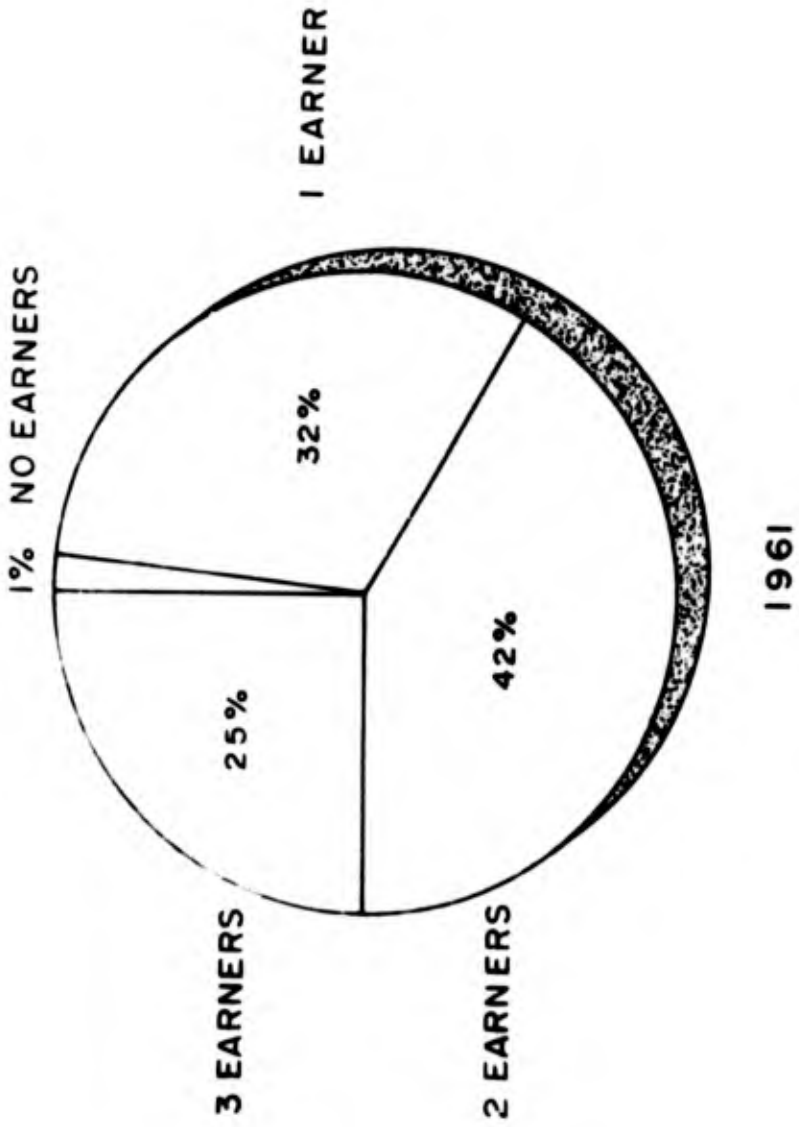


Figure 7(c). MORE FAMILIES HAVE TWO EARNERS
FAMILIES WITH INCOME OVER \$10,000

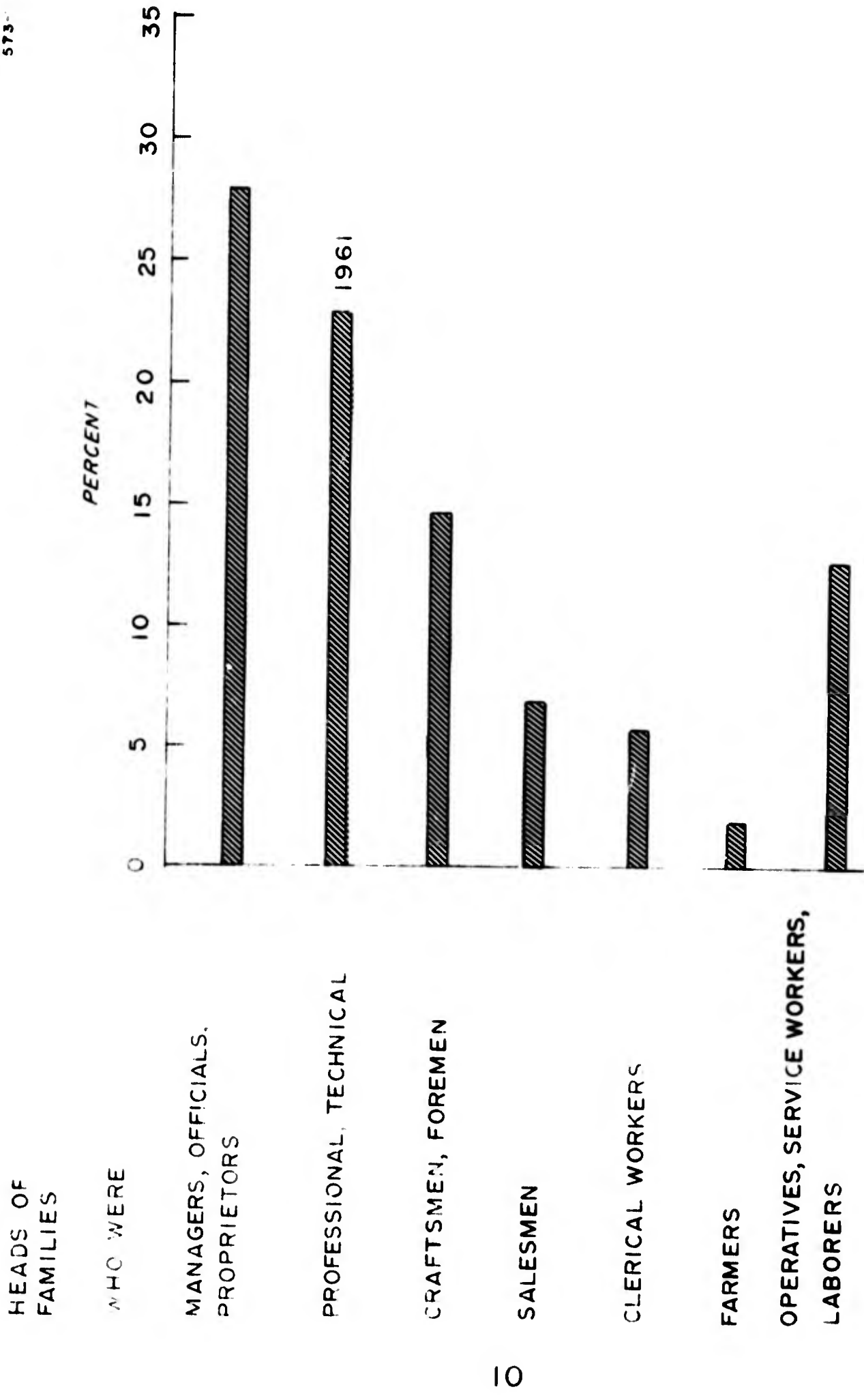
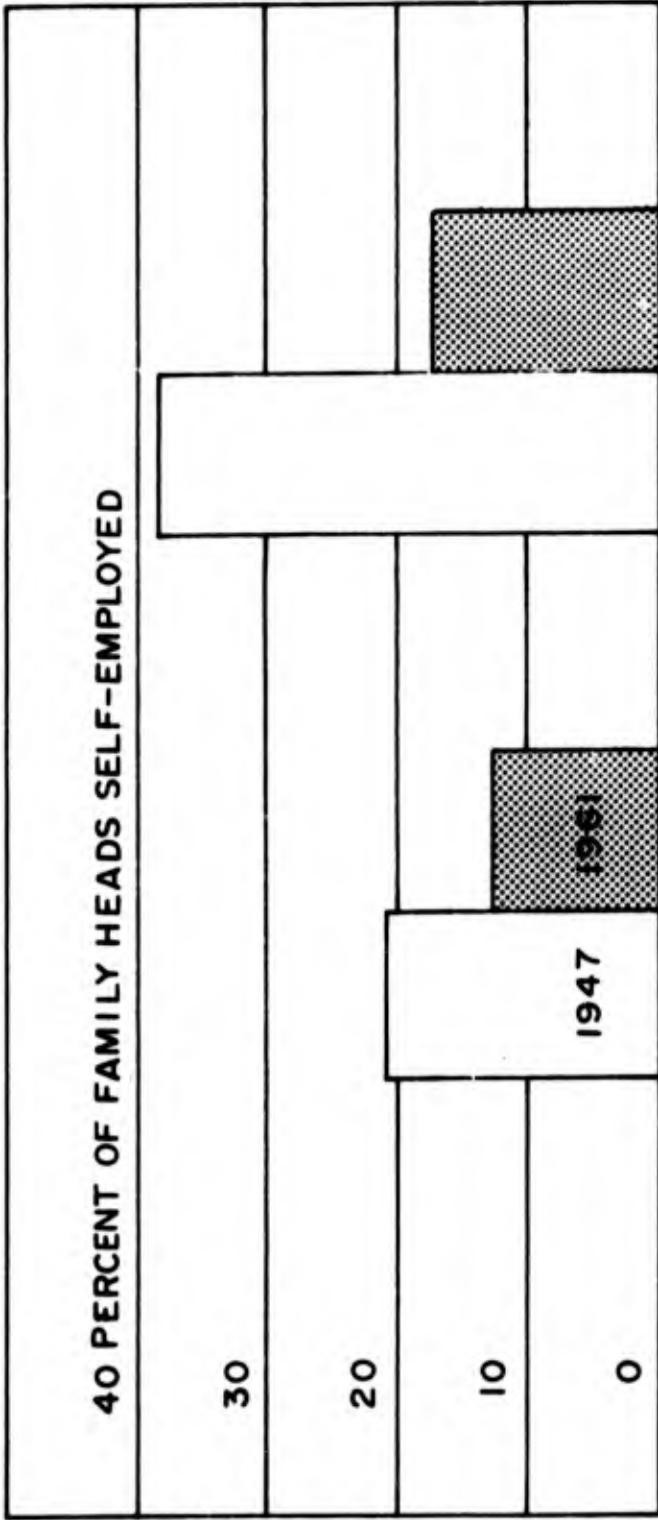


Figure 7(d). THE OCCUPATION MIX HAS CHANGED



ALL FAMILIES
FAMILIES WITH INCOMES OVER \$10,000

	1929	1941	1947	1957	1962
UNDER \$2,000	31%	27%	16%	13%	12%
\$2,000-3,999	39	29	28	21	19
\$4,000-5,999	15	22	26	24	21
\$6,000-7,999	7	12	14	18	18
\$8,000-9,999	3	4	7	10	11
\$10,000-14,999	5	6	6	9	12
\$15,000 PLUS			3	5	7

Figure 7(e). SELF EMPLOYMENT IS DOWN.

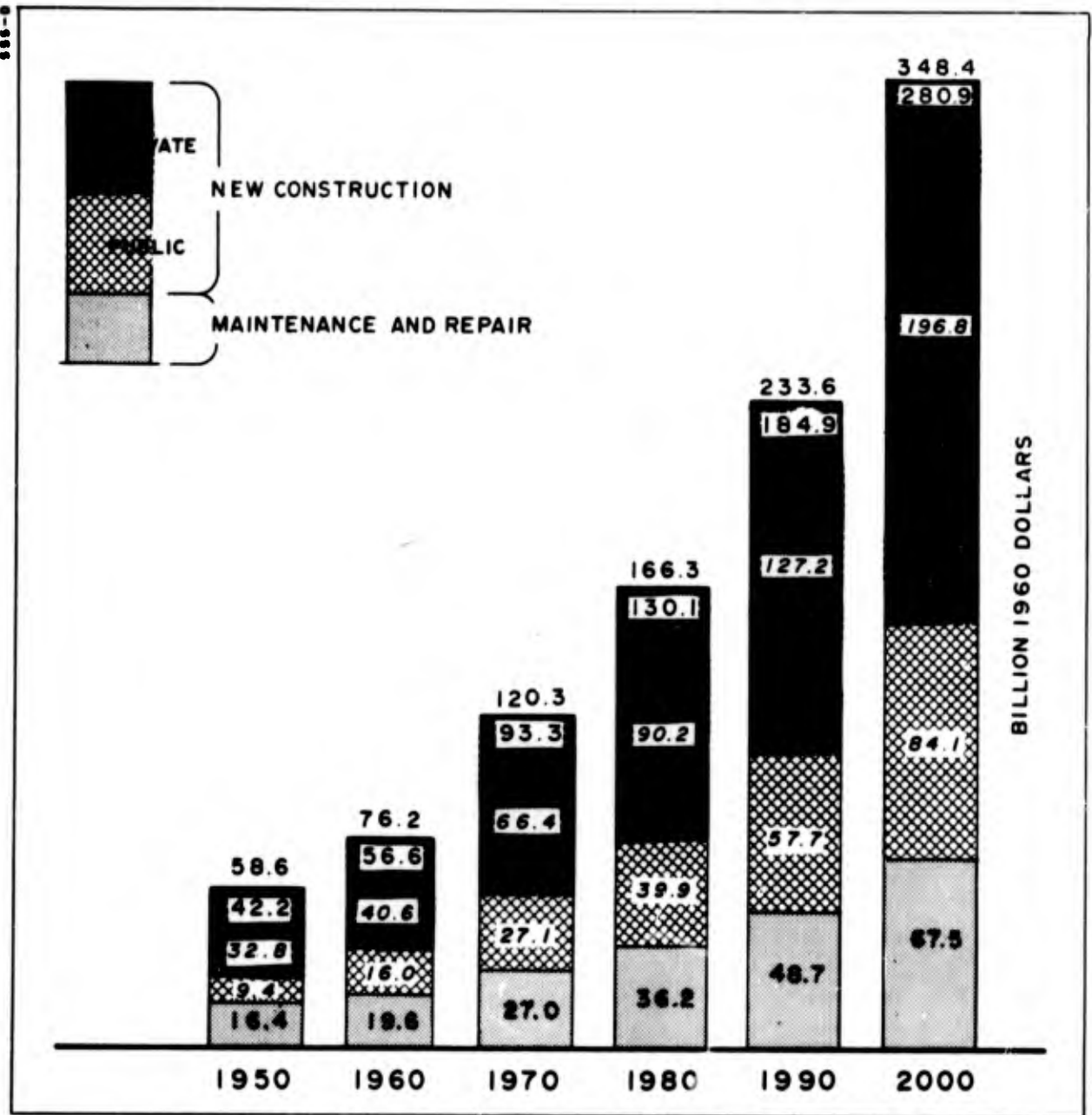


Figure 8. NEW CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR, AND THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COMPONENTS OF NEW CONSTRUCTION, 1950, 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

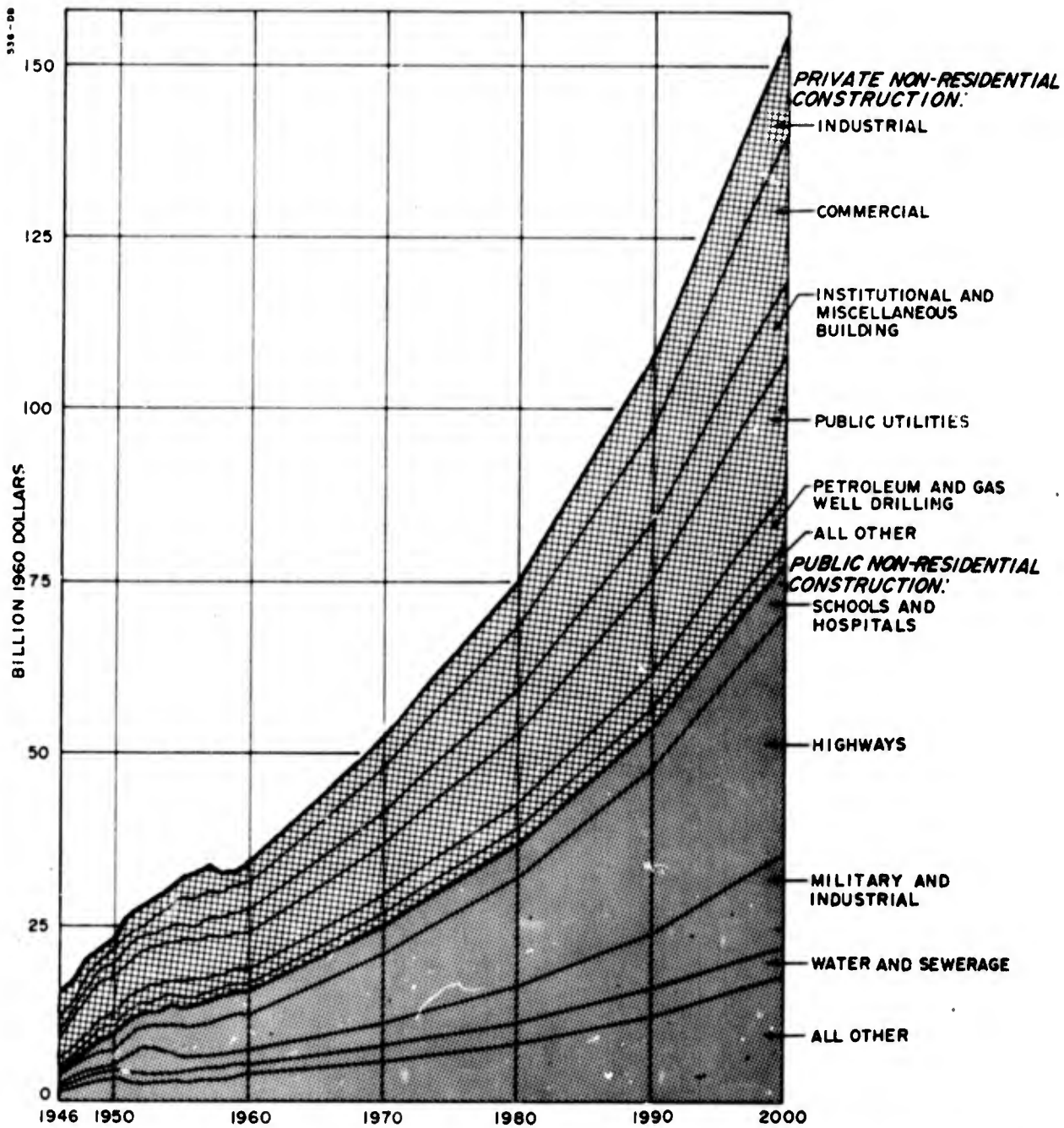


Figure 9. PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC, 1946-1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

Item	1950	1960		1980	2000
Total fiber consumption (cotton-equivalent billion lb.)	5.94	7.08	L	9.47	12.36
			M	12.01	18.97
			H	15.10	31.64
Apparel use	3.10	3.68	L	5.12	6.73
			M	6.10	9.92
			H	7.20	14.57
Household use	1.23	1.67	L	3.04	4.74
			M	3.23	5.59
			H	3.51	6.97
Industrial use	1.61	1.73	L	1.31	.89
			M	2.68	3.46
			H	4.39	10.10
Shares of the market (per cent)	100	100		100	100
Cotton	64.0	55.9	L	42.0	38.0
			M	46.0	44.0
			H	49.0	48.0
Wool	6.7	4.4		2.5	1.9
			L	48.3	50.0
			M	51.3	54.0
Man-made (synthetic)	29.1	39.4	H	55.3	60.0
			Other	.2	.3	.2	.1
Shares of the synthetic market (per cent):					
Cellulosic (rayon and acetate)	86.8	50.5	L	15	5
			M	21	10
			H	32	20
Non-cellulosic	13.2	49.5	L	68	80
			M	79	90
			H	85	95
Consumption in actual weight (billion lb.):					
Cotton	3.8	4.0	L	4.0	4.7
			M	5.5	8.4
			H	7.4	15.2
Rayon and acetate	1.1	1.0	L	.5	.2
			M	.9	.7
			H	1.9	2.7
Other man-made fibers	.1	.8	L	1.7	2.7
			M	2.7	5.1
			H	3.9	10.0
Wool (clean)	.71	.57	L	.44	.42
			M	.55	.65
			H	.69	1.09
Shoe consumption (million pairs)	465	528	L	678	807
			M	784	1,120
			H	952	1,640
Demand for leather for all uses (million cattlehide equivalents)	36	30	L	18	10
			M	24	19
			H	34	38

L - Low projection M - Medium H - High

Figure 10. PRINCIPAL TRENDS IN DEMAND FOR CLOTHING AND RELATED PRODUCTS AND ITS IMPACT UPON KEY MATERIALS, 1950, 1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980, 2000.

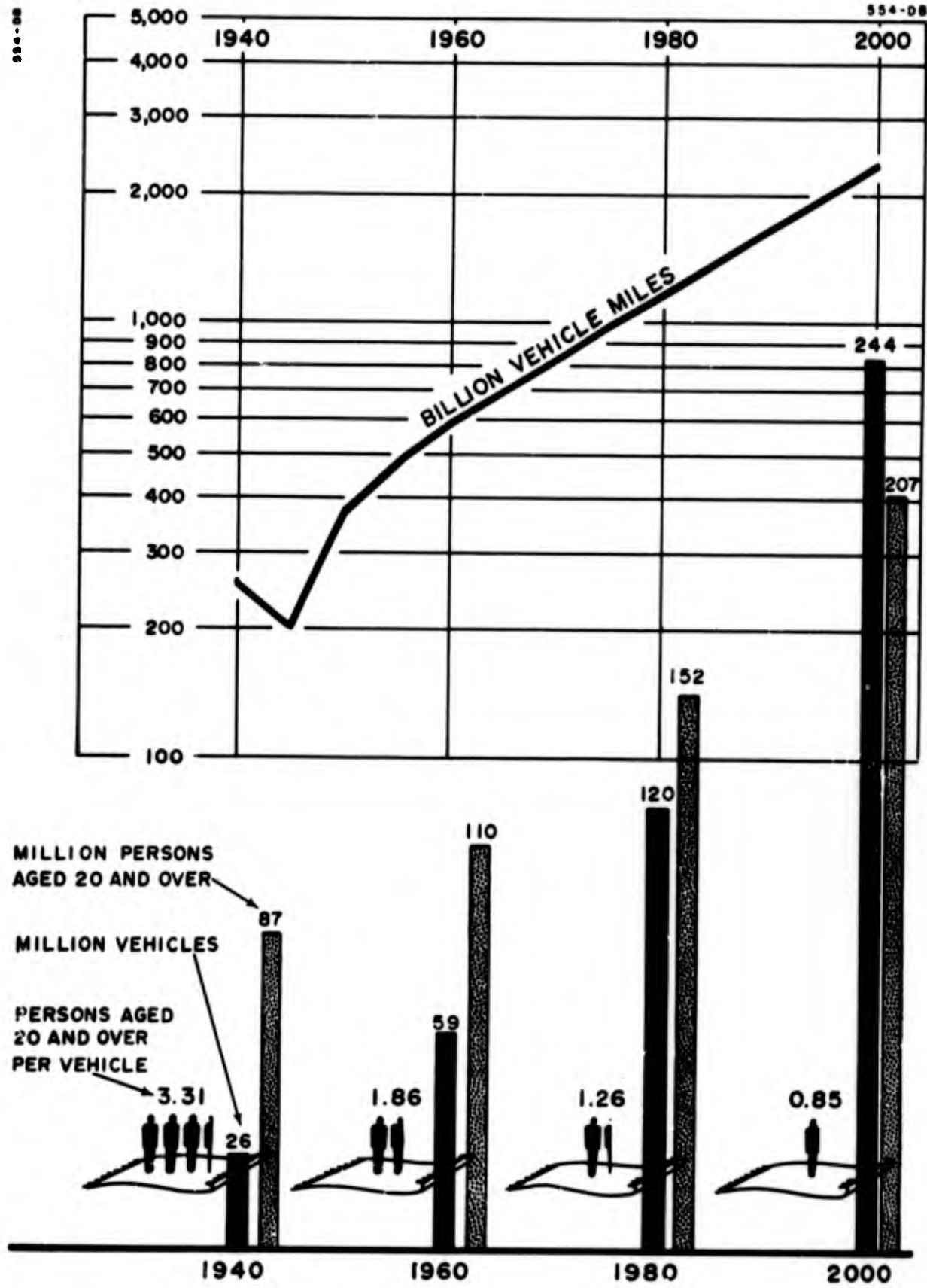


Figure II. STOCKS OF OWNER-OPERATED VEHICLES, VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, AND VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED, 1940, 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

(Million vehicles)

Year and projection	Replacement demand (= abandonment and scrappage)	Net additions	Total domestic purchases
1950	2.7	3.8	6.5
1955	4.0	3.7	7.7
1960	5.0	2.0	7.0
Low			
1970	5.9	2.8	8.7
1980	7.5	3.6	11.1
1990	9.4	4.2	13.7
2000	11.5	5.4	16.9
Medium			
1970	6.7	3.1	9.8
1980	9.6	4.4	14.0
1990	13.6	6.1	19.7
2000	19.5	9.3	28.8
High			
1970	8.3	4.2	12.6
1980	14.9	6.7	21.6
1990	27.8	11.1	38.9
2000	54.7	19.0	73.7

Figure 12. PURCHASES OF AUTOMOBILES, 1950, 1955, 1960, AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

(Billion barrels)

Transport medium	1950	1960		1980	2000
Motor vehicles	.85	1.38	L	2.52	4.38
			M	2.82	5.77
			H	3.47	9.09
Railroads	.11	.09	L	.08	.09
			M	.13	.20
			H	.20	.42
Marine (foreign trade)	.06	.08	L	.19	.36
			M	.21	.45
			H	.27	.76
All other	.07	.10	L	.18	.32
			M	.21	.42
			H	.26	.67
Total	1.09	1.65	L	2.97	5.15
			M	3.37	6.84
			H	4.20	10.94

L = Low projection M = Medium H = High.

Figure 13. LIQUID FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION, 1950, 1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980, 2000.

(Billions gallons)

Fuel user	1940	1960		1980	2000
Automobiles	16	41	L	77	135
			M	81	165
			H	97	252
Trucks	5	16	L	28	48
			M	36	77
			H	48	128
Buses	*	1	L	1	1
			M	1	1
			H	1	2
Total	22	58	L	106	184
			M	118	243
			H	146	382

L = Low projection M = Medium H = High
 * Less than half a billion.

Figure 14. USE OF MOTOR FUELS, 1940, 1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980, 2000.

629 - D

		Total defense consumption	Aviation fuel
1955		143	93
1960		262	168
1980:	Low	100	60
	Medium	270	230
	High	430	390
2000:	Low	100	65
	Medium	330	300
	High	720	685

Figure 15. FUEL REQUIREMENTS

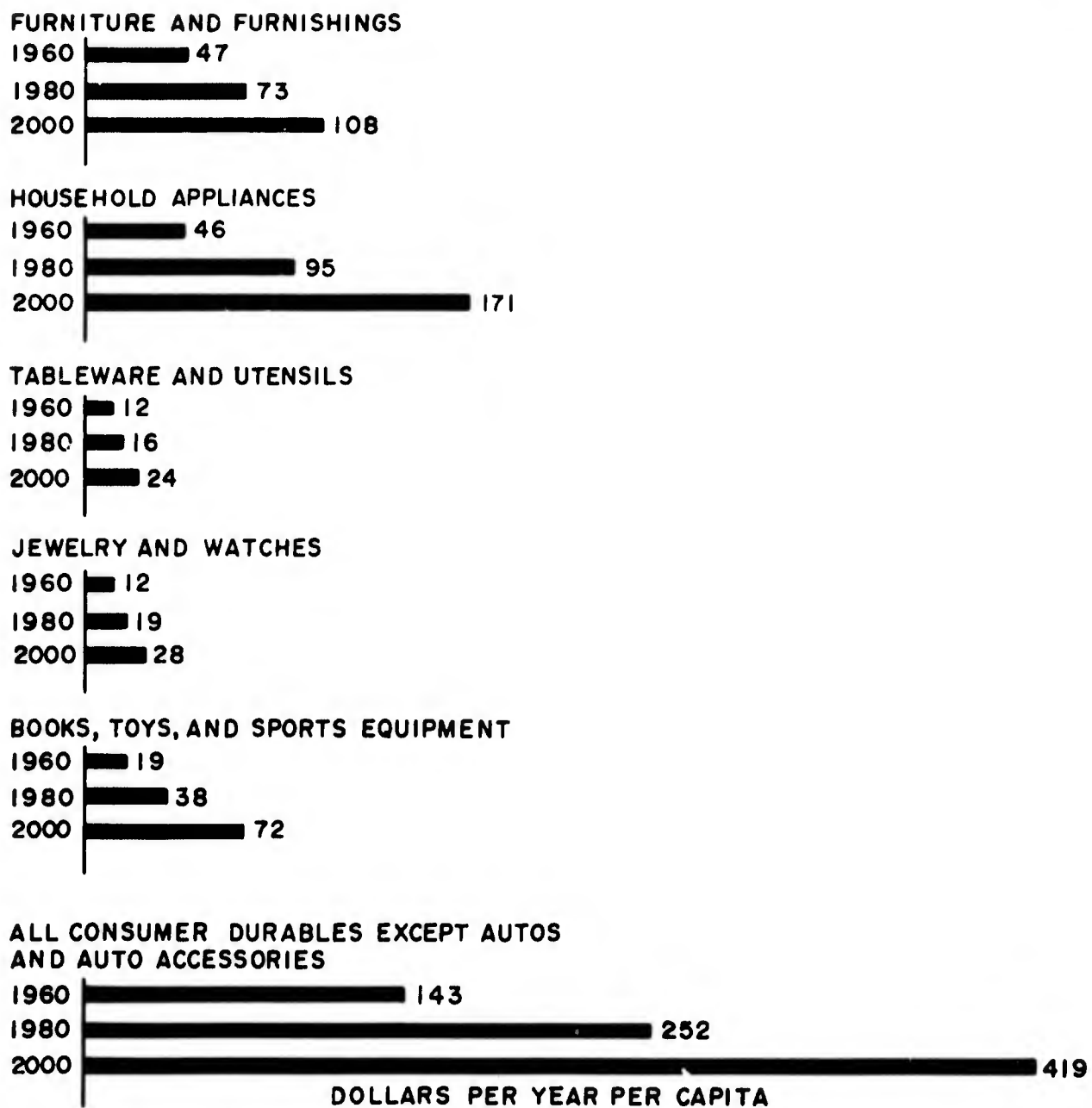


Figure 16. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR PRINCIPAL TYPES OF CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS, 1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

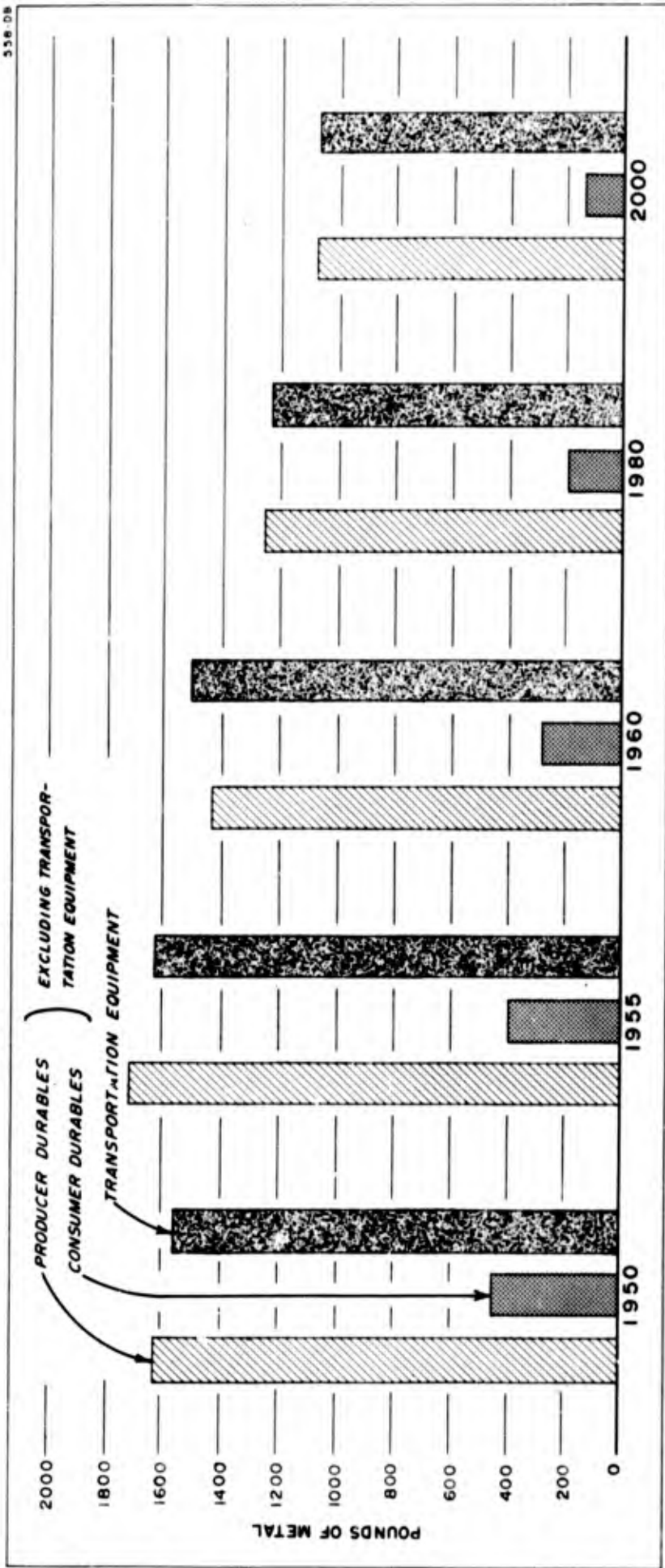


Figure 17. CONTAINED POUNDS OF METAL PER THOUSAND 1960 DOLLARS OF EXPENDITURE ON CONSUMER AND PRODUCER DURABLES OTHER THAN TRANSPORTATION, AND ON TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

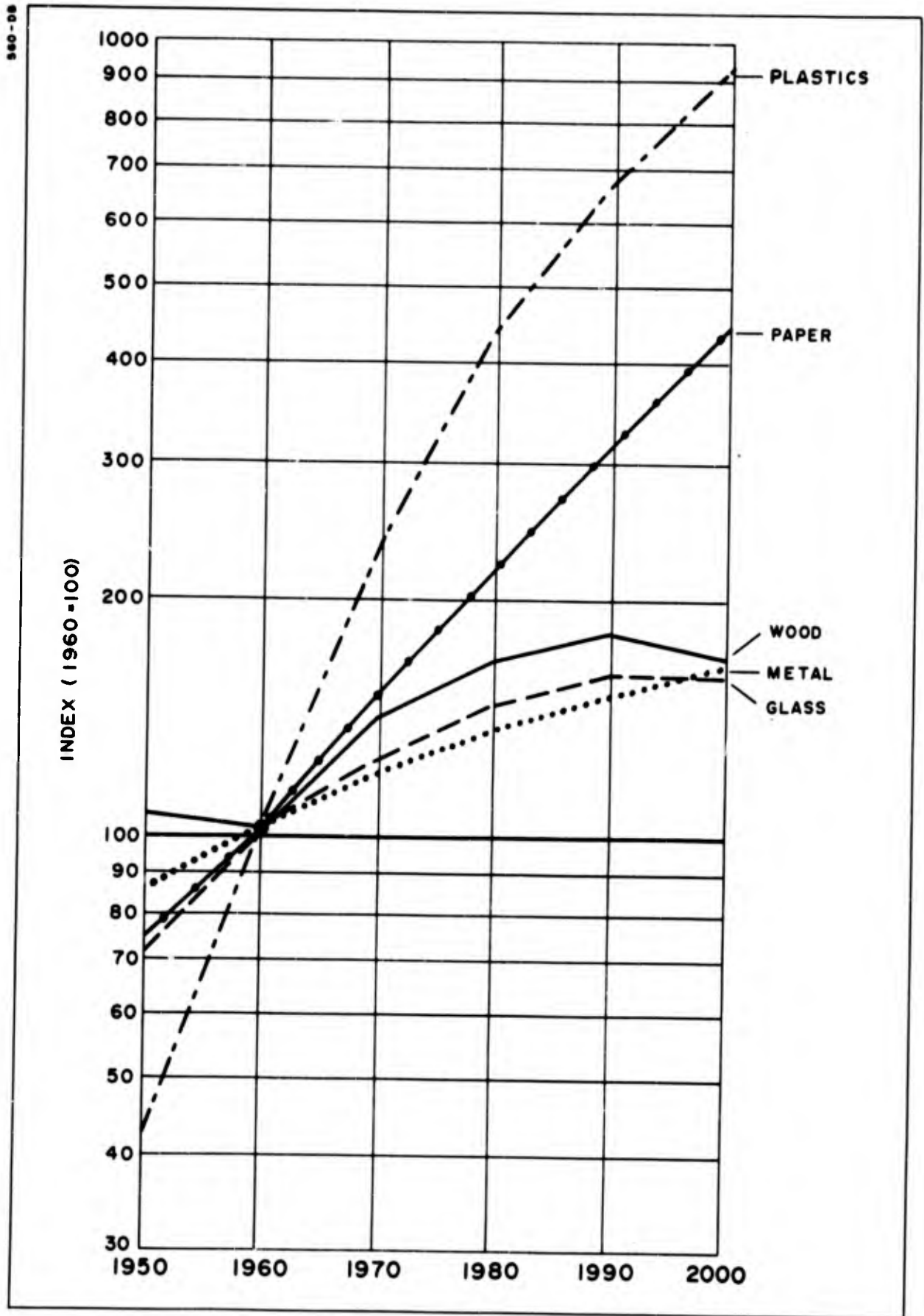


Figure 18. RELATIVE GROWTH OF CONTAINER MATERIALS CONSUMPTION, 1950, 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

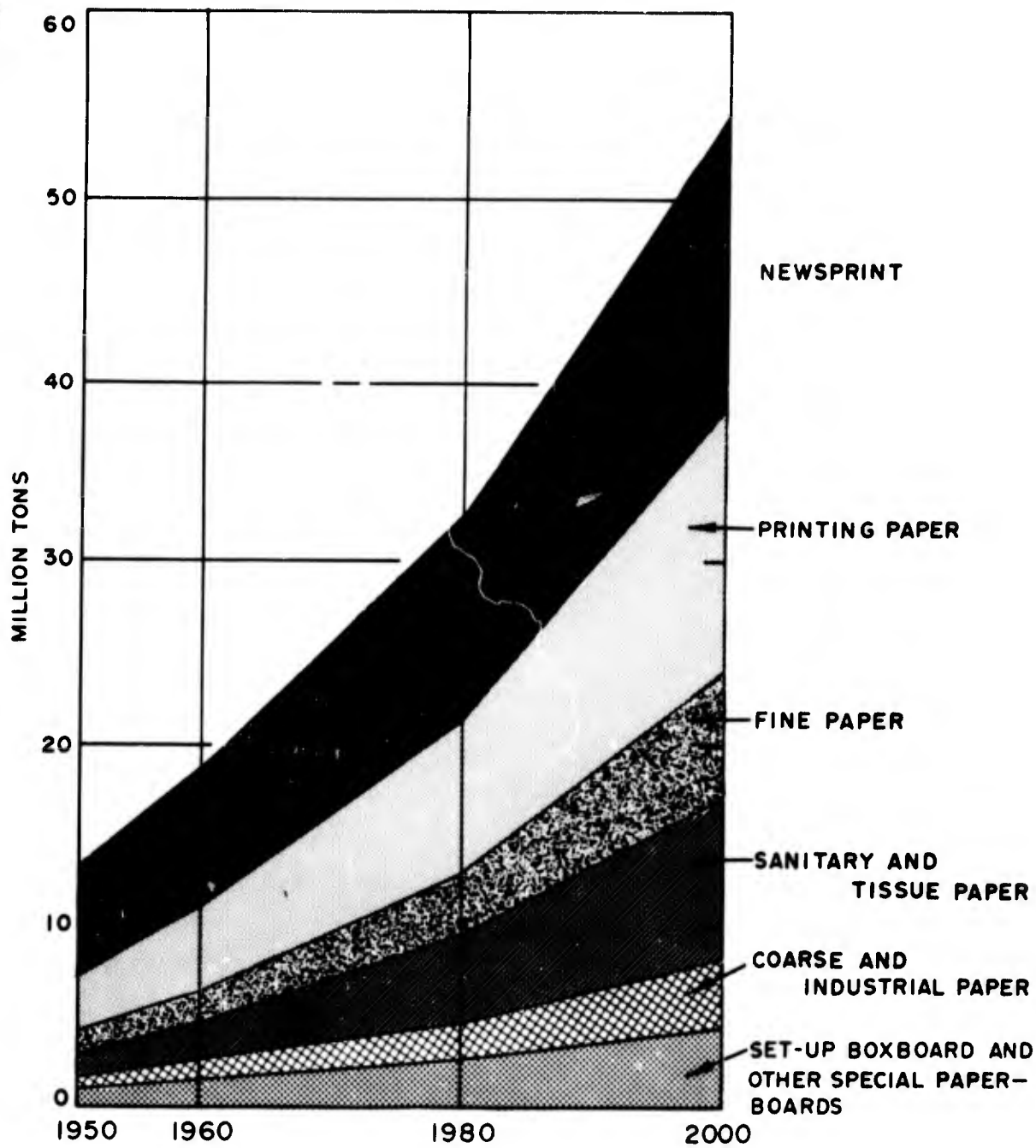


Figure 19. CONSUMPTION OF PAPER (EXCLUDING PAPER FOR CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING AND CONSTRUCTION) 1950, 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

Category	1960			1980			2000		
	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High
	(Billions of 1960 dollars)								
Military personnel	11	6	16	26	7	22	47		
Operation and maintenance	10	5	20	34	8	34	77		
Aircraft	6	3	13	23	5	25	57		
Missiles and space craft	4	4	17	30	11	51	114		
Other procurement	4	3	10	17	6	27	60		
Research and development	4	5	18	32	9	42	95		
Construction, atomic energy, and other	6	3	11	19	4	19	44		
Total	45	29	106	181	50	220	494		
	(Percentage distribution)								
Military personnel	25	21	16	15	14	10	9		
Operation and maintenance	23	17	19	19	15	16	16		
Aircraft	13	12	13	13	11	11	12		
Missiles and space craft	9	15	16	16	22	23	23		
Other procurement	9	9	9	9	12	12	12		
Research and development	8	16	17	17	18	19	19		
Construction, atomic energy, and other	13	10	10	11	8	9	9		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

Figure 20. DEFENSE EXPENDITURES, BY MAJOR CATEGORIES, 1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980, 2000.

	1960	Low	1980 Med.	High	Low	2000 Med.	High
Carbon steel	994	478	1,824	3,172	631	2,956	6,658
of which:							
Aircraft and missiles	153	70	273	472	82	375	849
Ships	207	85	329	573	98	464	1,049
Ordnance, vehicles, etc.	131	53	160	294	43	195	434
Other procurement	153	90	378	648	162	764	1,720
Military construction	297	158	594	1,030	218	1,030	2,317
Alloy (including nickel stainless) steel	249	123	455	793	131	607	1,364
of which:							
Aircraft and missiles	96	57	224	386	62	283	637
Ships, ordnance, vehicles	137	57	211	390	58	272	612
Copper and copper alloys	67	29	108	188	34	153	352
Aluminum	111	25	103	179	33	153	343

Figure 21. USE OF MAJOR METALS IN DEFENSE, 1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980, 2000.

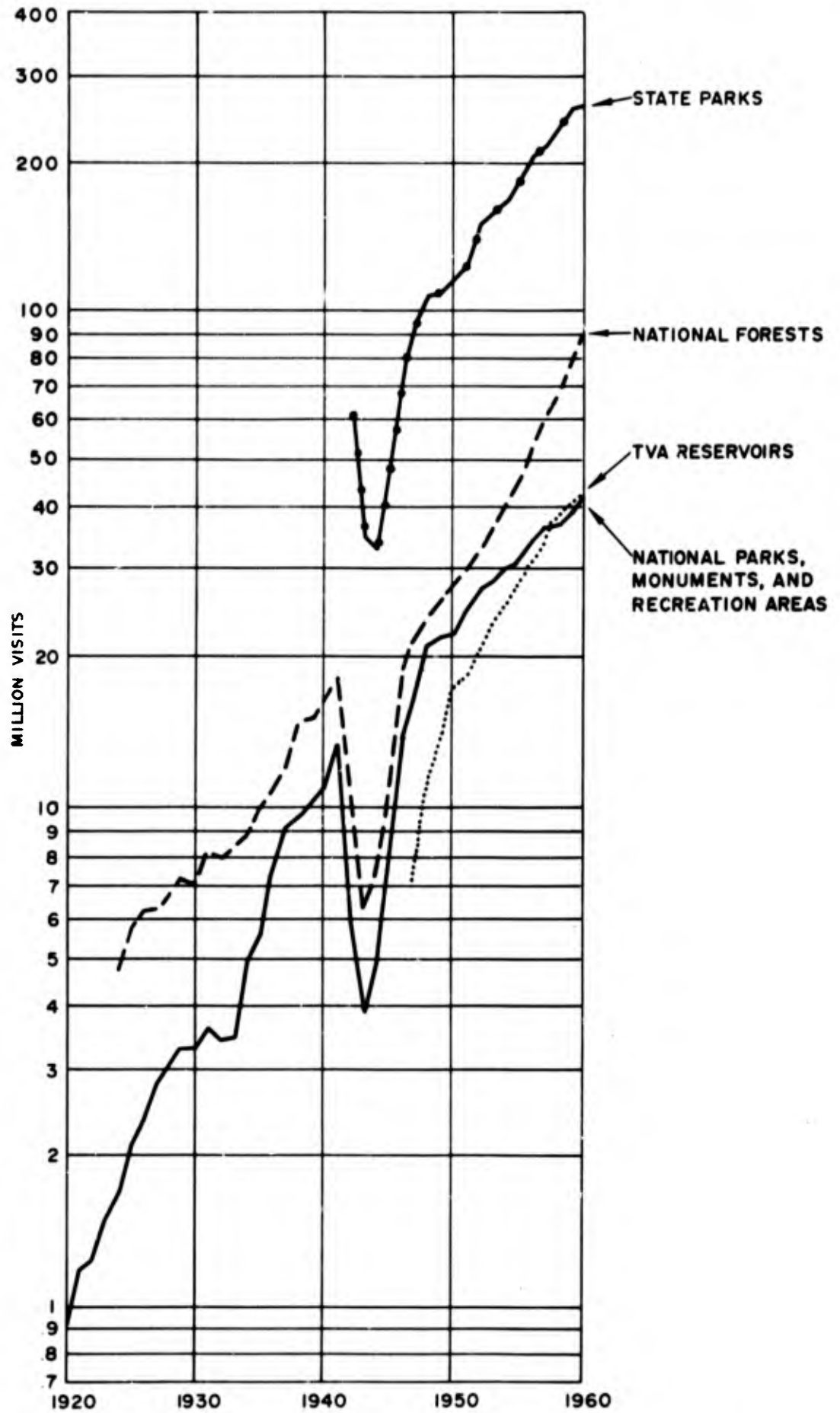


Figure 22. ANNUAL VISITS TO VARIOUS TYPES OF RECREATION AREAS, 1920-1960

(Per thousand population in year indicated)				
Year		National parks, monuments, and recreation areas	National forests	State parks ²
1920		9	n.a.	n.a.
1925		18	n.a.	n.a.
1930		26	³ 65	n.a.
1935		42	84	n.a.
1940		82	122	n.a.
1946 ⁴		97	129	534
1950		144	180	753
1955		186	277	1,108
1960		⁵ 229	516	1,439
1980 ⁶	L	330	750	2,100
	M	520	1,760	3,460
	H	820	3,840	5,820
2000 ⁶	L	490	1,110	3,100
	M	1,180	6,070	8,370
	H	2,340	19,820	18,290

L = Low projection M = Medium H = High

n.a. = not available

1. Historical data by Marion Clawson, Statistics on Outdoor Recreation (Washington: Resources for the Future, Inc. 1958), and releases by Department of the Interior and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2. Statistics of visits to state parks reflect not only growth but also changes in classification. Growth rates from 1960 on are based on number of visits adjusted to minimize these distortions.

3. 1931.

4. 1945 too heavily distorted by World War II factors.

5. Not strictly comparable to preceding years. On old basis of enumeration, figure would have been more nearly 210.

6. Per capita visits derived from projection of aggregate visits divided by Medium population projections. Aggregate visits projected as follows: Low--3.5% growth per year, which is growth rate of per capita disposable income from 1960 to 2000, and thus reflects effect of population and income growth only; High--1960-80 extension of 1946-60 trend, 1980-2000, reduced by one-fourth the difference between that and the Low rate of growth; Medium--growth rate halfway between Low and 1946-60 trend.

Figure 23. VISITS TO PRINCIPAL RECREATION AREAS, 1920-1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980-2000¹.

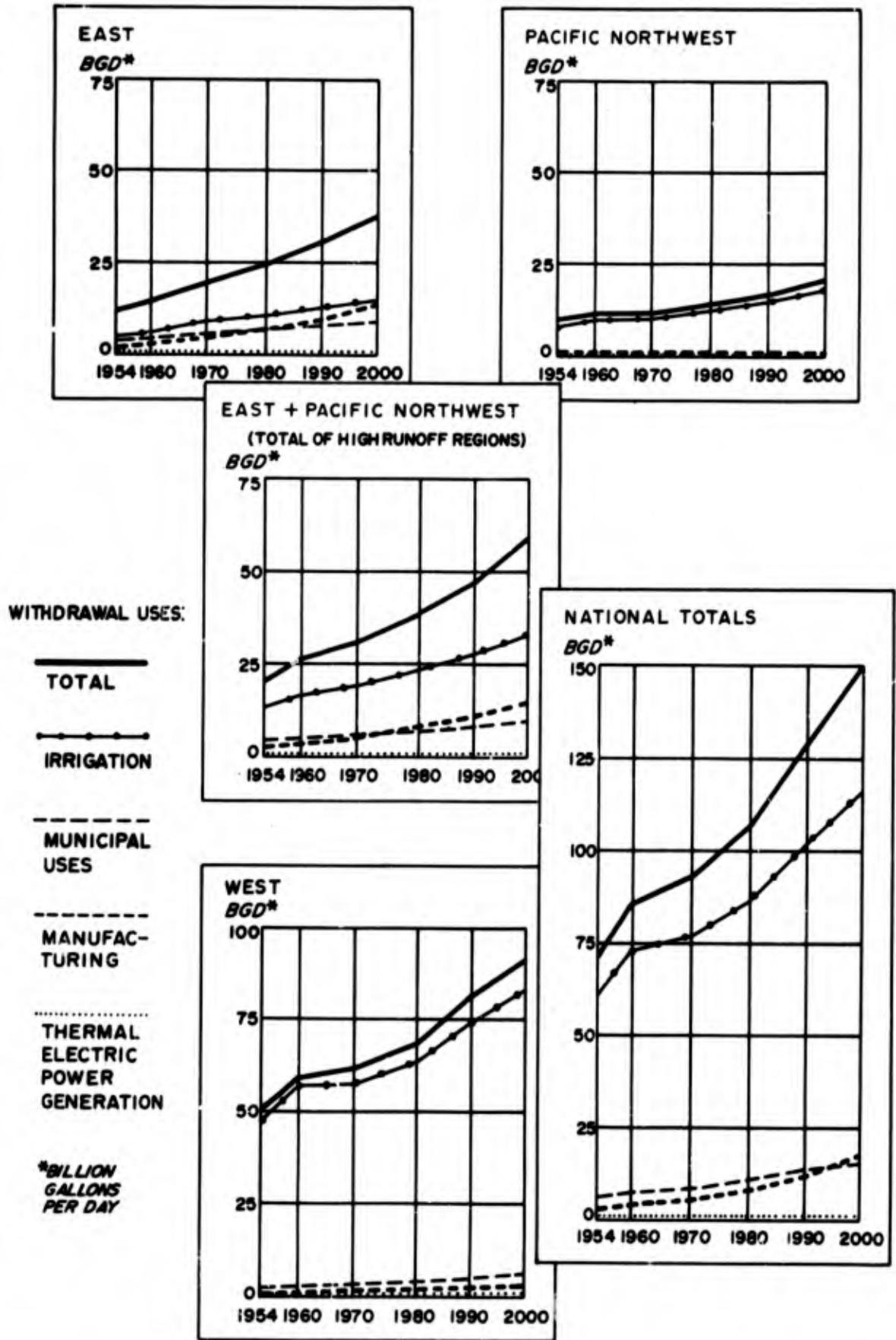


Figure 24. NET DEPLETION, BY REGION AND TYPE OF WITHDRAWAL WATER USE, 1954, 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

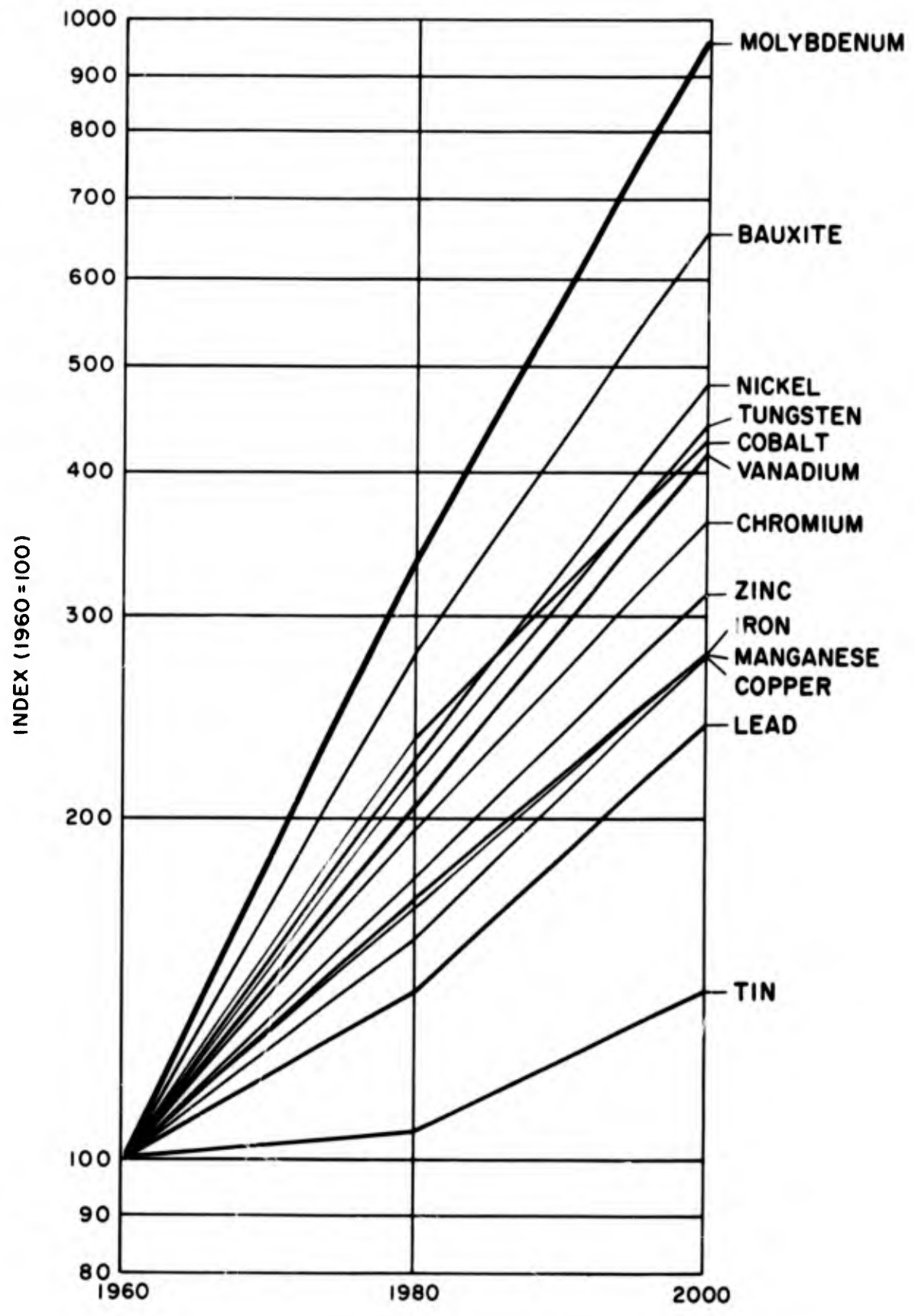
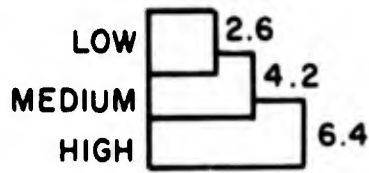


Figure 25. PROJECTED CHANGES IN U.S. METAL ORE REQUIREMENTS BETWEEN 1960, 1980 AND 2000.

IRON

BILLION LONG TONS
U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES



WORLD RESOURCES

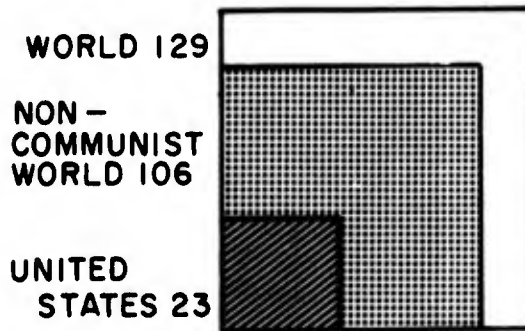


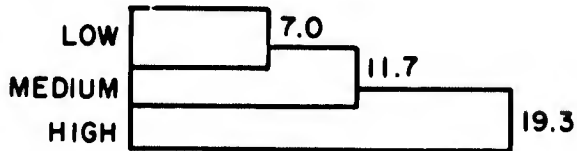
Figure 26. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR IRON-IN-ORE, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES AND WORLD RESOURCES.

557-0

NICKEL

MILLION SHORT TONS OF METAL

U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



U.S. RESERVES



WORLD RESERVES

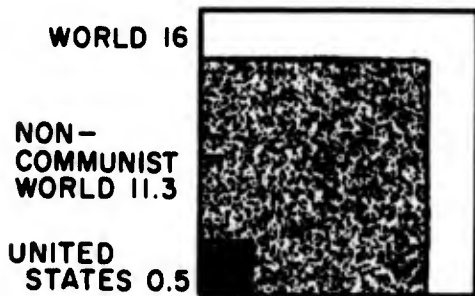
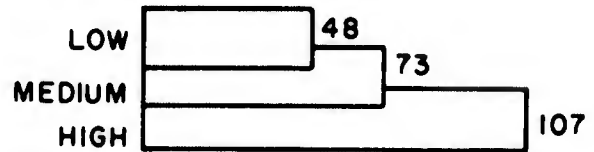


Figure 27. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR NICKEL, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND WORLD RESERVES.

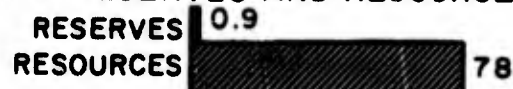
MANGANESE

MILLION SHORT TONS OF MANGANESE

U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES



WORLD RESERVES

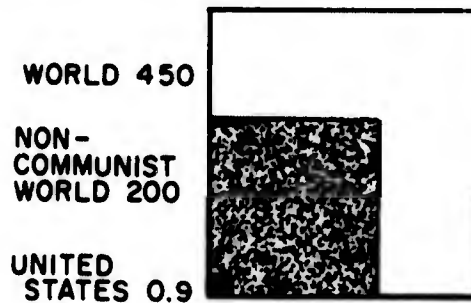
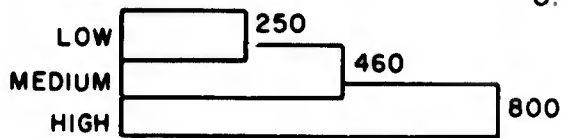
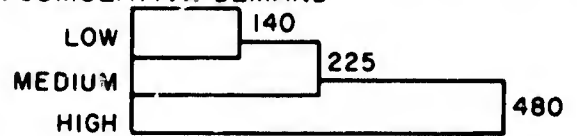


Figure 28. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR MANGANESE, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES AND WORLD RESERVES.

TUNGSTEN
THOUSAND SHORT TONS OF METAL
U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



ALUMINUM
MILLION SHORT TONS OF EQUIVALENT ALUMINUM
CONTENT OF ORE
U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



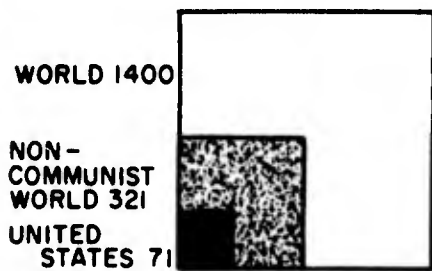
U.S. RESERVES



U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES



WORLD RESERVES



WORLD RESERVES

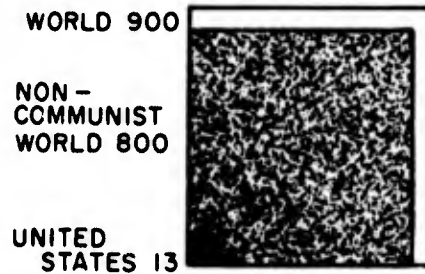


Figure 29. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR TUNGSTEN, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND WORLD RESERVES.

WORLD RESOURCES

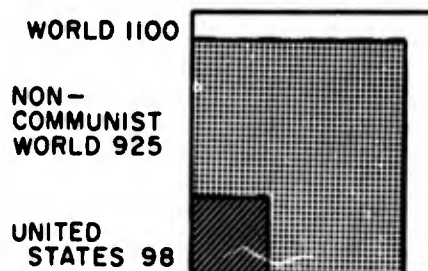


Figure 30. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR ALUMINUM, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES AND WORLD RESERVES AND RESOURCES

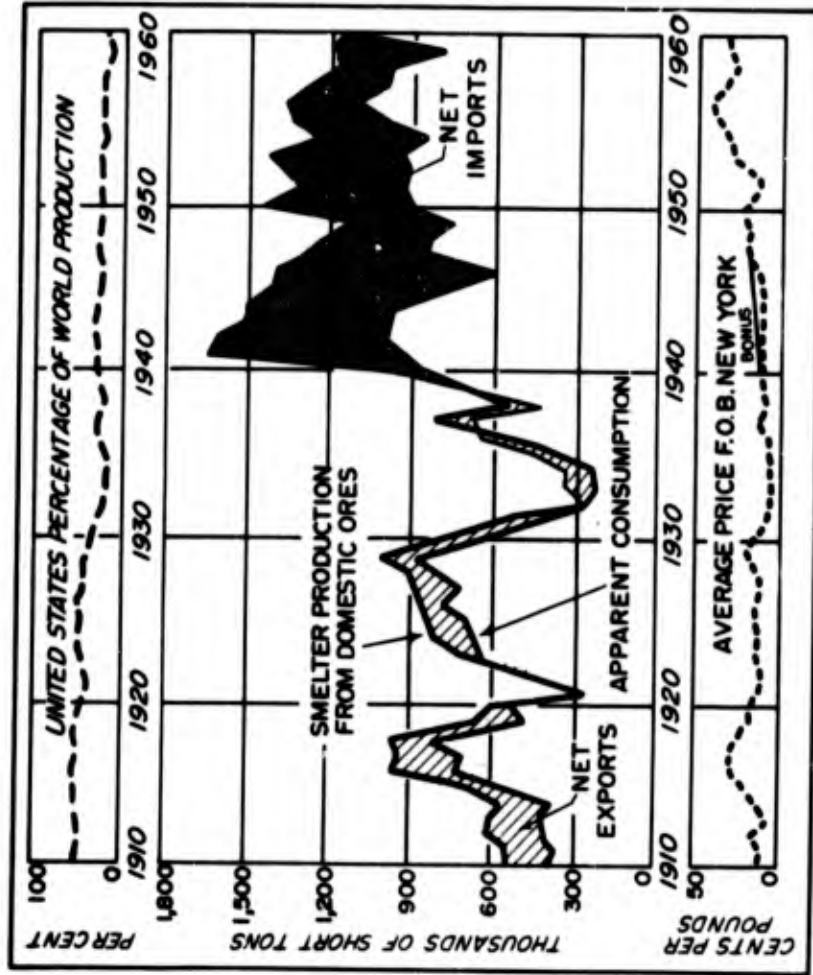
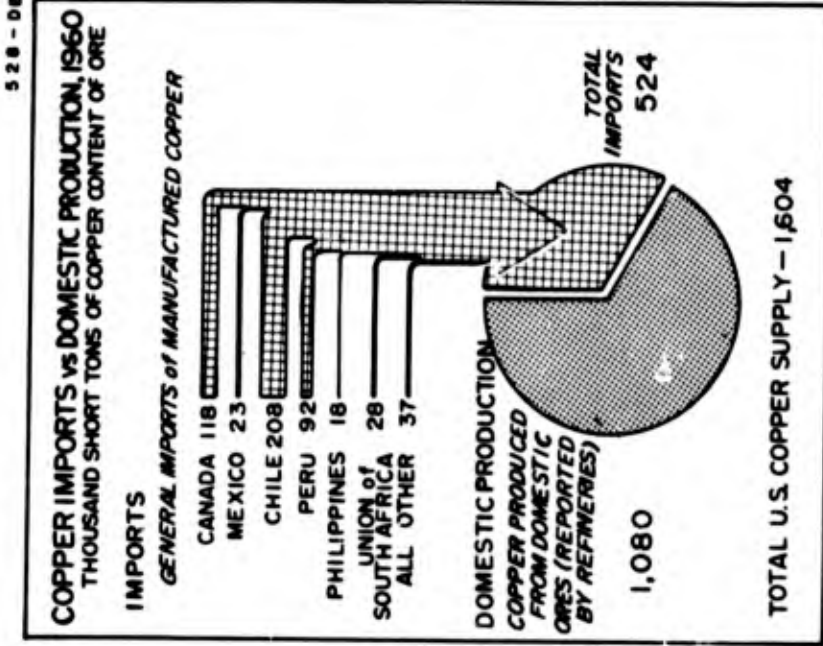


Figure. SOURCES OF U.S. COPPER SUPPLY, 1910-1960

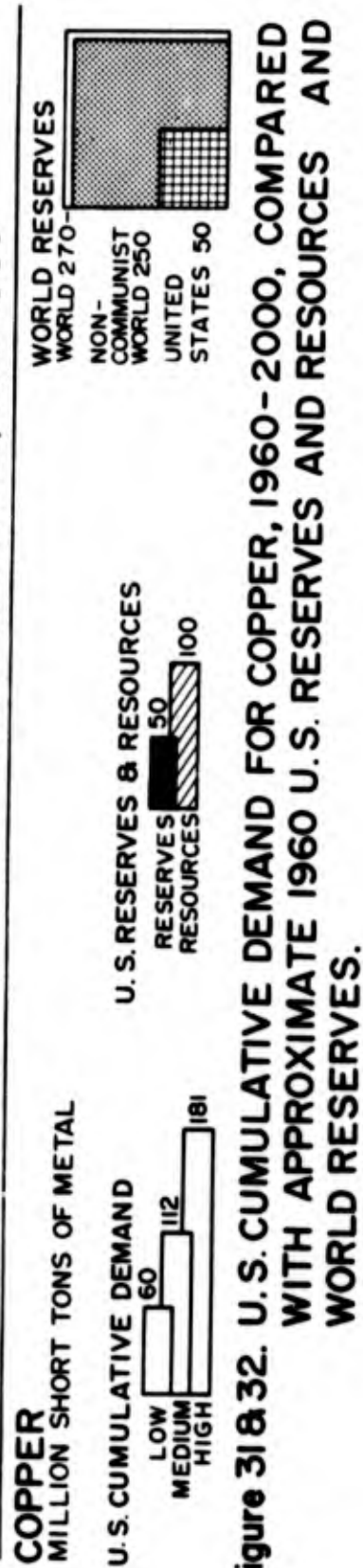


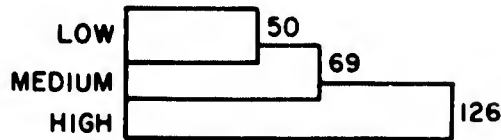
Figure 31 & 32. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR COPPER, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND RESOURCES AND WORLD RESERVES.

635-0

ZINC

MILLION SHORT TONS OF METAL

U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



U.S. RESERVES



WORLD RESERVES

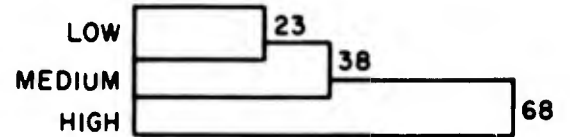


Figure 33. U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR ZINC, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND WORLD RESERVES.

LEAD

MILLION SHORT TONS OF METAL

U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND



U.S. RESERVES



WORLD RESERVES

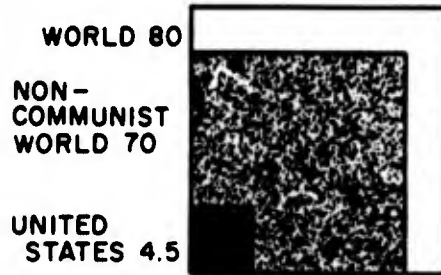


Figure 34 U.S. CUMULATIVE DEMAND FOR LEAD, 1960-2000, COMPARED WITH APPROXIMATE 1960 U.S. RESERVES AND WORLD RESERVES.

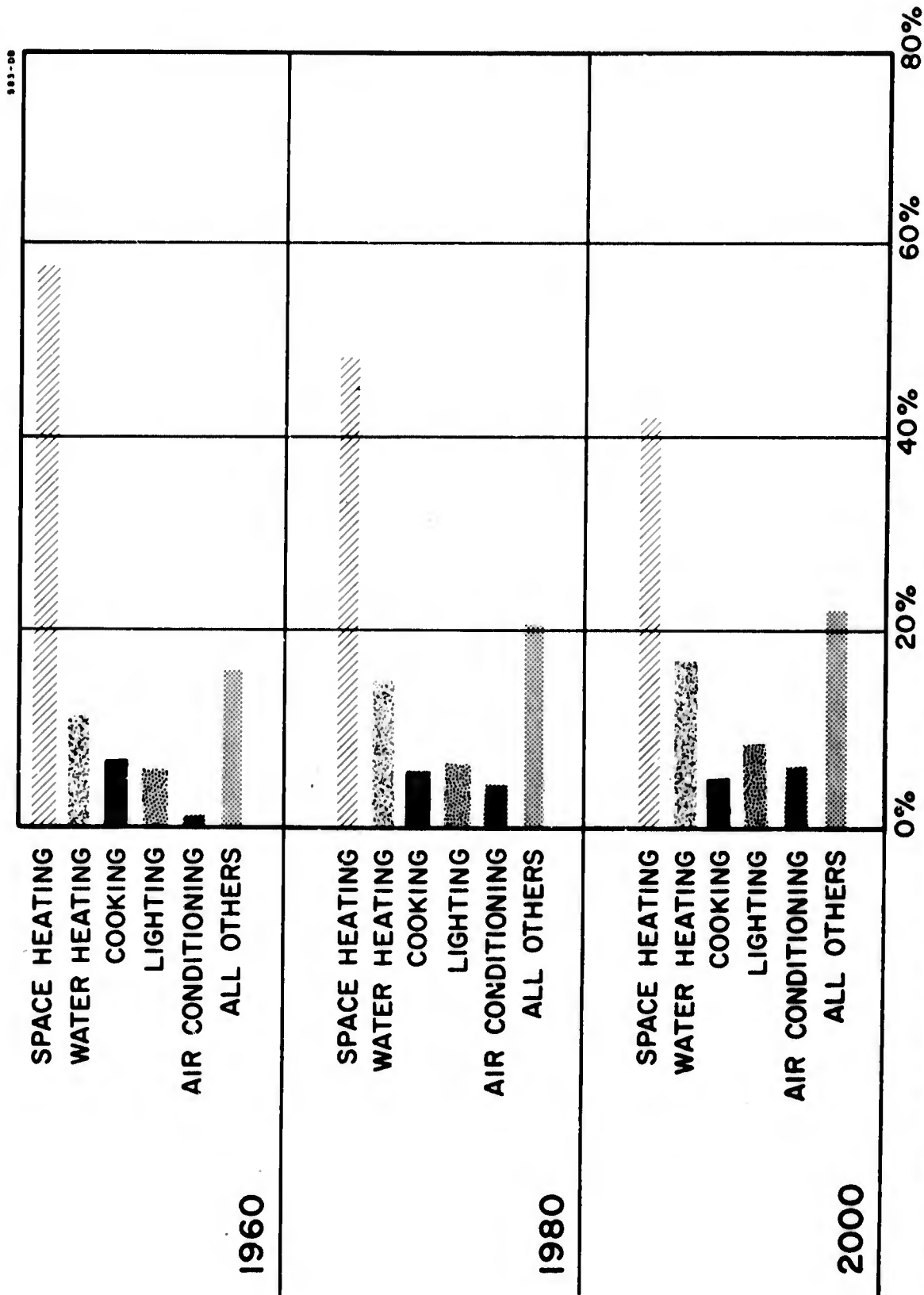


Figure 35. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT DOMESTIC ENERGY USES, 1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

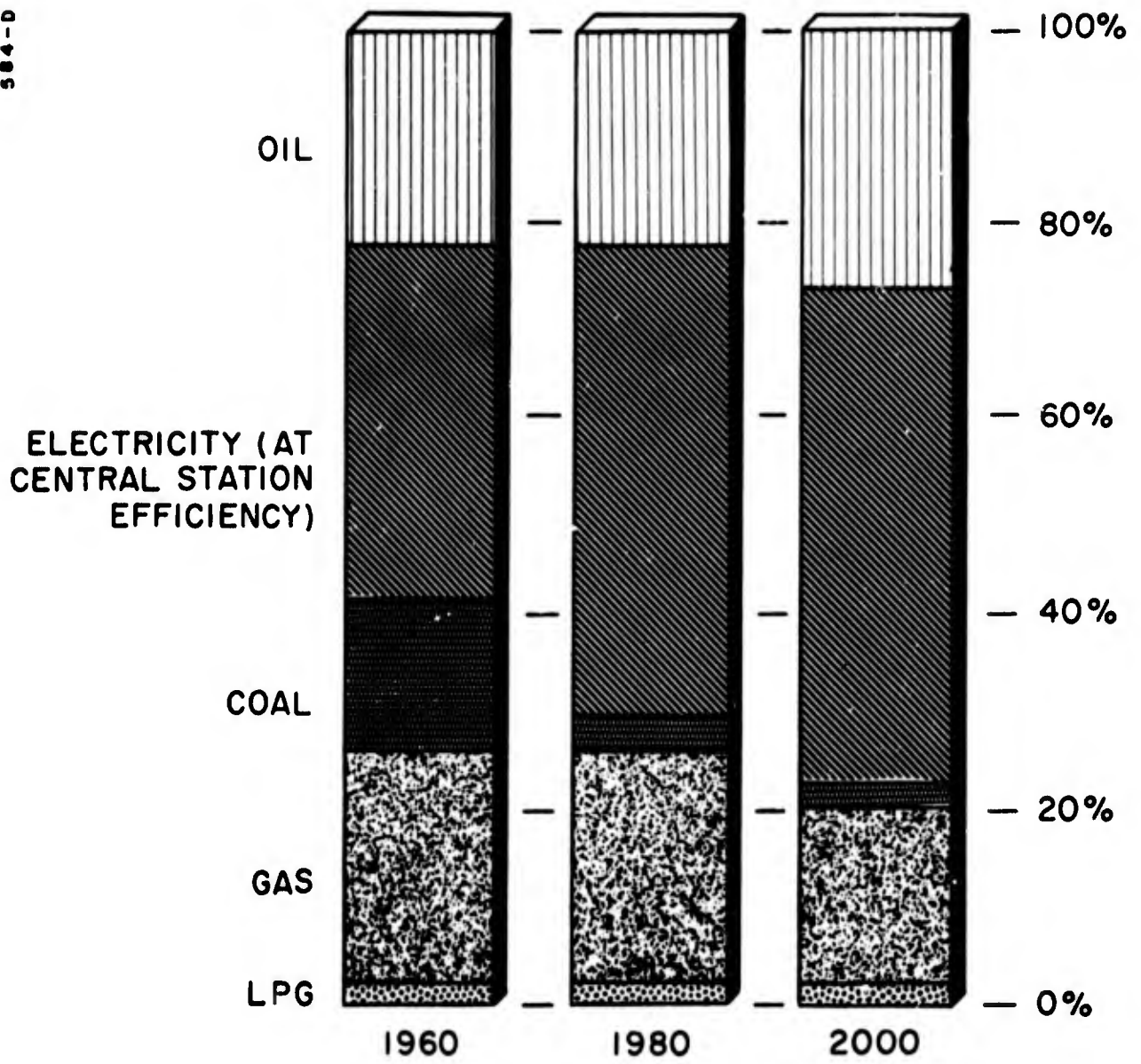


Figure 36. SHARES OF ENERGY SOURCES IN COMMERCIAL USES, 1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

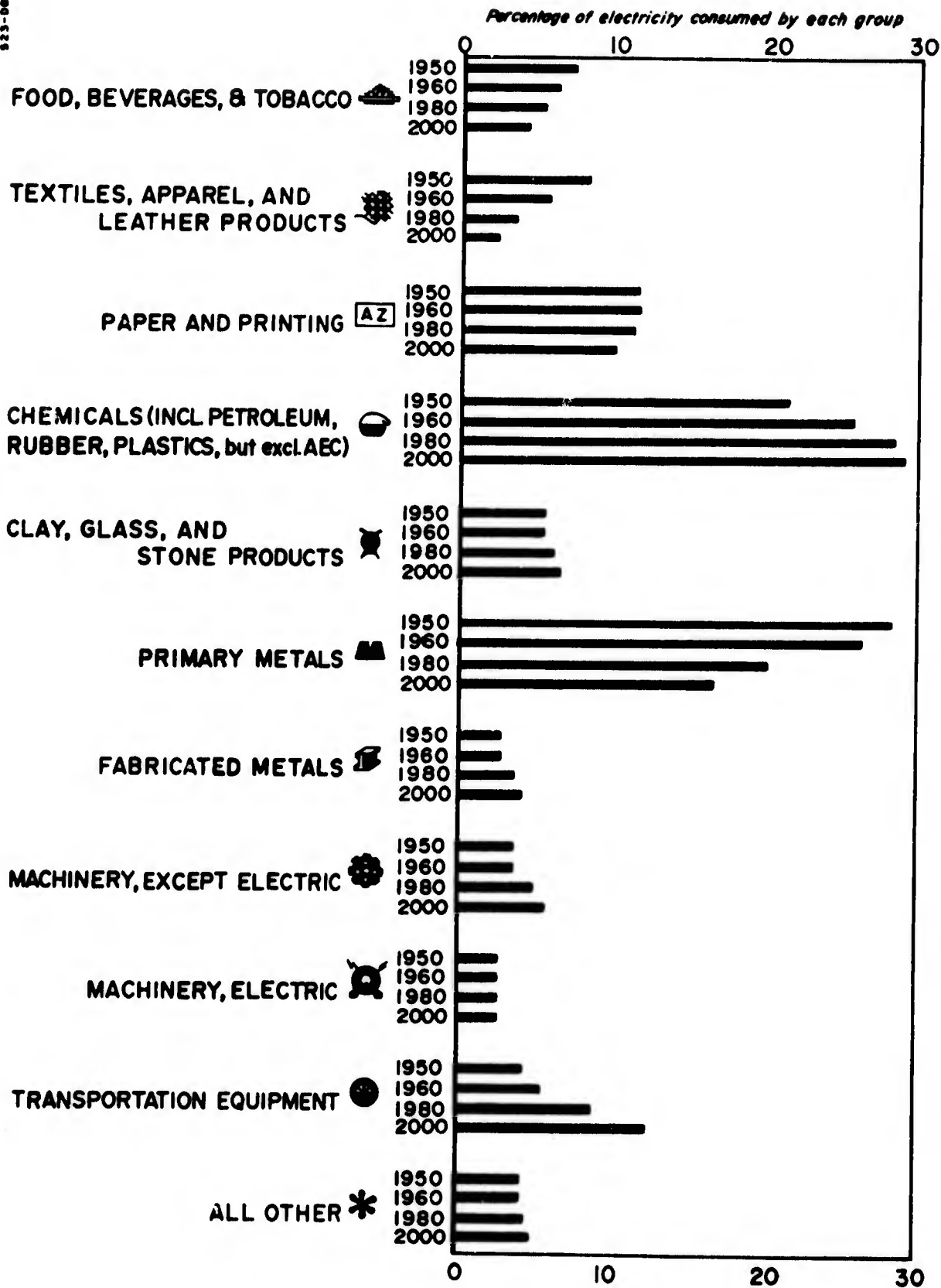


Figure 37. HOW ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION IS SHARED AMONG MANUFACTURES, 1950, 1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

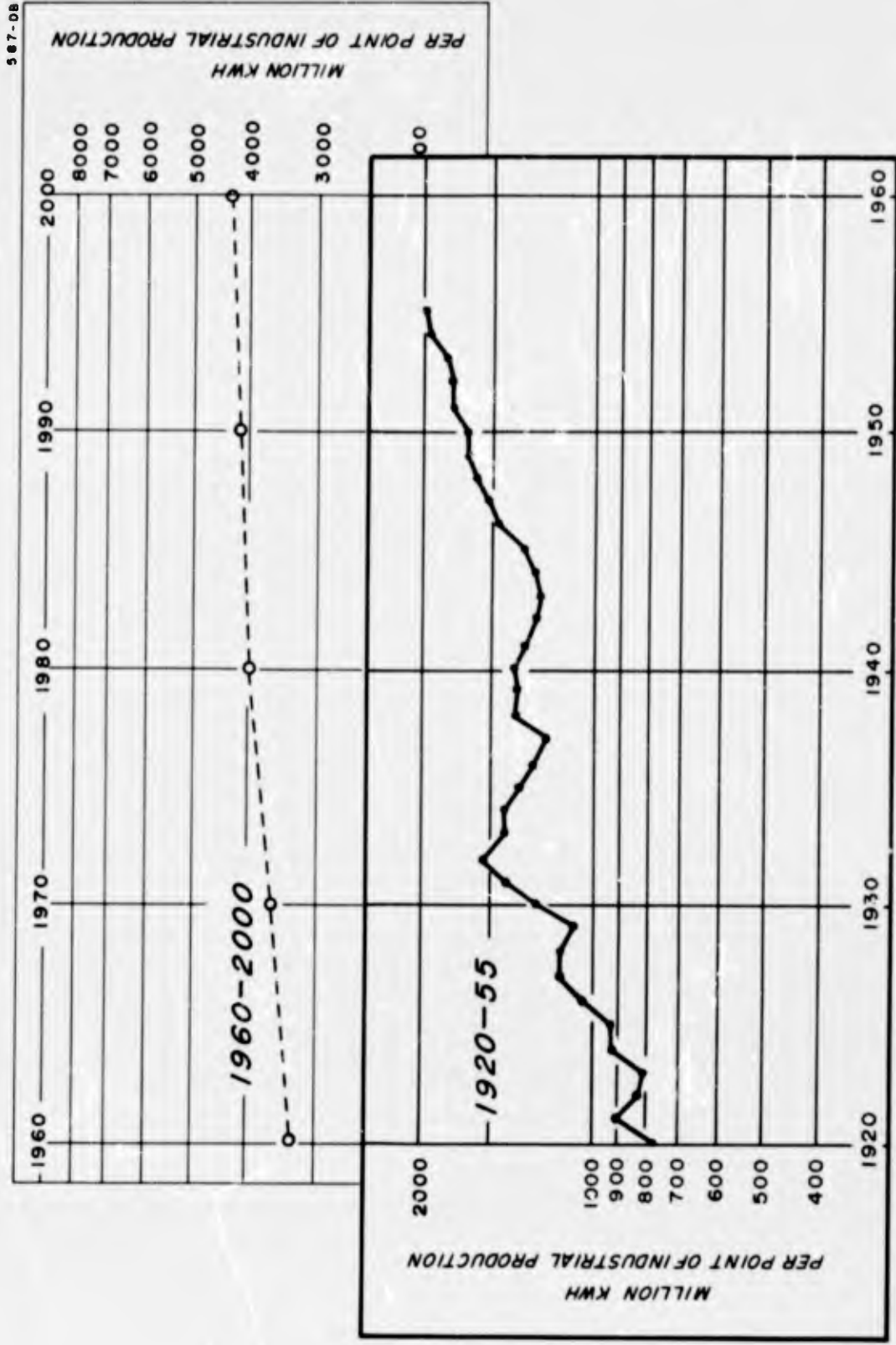


Figure 38. RATE OF GROWTH IN ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMED BY MANUFACTURING, PER UNIT OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, 1920-1955 (PRODUCTION INDEX: 1947-49=100) AND MEDIUM PROJECTION FOR 1960-2000 (PRODUCTION INDEX: 1957=100).

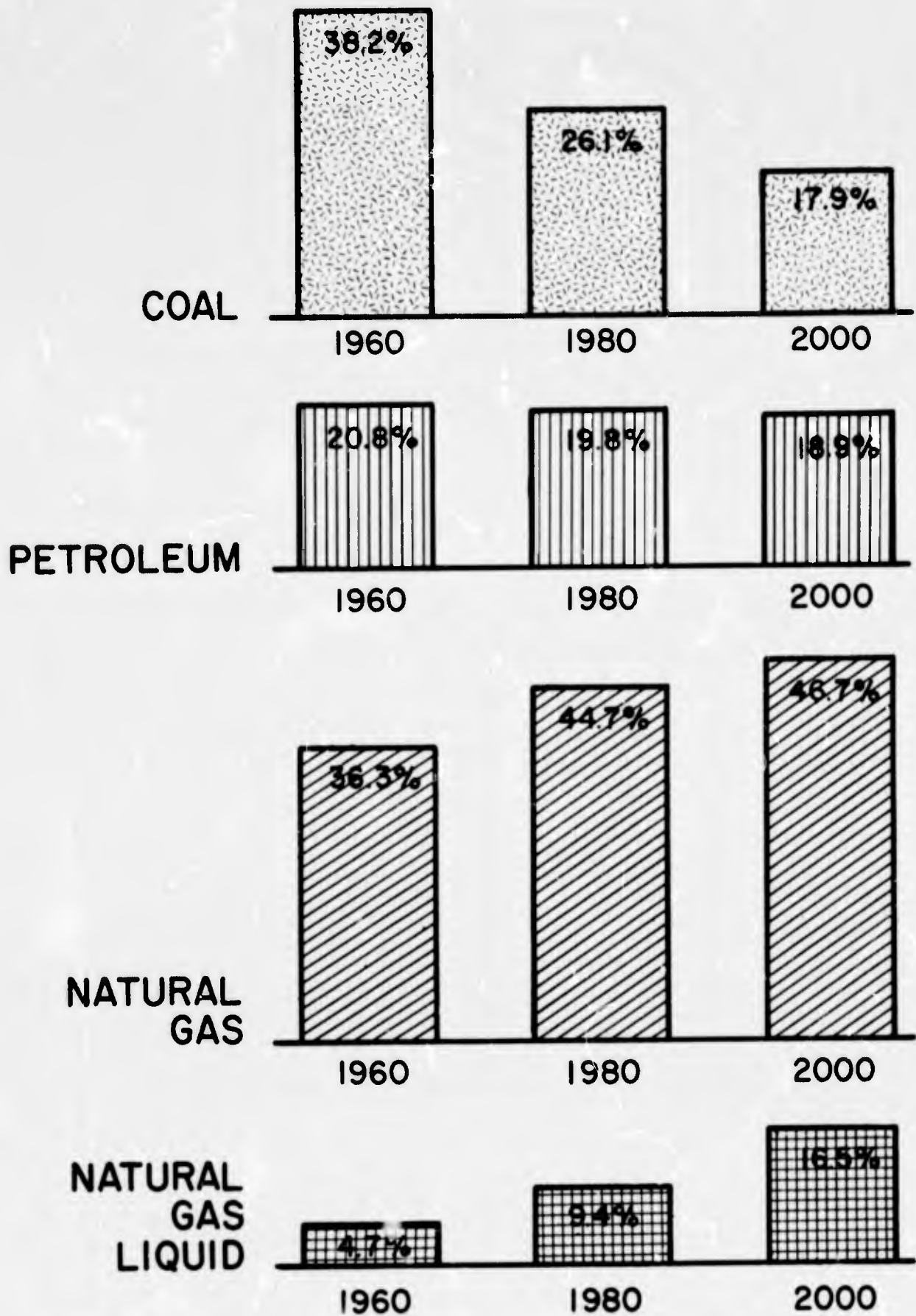


Figure 39. DISTRIBUTION OF FUELS IN INDUSTRIAL USE, 1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

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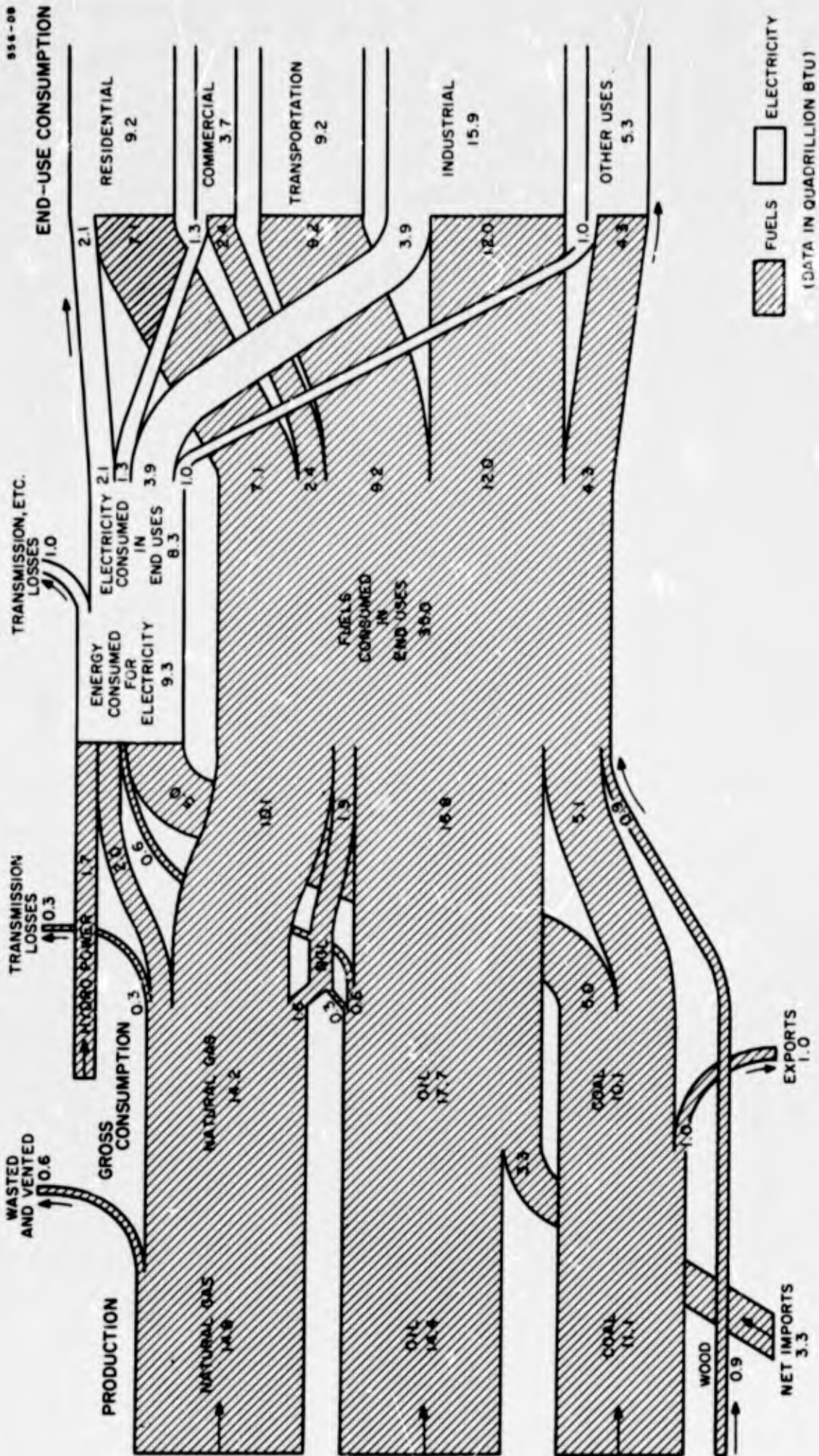


Figure 40. APPROXIMATE FLOW OF ENERGY THROUGH THE U.S. ECONOMY, 1960.

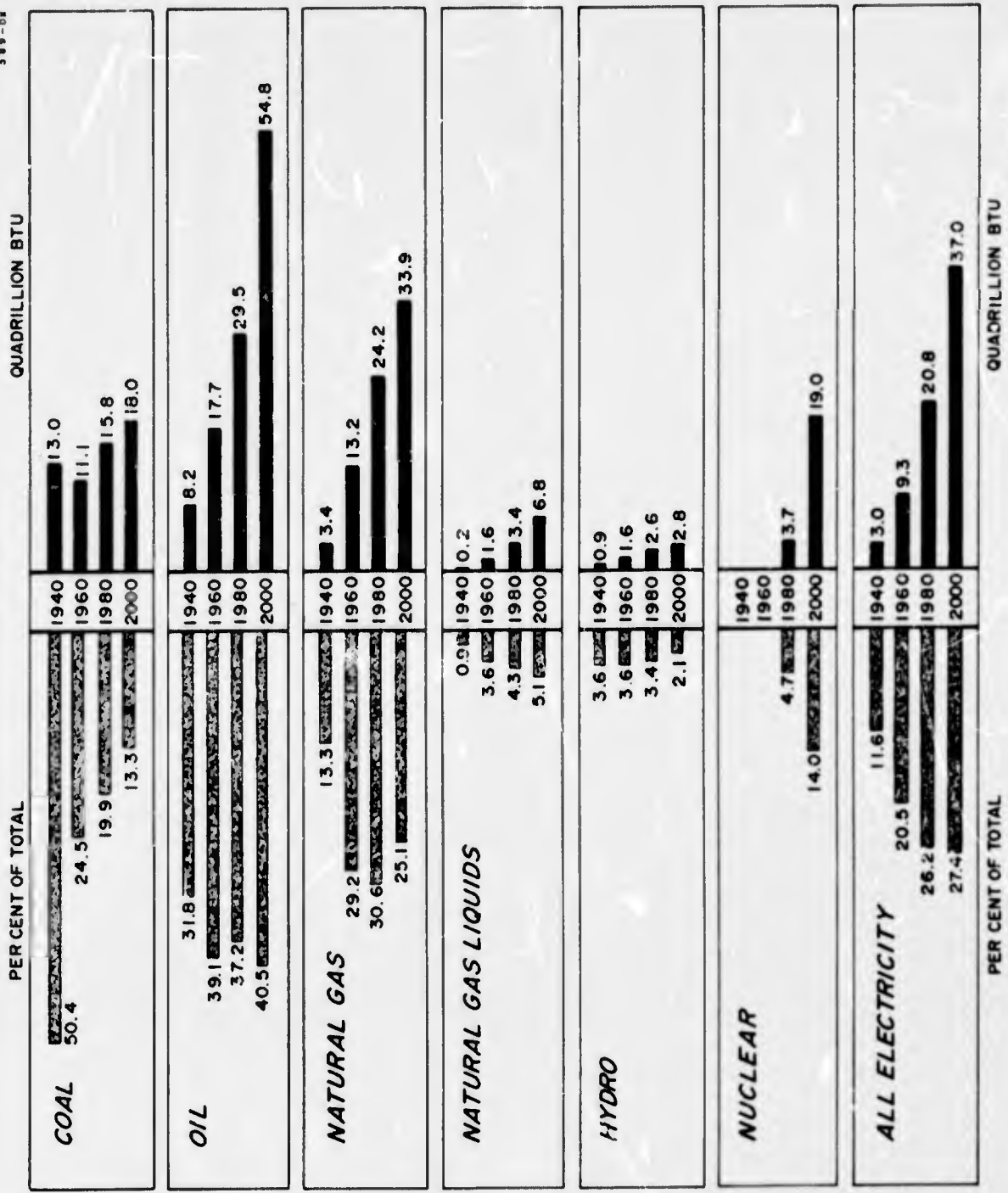


Figure 41. CHANGES IN ENERGY SOURCE PATTERNS, 1940, 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS FOR 1980 AND 2000.

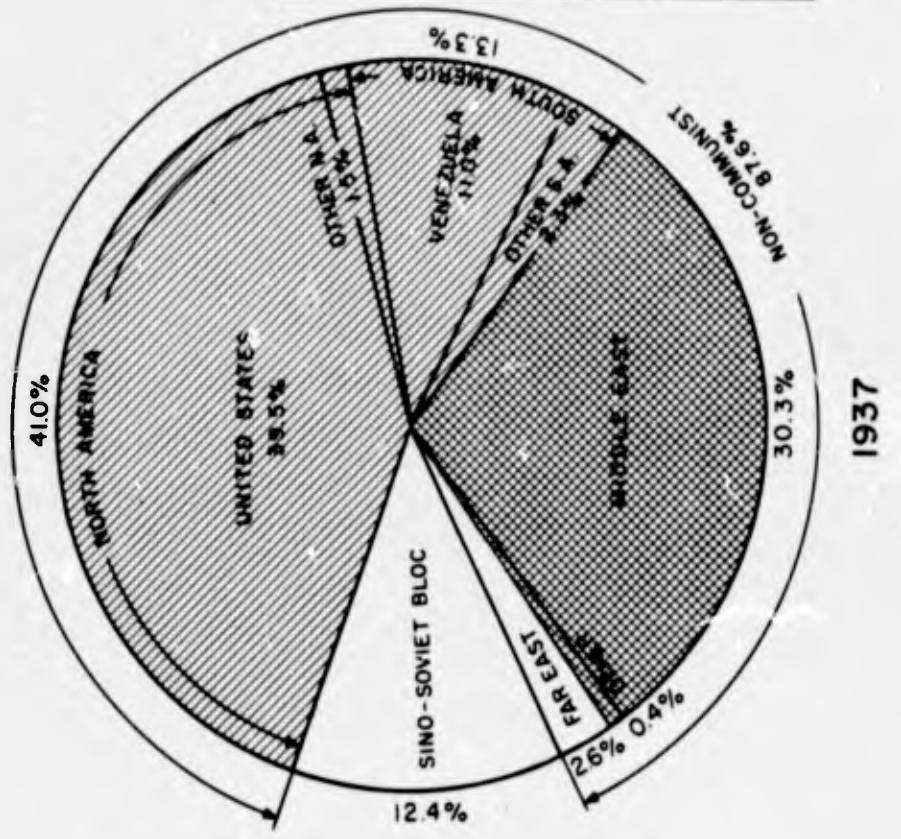
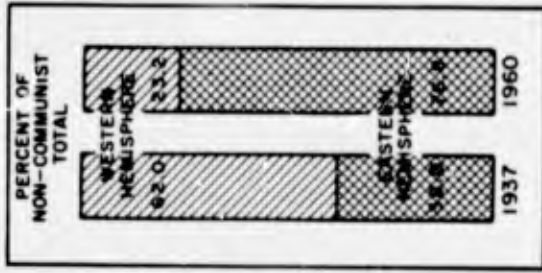
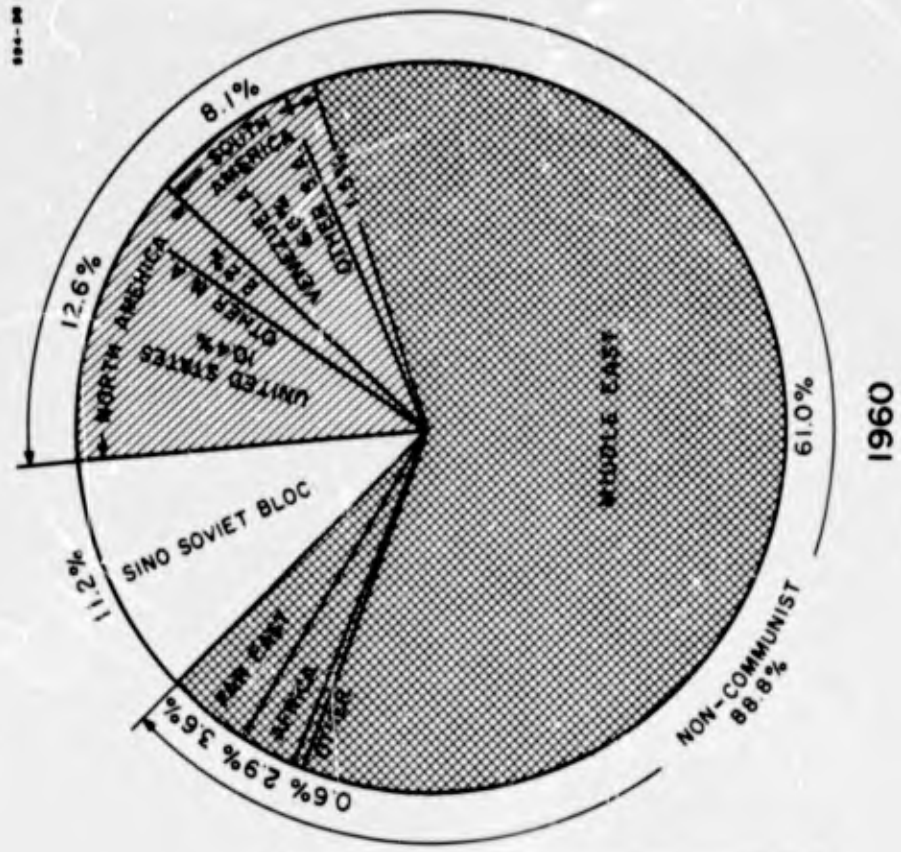


Figure 42. PROVED CRUDE OIL RESERVES OF THE WORLD, 1960 COMPARED WITH 1937.

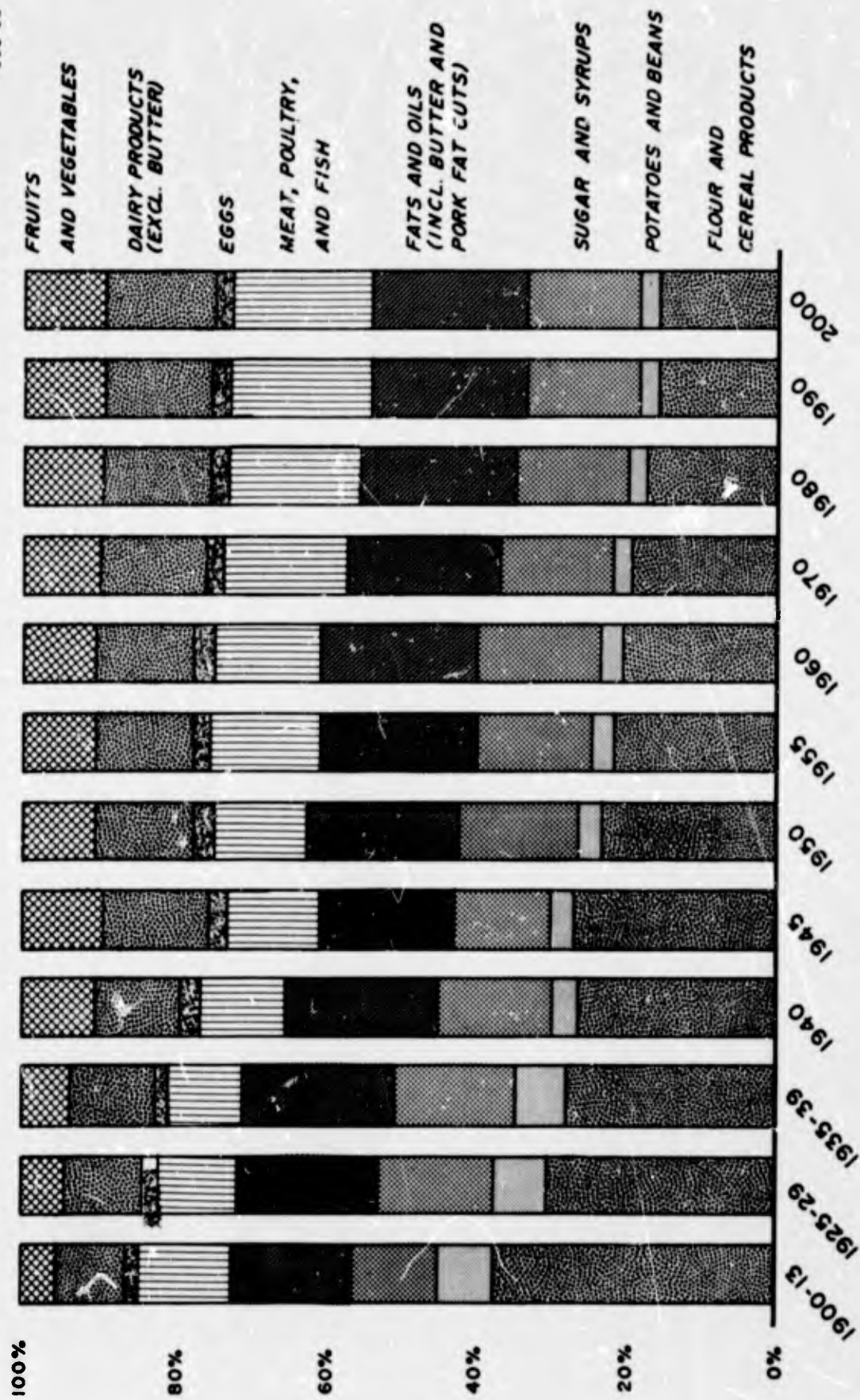


Figure 43. PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL FOOD GROUPS TO TOTAL FOOD CONSUMPTION, IN TERMS OF CALORIES, 1909-13-1960 AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

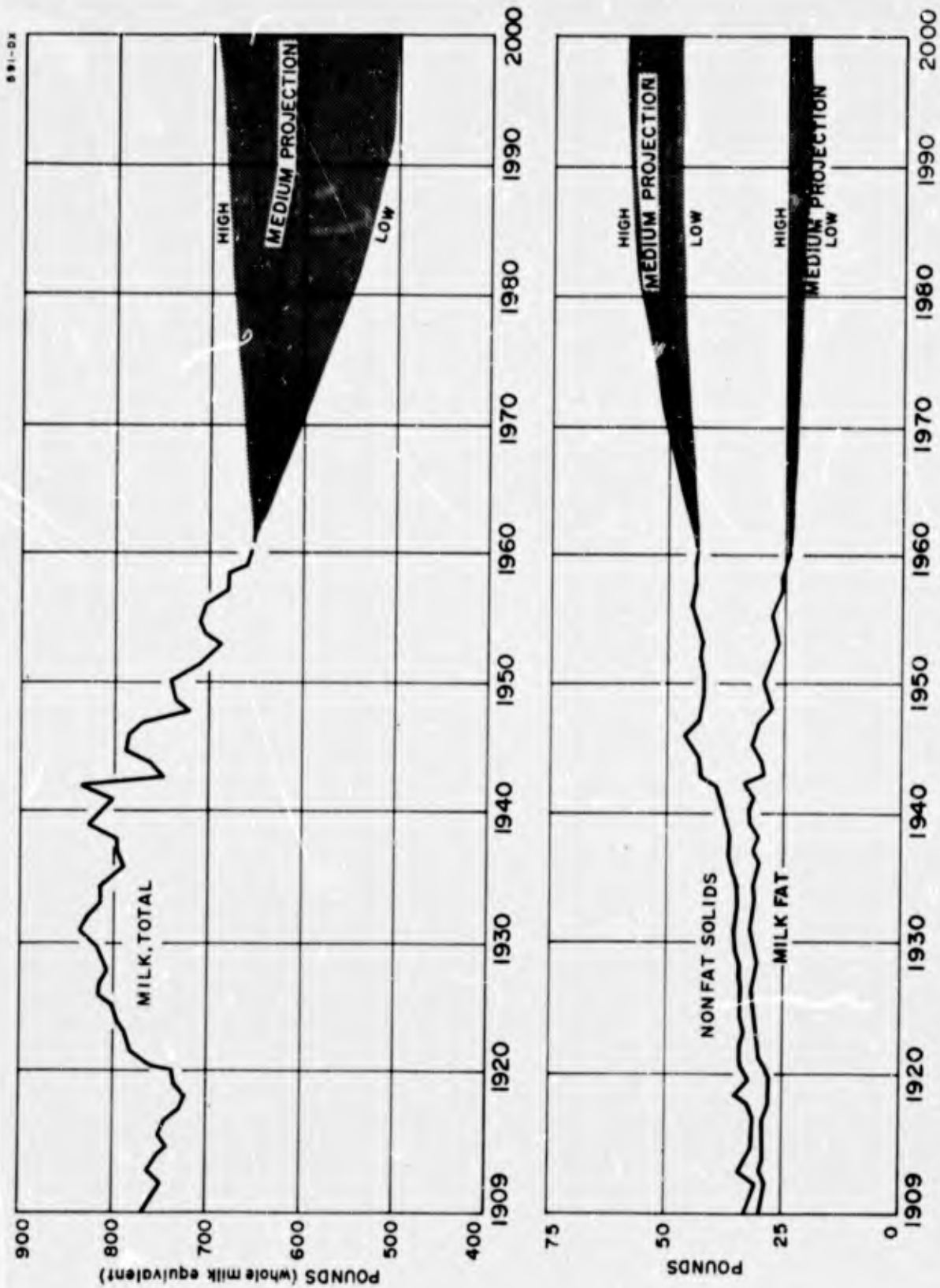


Figure 44. MILK-PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN TERMS OF FAT AND NON-FAT SOLIDS, 1909-1960 AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

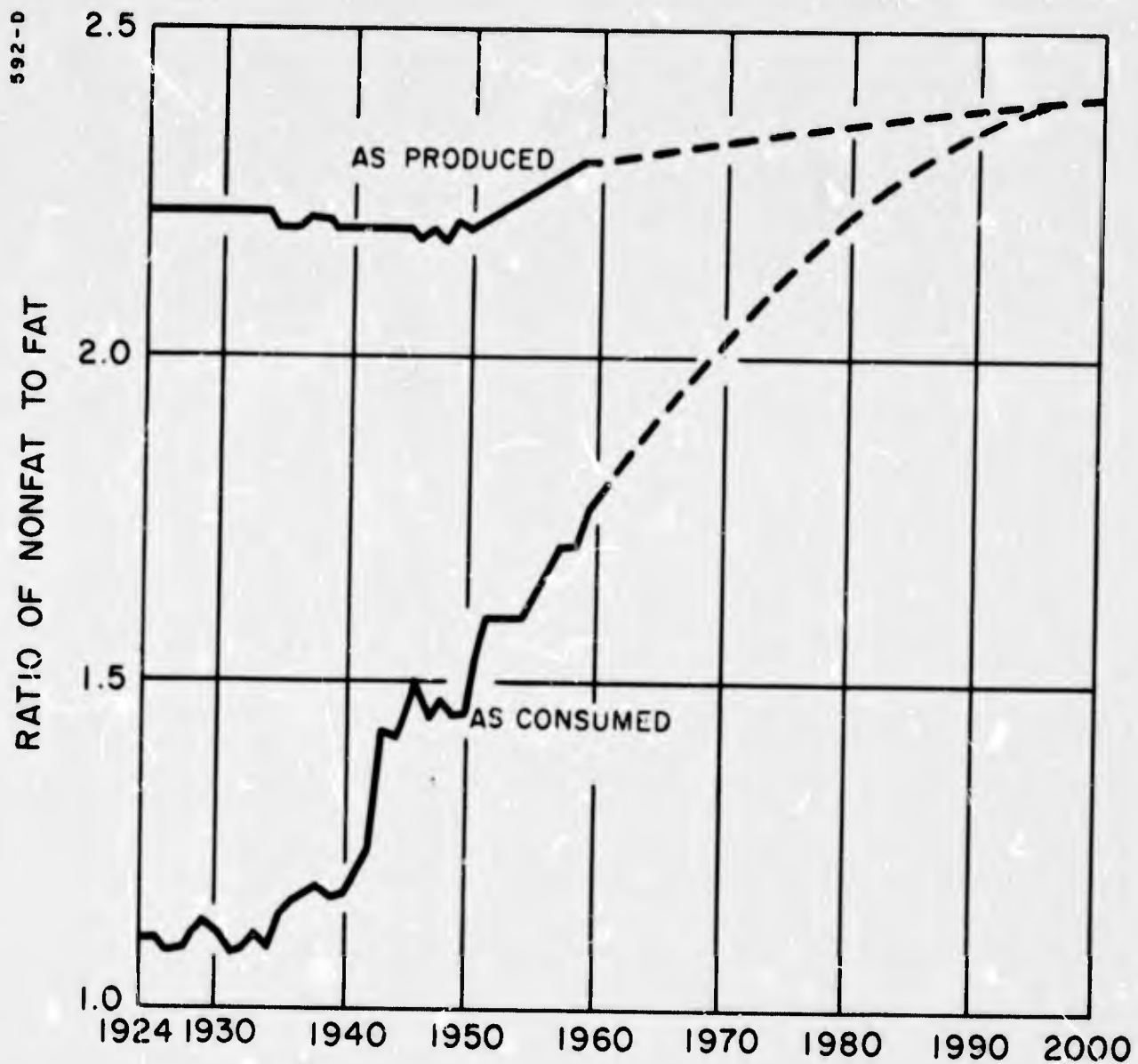


Figure 45. RATIO OF MILK NON-FAT SOLIDS TO FAT SOLIDS, 1924-1960 AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

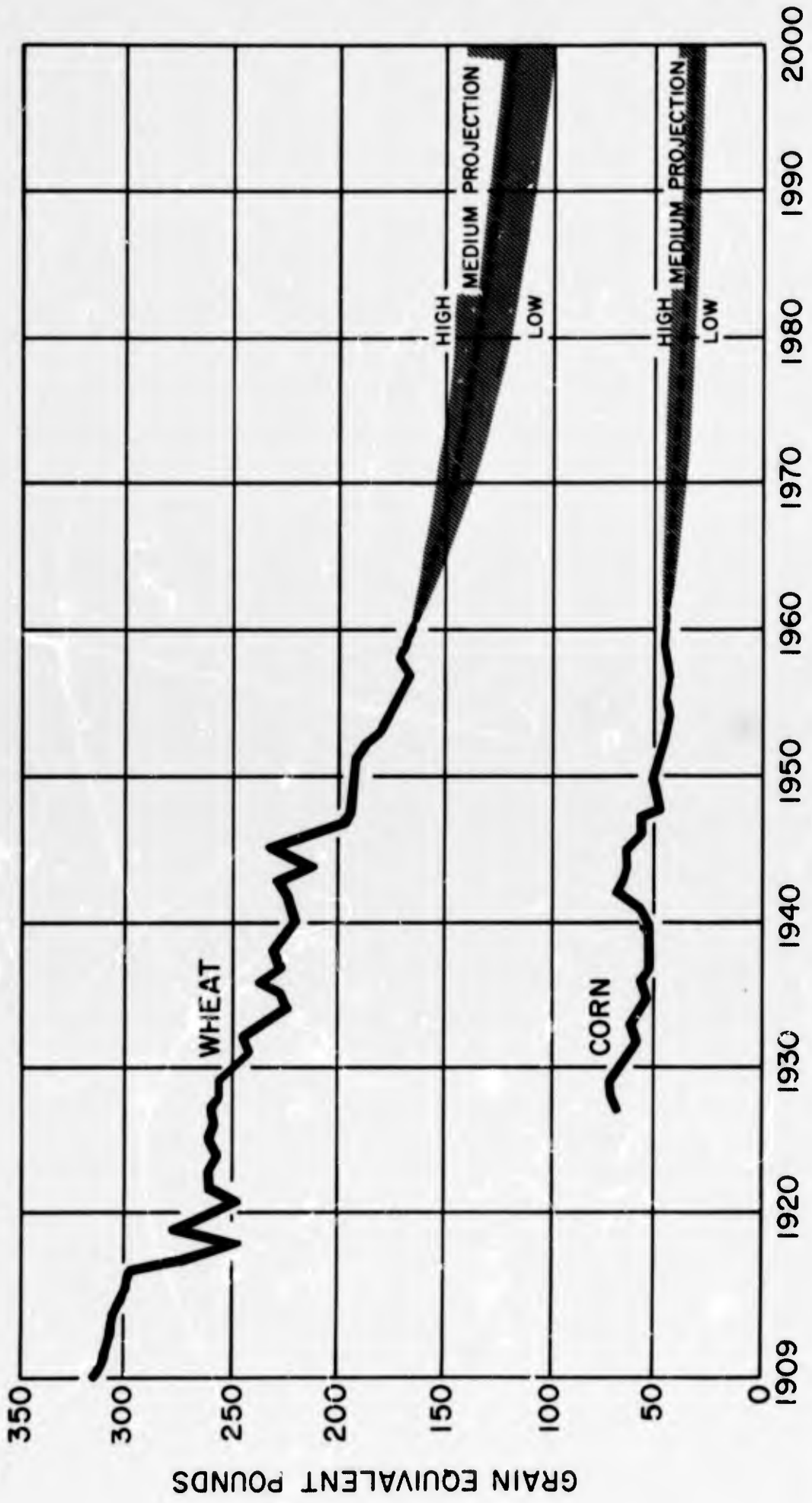


Figure 46. WHEAT AND CORN FOR FOOD—PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN EQUIVALENT GRAIN, 1909—1960 AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

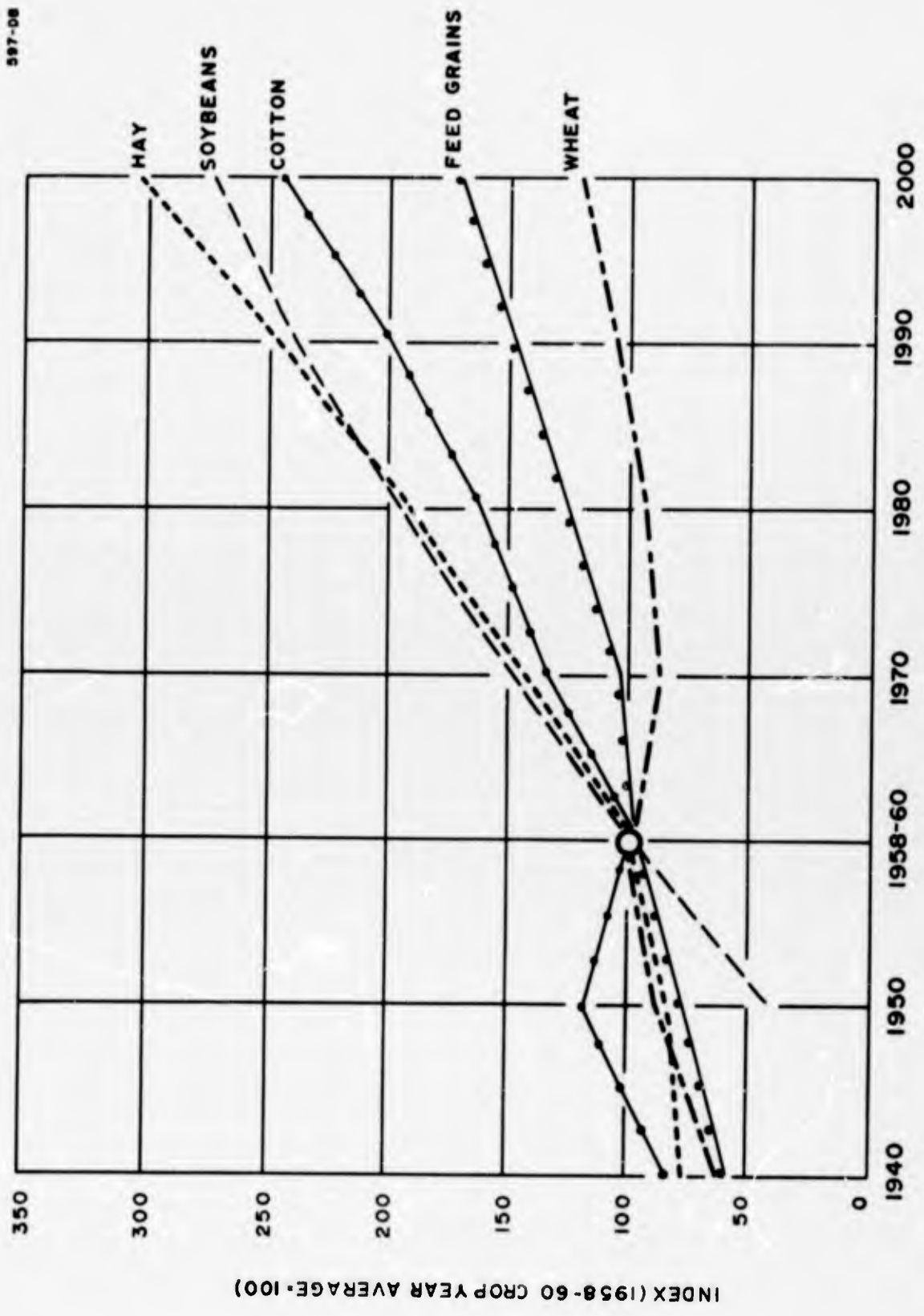


Figure 47. COMPARATIVE RATES OF GROWTH IN OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1940, 1950, 1958-60, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

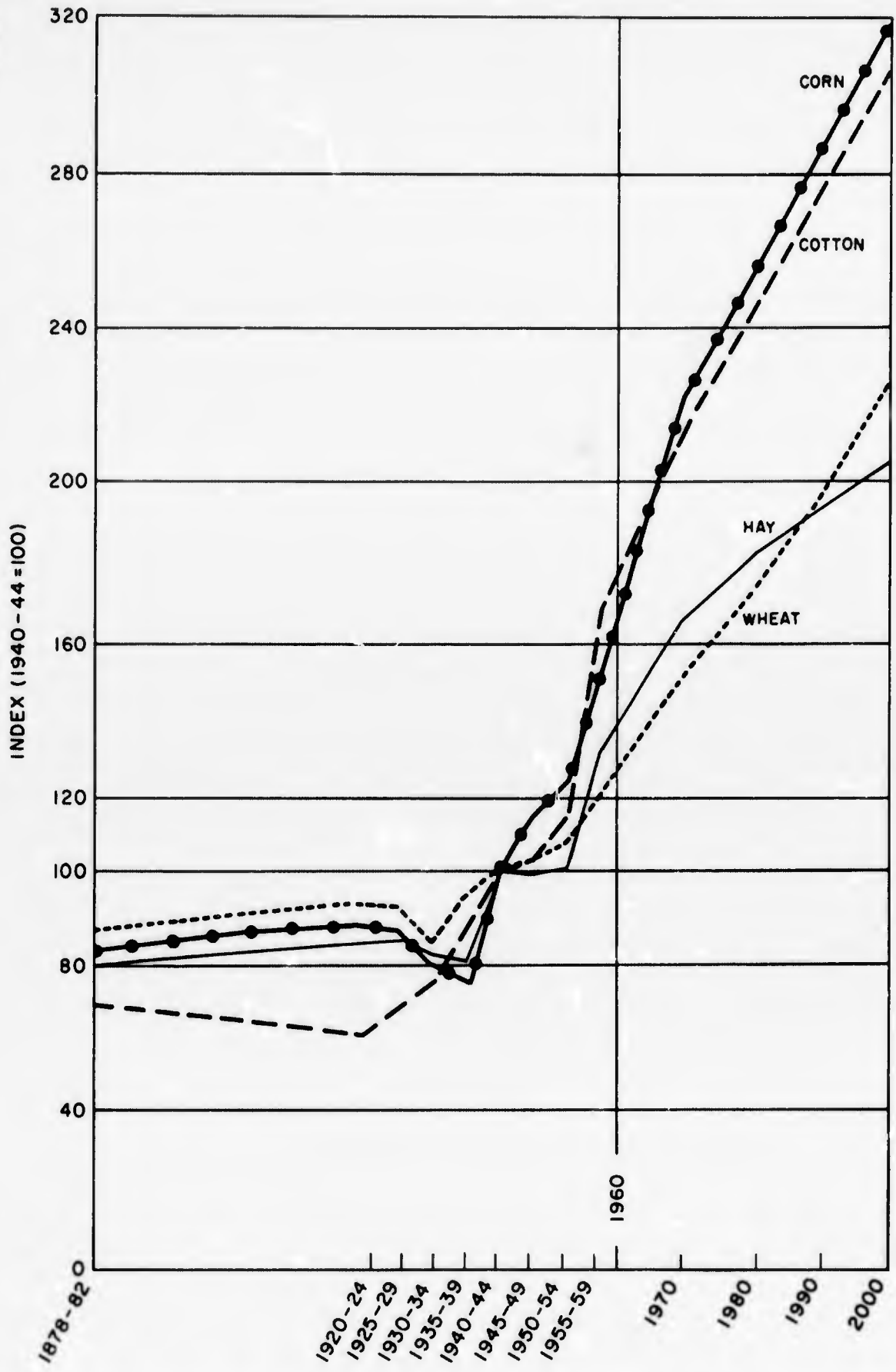
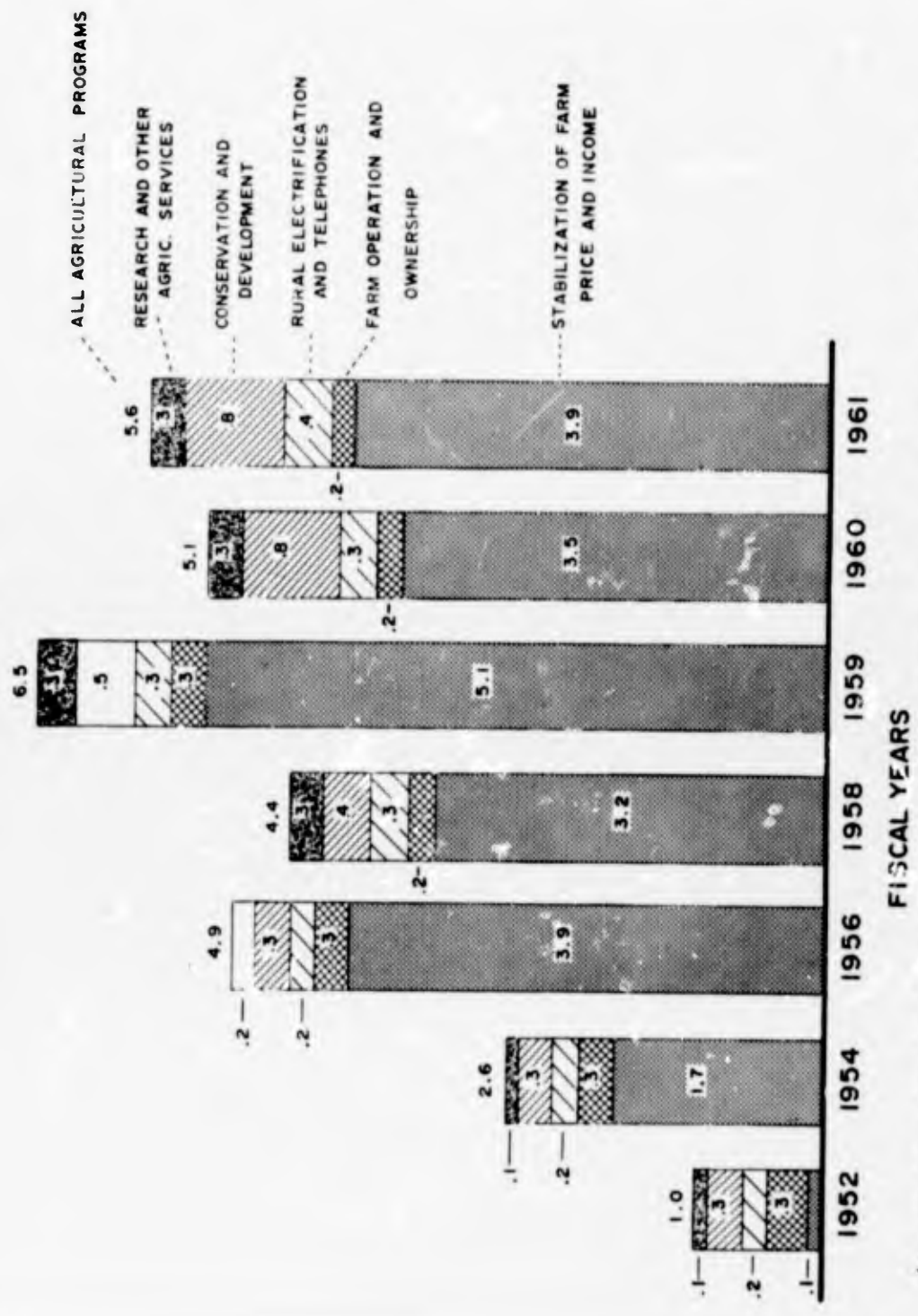


Figure 48. YIELDS OF WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, AND HAY FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS, 1878 - 82 TO 1955 - 59, FOR 1960, AND MEDIUM PROJECTIONS TO 2000.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



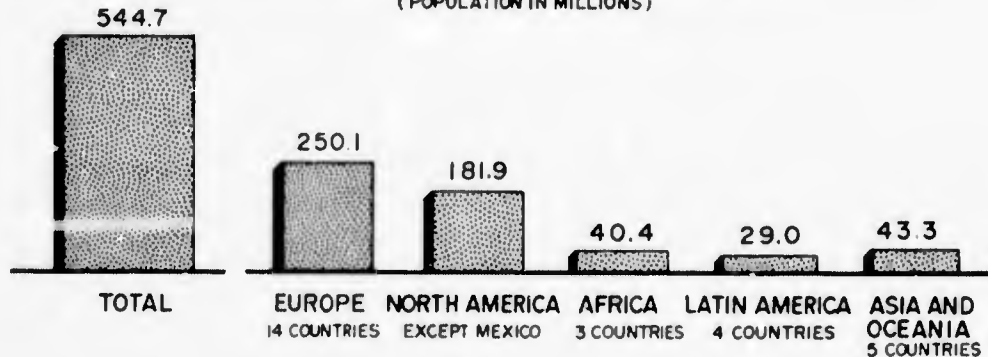
INCLUDES SOME LARGE COSTS PROPERLY CHARGEABLE TO FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES (i.e. purchases for foreign aid.)

Figure 49. OVERALL U. S. GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS FOR ALL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS.

A THIRD OF THE FREE WORLD PEOPLES LIVE IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE FOOD SUPPLY IS GOOD.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE AVERAGE CALORIE CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS BASIC REQUIREMENTS BY 5 OR MORE PERCENT

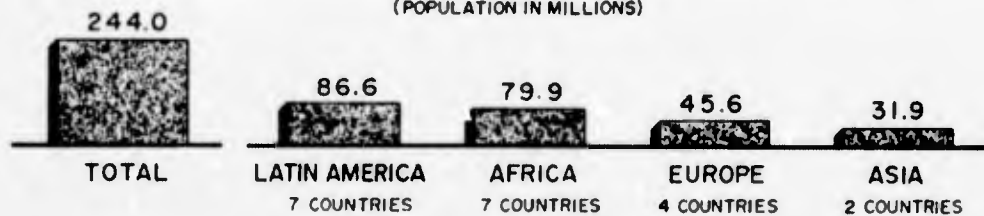
(POPULATION IN MILLIONS)



ONE SEVENTH LIVE IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE FOOD SUPPLY IS FAIR

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE AVERAGE CALORIE CONSUMPTION IS WITHIN A RANGE OF 5 PERCENT OF BASIC REQUIREMENTS

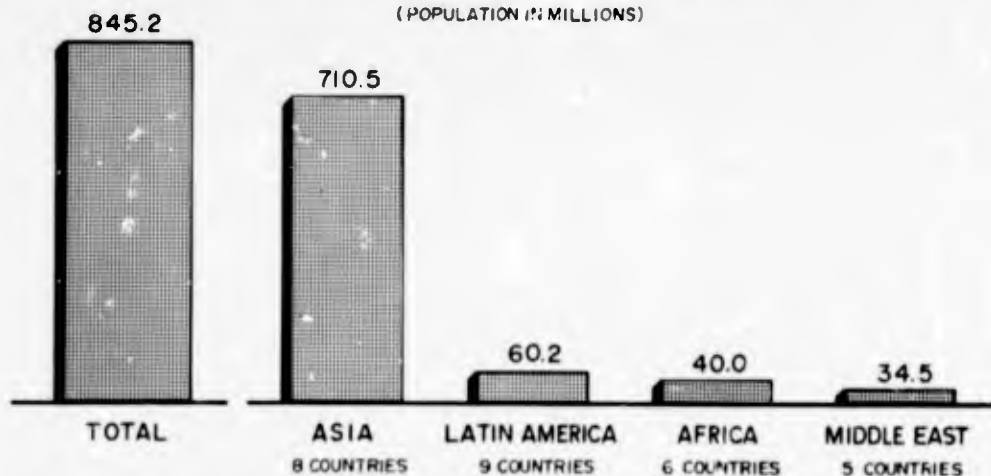
(POPULATION IN MILLIONS)



MORE THAN HALF LIVE IN COUNTRIES WHERE MOST PEOPLE GO HUNGRY

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE AVERAGE CALORIE CONSUMPTION IS 67 TO 95 PERCENT OF BASIC REQUIREMENTS.

(POPULATION IN MILLIONS)



NOTE: POPULATION AND CONSUMPTION FIGURES, AS OF 1955. CHART COVERS APPROX 93% OF FREE WORLD POPULATION.

Figure 50(a) FOOD AND FIBER SHORTAGES AMONG PEOPLES OF THE FREE WORLD.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE DAILY CALORIE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON
 DAILY CALORIE CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS PER PERSON

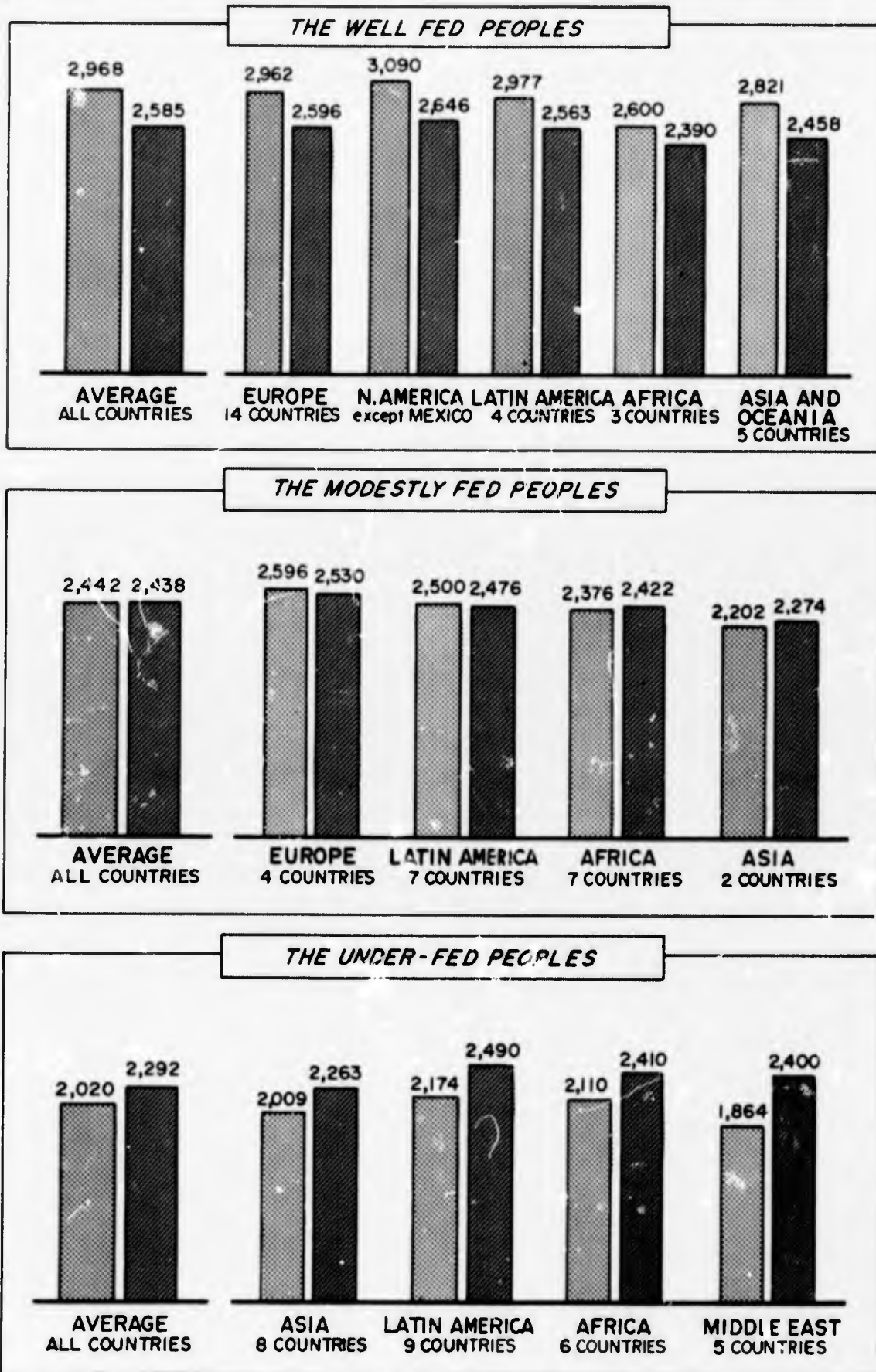


Figure 50(b). FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD NEEDS IN THE FREE WORLD, 1955

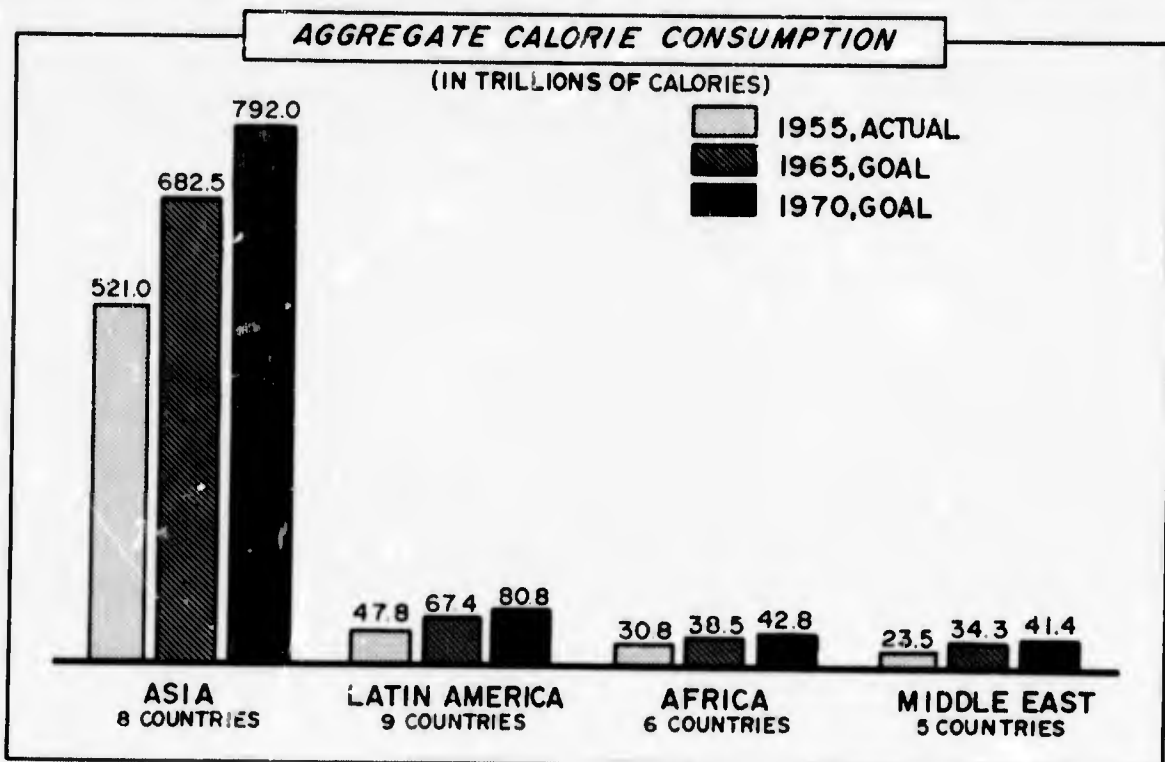
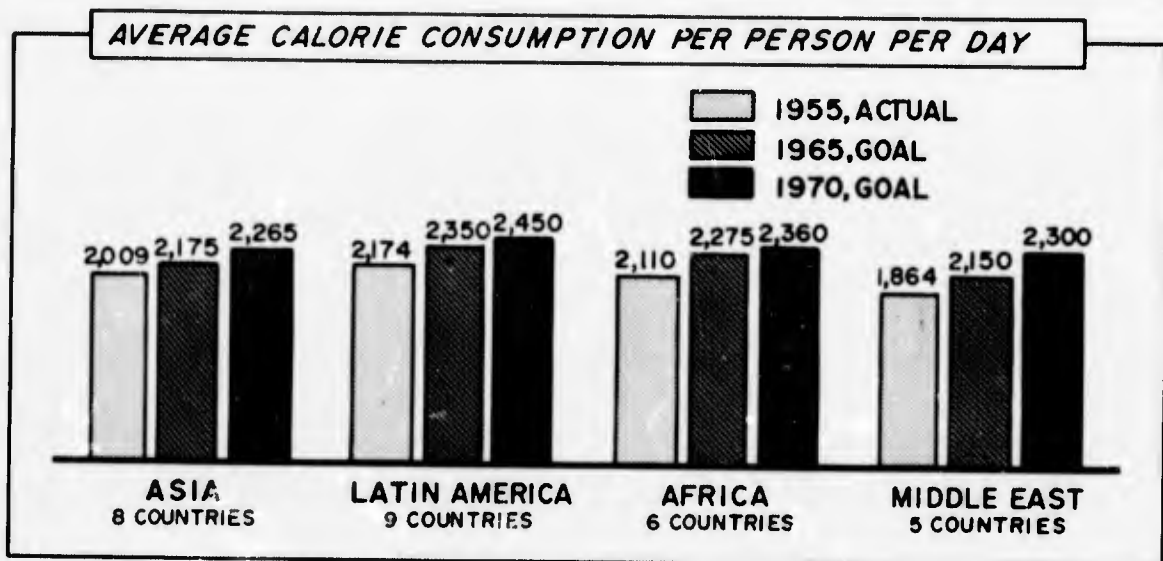
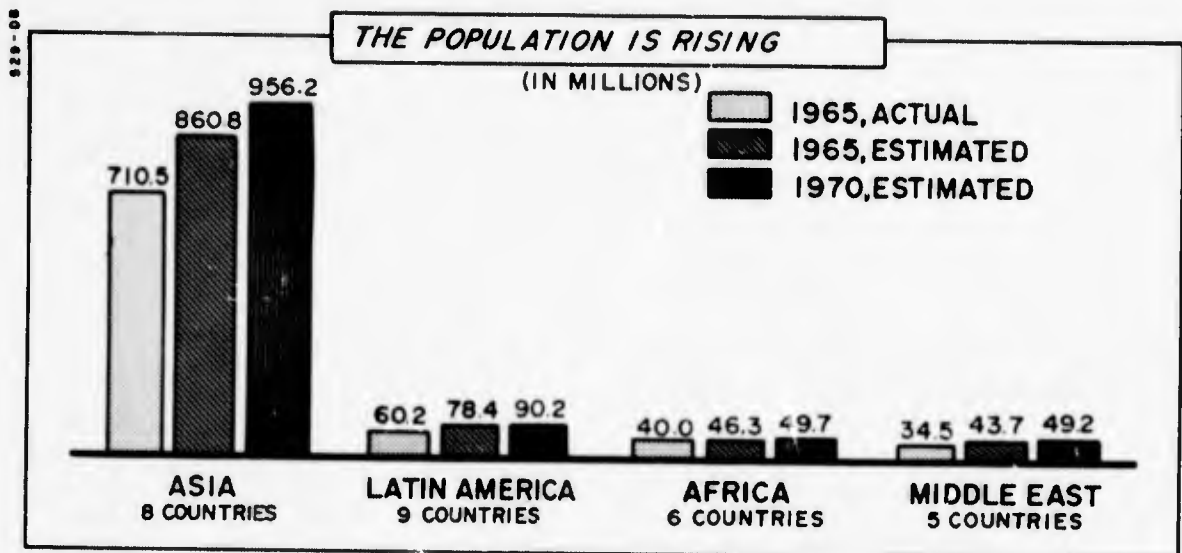
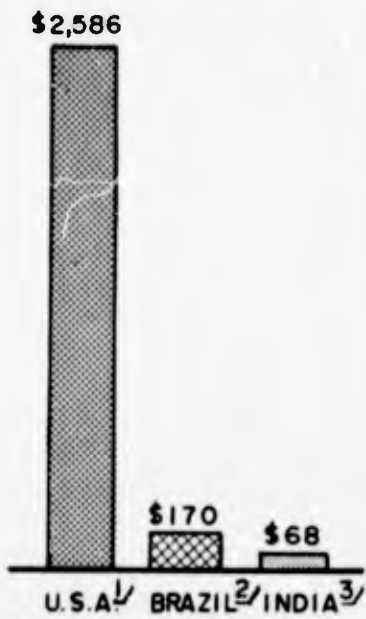
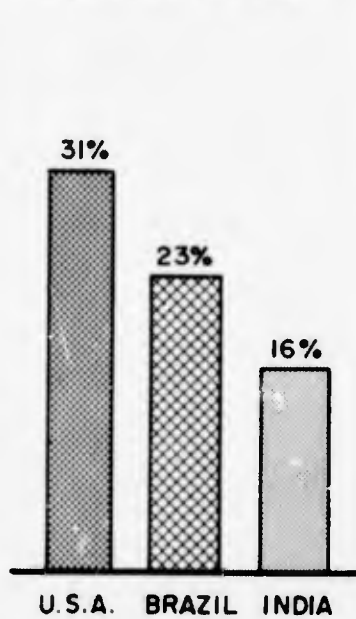


Figure 50(c) FOOD GOAL FOR THE UNDER-FED, 1965 AND 1970

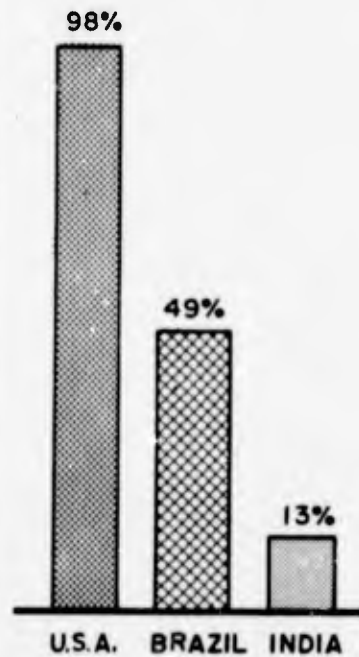
GROSS NAT'L PRODUCT PER CAPITA (1957) IN U.S. DOLLARS



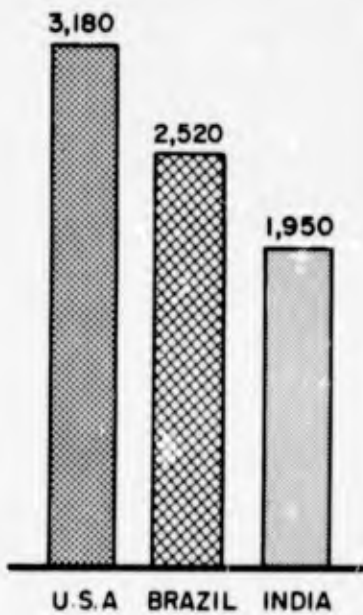
PERCENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM MANUFACTURING



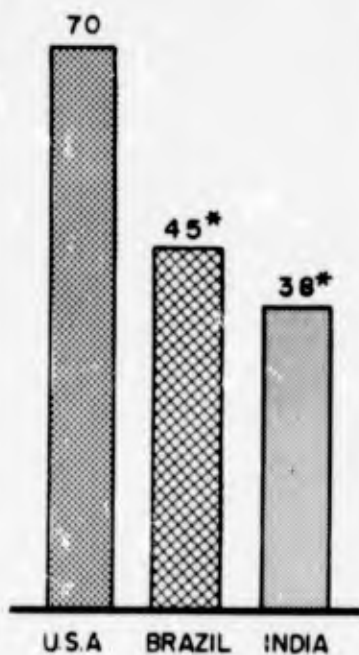
PERCENT OF LITERACY AGE 15 AND OVER



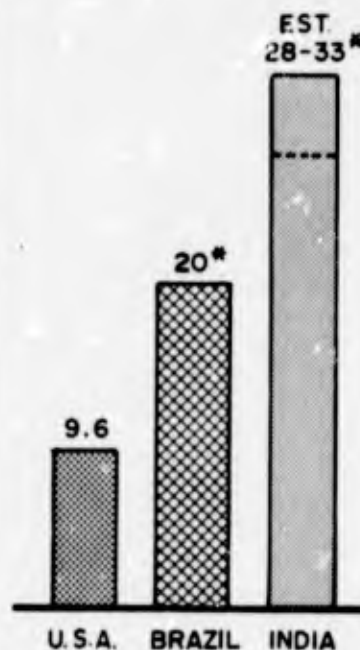
CALORIE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON PER DAY



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)



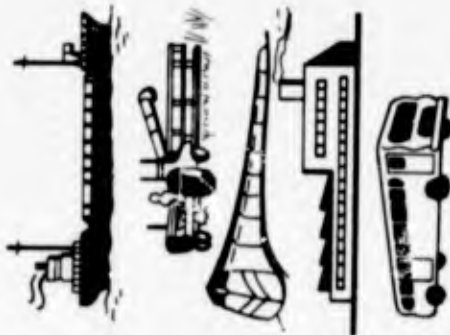
CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS



^{1/} COUNTRY WITH LARGEST POPULATION AMONG FREE WORLD COUNTRY WHERE FOOD SUPPLY IS GOOD.
^{2/} COUNTRY WITH LARGEST POPULATION AMONG FREE WORLD COUNTRY WHERE FOOD SUPPLY IS MODERATE.
^{3/} COUNTRY WITH LARGEST POPULATION AMONG FREE WORLD COUNTRY WHERE FOOD SUPPLY IS DEFICIENT.
 * ESTIMATED FOR 1950-1955.

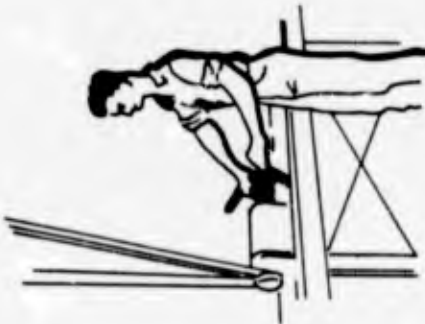
Figure 50(d). RELATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDERLIES LIVING STANDARDS AND LIFE.

TOTAL NATIONAL PRODUCTION (G.N.P.)



1965: UP \$198 BILLION
1970: UP \$365 BILLION

EMPLOYMENT



1965: UP 9.5 BILLION
1970: UP 16.3 BILLION

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CONSUMPTION \downarrow



1965: UP \$161 BILLION
1970: UP \$313 BILLION

GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT



1965: \$ 37 BILLION
1970: \$ 72 BILLION

NOTE: \downarrow INCLUDES PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES PLUS GOVERNMENT (FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL) EXPENDITURES
Figure 51. GOALS FOR U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH 1965 AND 1970, COMPARED WITH 1959
(IN 1959 DOLLARS)

IN 1959 DOLLARS

■ PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL U.S. POPULATION
▨ PER CAPITA FARM INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

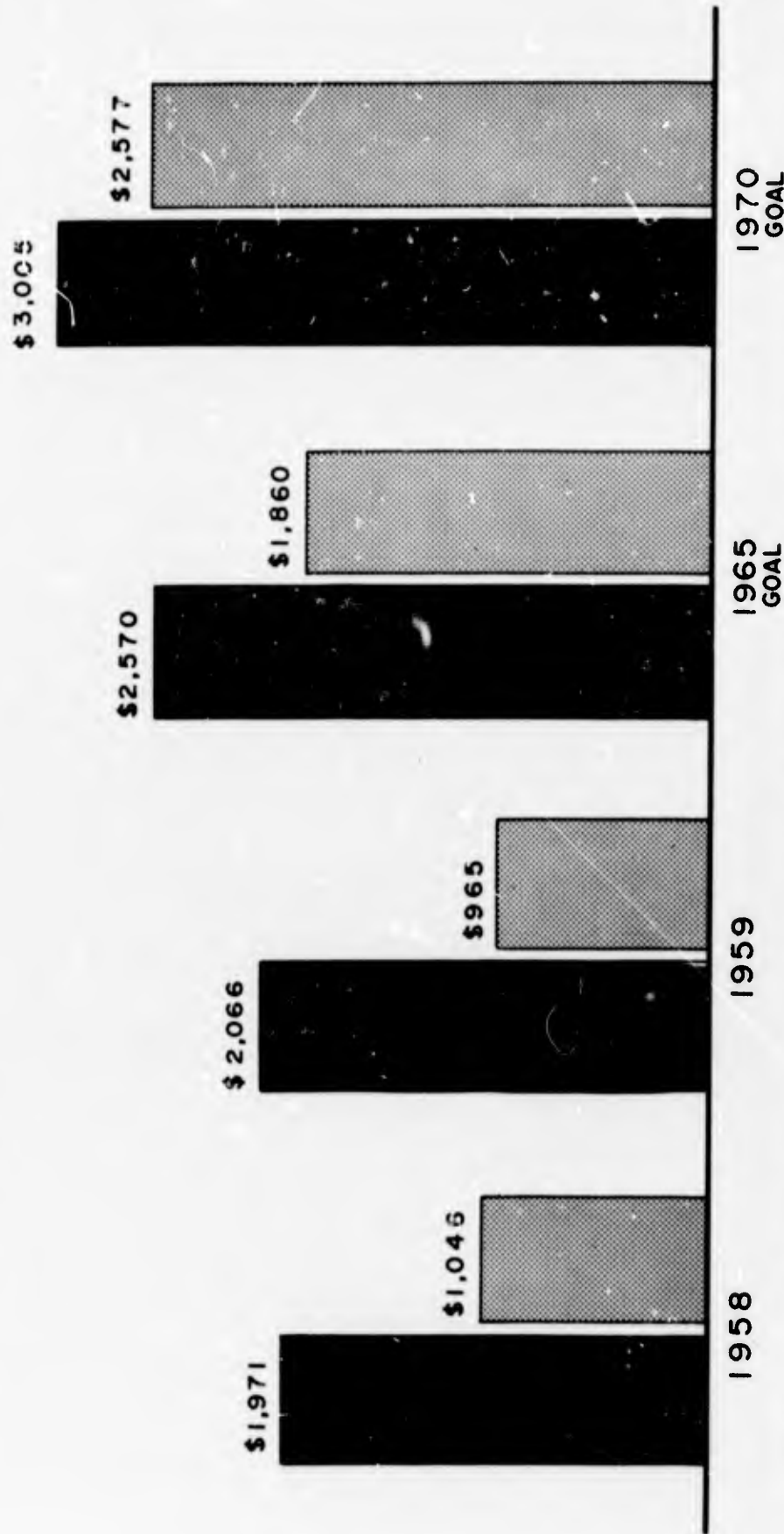


Figure 52. GOALS TO BRING FARMERS CLOSER TO INCOME PARITY WITH OTHERS.

REGION	Agricultural production (per cent)	Population (per cent)	Index of Per Capita production (World average = 100)
Western Europe	15	11	133
Eastern Europe (incl. USSR)	17	10	162
Northern America	21	7	316
Latin America	8	7	121
Far East	28	53	53
Near East	4	4	90
Africa	4	7	60
Oceania.	3	1	583
WORLD TOTAL.	100	100	100

Source: Estimates supplied by FAO.

Figure 53. REGIONAL SHARES OF THE WORLD'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1958.

Regions	Calories			Total protein (grams)			Animal protein (grams)		
	Prewar	Immediate Postwar	Recent	Prewar	Immediate Postwar	Recent	Prewar	Immediate Postwar	Recent
Far East	2120	1910	2070	63	54	56	8	6	8
Near East	2320	2190	2470	76	70	76	15	14	14
Africa	2180	2100	2360	61	61	61	15	15	11
Latin America	2140	2380	2470	66	67	67	30	29	25
Europe	2850	2870	3040	85	91	88	27	31	36
Northern America	3140	3120	3120	89	90	93	50	60	66
Oceania	3270	3180	3250	97	95	94	65	65	62
Group I*	2130	1960	2150	63	56	58	10	8	9
Group II*	2910	2850	3060	86	91	90	33	40	44
World	2410	2260	2420	72	66	68	18	18	20

Source: Sukhatme, P. W. (1961), "The World's Hunger and Future Needs in Food Supplies," The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (General); Vol. 124, page 477.

* The Group I countries include the Far East, Near East, Africa and Latin America (except River Plate countries). The Group II countries include Europe, northern America, River Plate countries and Oceania. These groups correspond fairly closely to the under-developed and developed countries of the world.

Figure 54. LEVELS OF DAILY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD BY REGIONS AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES.

REGIONS	Projected population growth 1958-1980 ^a	Per capita increase of food supply presently required to meet target	Total increase of food supply, 1958-1980 required to meet target and population growth	Rate of annual increase needed 1958-1980	Recent annual rate of increase in food supply ^b
Under-developed Countries	56 ^c	33	107	3.4	2.7 ^d
Latin America	85	5 ^c	94 ^c	3.1 ^c	2.5 ^e
Far East	55	41	86	2.9	3.0 ^e
Near East	62	17	90	3.0	3.1
Africa	36	28	55	2.0	1.3
Developed Countries	28	--	28	1.2	3.6
World	48	14	69	2.4	2.9

^aBased on United Nations "Medium" projections as shown in "The Future Growth of World Population" (United Nations Publications, Sales No. 58 XIII 2).

^bComputed from averages of food production in 1952/53 and 1959/60, FAO, State of Food and Agriculture, 1960, and FAO Yearbook, 1959.

^cExcluding River Plate countries.

^dIncluding River Plate countries.

^eExcluding mainland China.

Figure 55. PERCENTAGE INCREASES OF FOOD SUPPLY NEEDED DURING 1958-1980 TO MEET ANTICIPATED REQUIREMENTS IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

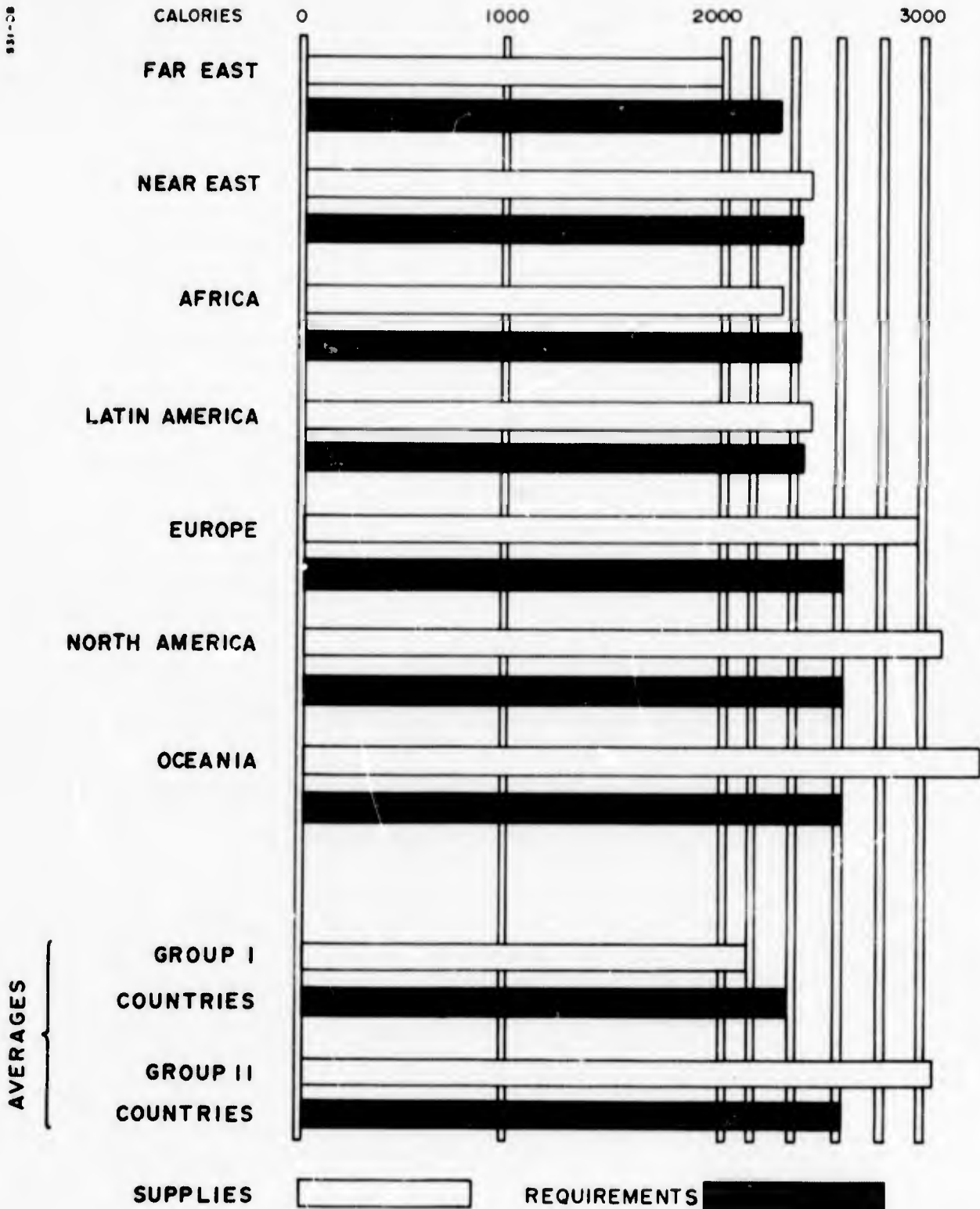
	Prewar average 1948/49-1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60 (Preliminary)
Indices, average 1952/53-1956/57 = 100								
ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS								
Western Europe	93	101	101	102	102	105	105	109
Eastern Europe and USSR	84	97	95	103	111	113	122	122
North America	89	101	97	99	100	93	99	99
Oceania	104	100	98	101	100	95	106	104
Latin America	108	98	100	100	101	104	105	104
Far East (excluding mainland China)	110	99	100	102	104	101	103	105
Near East	95	102	97	98	104	105	106	104
Africa	93	100	100	100	102	97	98	95
All above regions	96	99	98	101	103	102	106	106
FOOD PRODUCTS ONLY								
Western Europe	93	101	101	102	102	105	106	109
Eastern Europe and USSR	85	97	95	103	112	114	123	122
North America	87	100	97	99	101	96	102	101
Oceania	110	103	99	101	95	92	105	99
Latin America	103	99	101	99	103	103	103	100
Far East (excluding mainland China)	108	100	100	102	104	100	103	105
Near East	95	103	97	98	105	105	105	103
Africa	96	101	100	99	101	96	96	92
All above regions	95	100	98	101	104	103	107	107

Note: These indices have been calculated by applying regional weights, based on 1952-56 farm price relationships, to the production figures, which are adjusted to allow for quantities used for feed and seed. For mainland China no estimates are included until more complete data are available. The indices for food products exclude coffee, tea, tobacco, inedible oilseeds, animal and vegetable fibers, and rubber.

Source: FAO, *Survey of Food and Agriculture*, 1960, page 13.

Figure 56. INDICES OF PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1948/49 TO 1959/60 BY REGIONS.

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Figures 57. CURRENT LEVELS OF CALORIE SUPPLIES AND CALORIE REQUIREMENTS BY REGIONS. PER CAPUT PER DAY AT THE RETAIL LEVEL

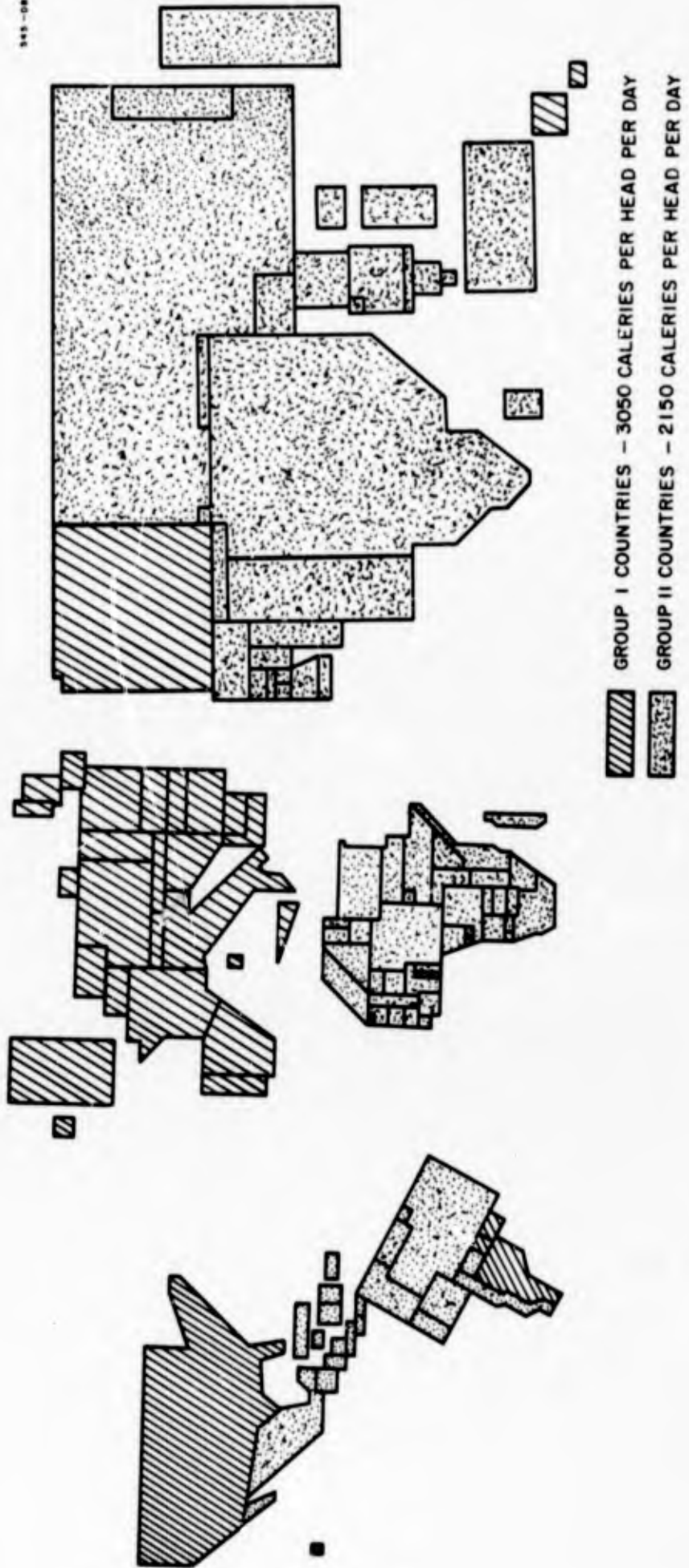


Figure 58. A COMPARISON OF CALORIE SUPPLIES BETWEEN TWO GROUPS.
SIZE OF COUNTRIES SHOWN IN RELATION TO THEIR POPULATIONS

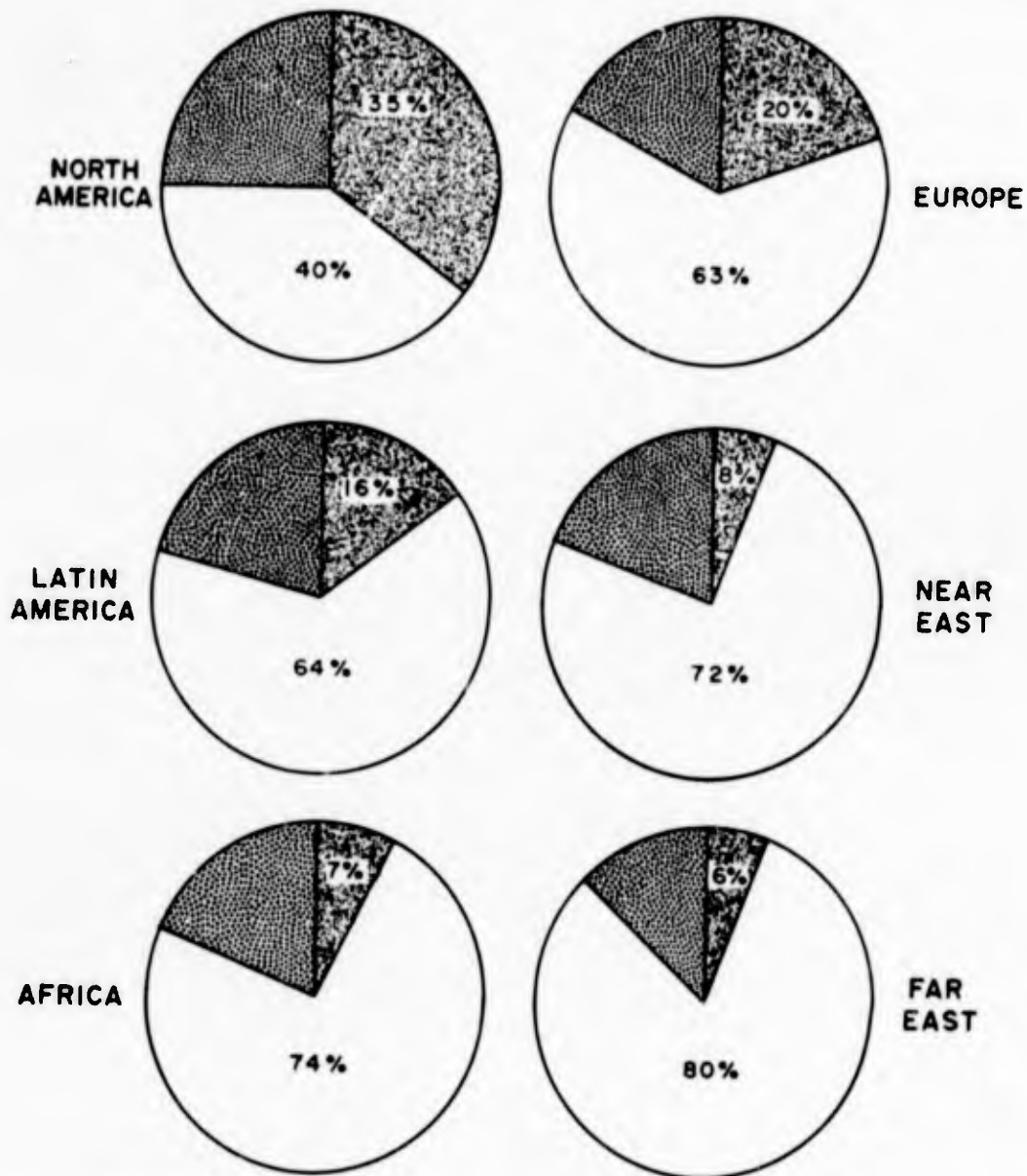
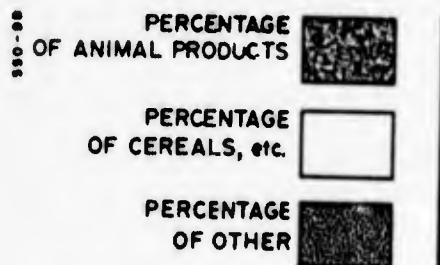


Figure 59. PROPORTIONS OF CALORIES FROM CEREALS, STARCHY ROOTS, AND SUGAR, FROM ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN REGIONAL DIETS.

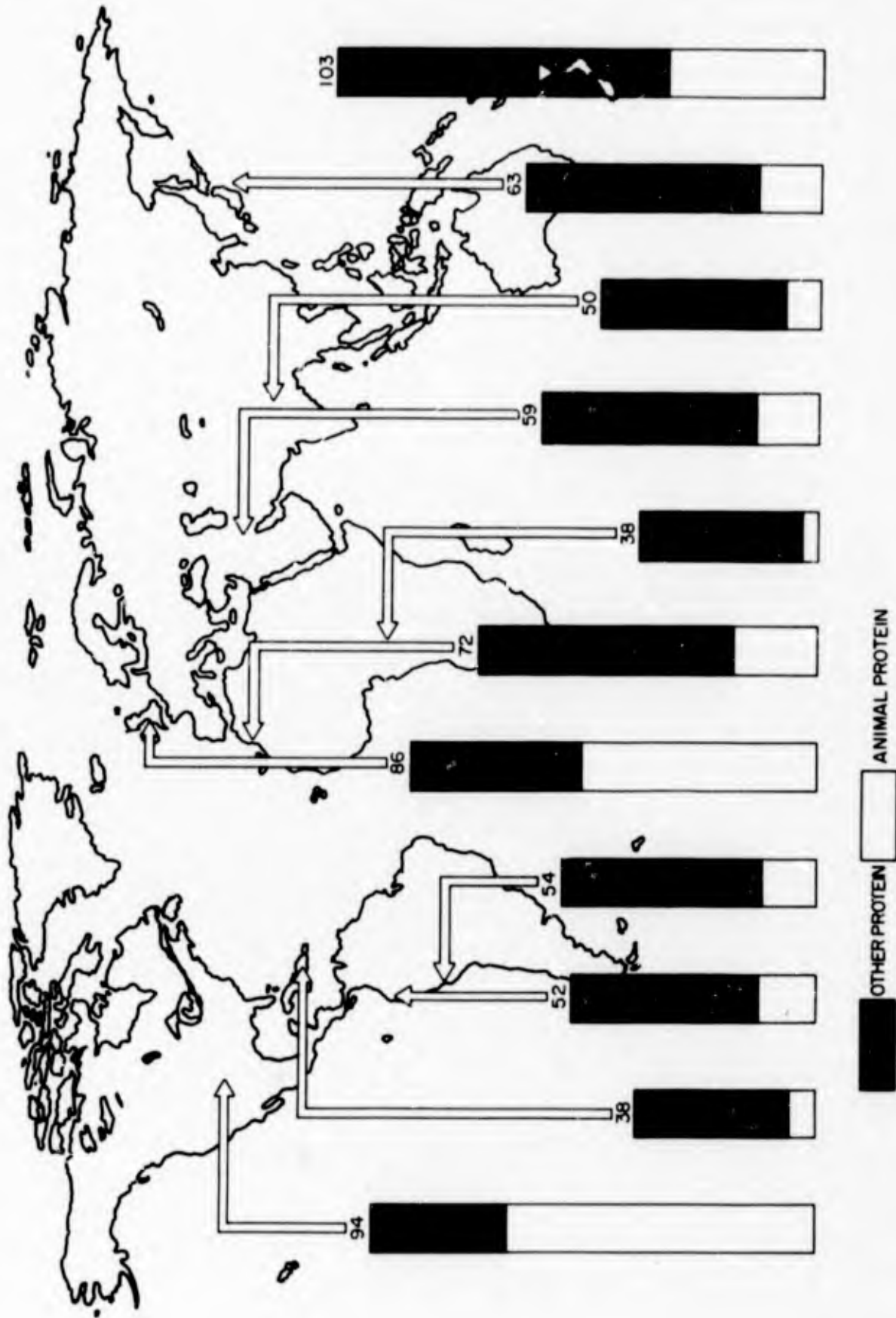


Figure 60. TOTAL AND ANIMAL PROTEIN INTAKE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (GRAMS PER HEAD PER DAY)

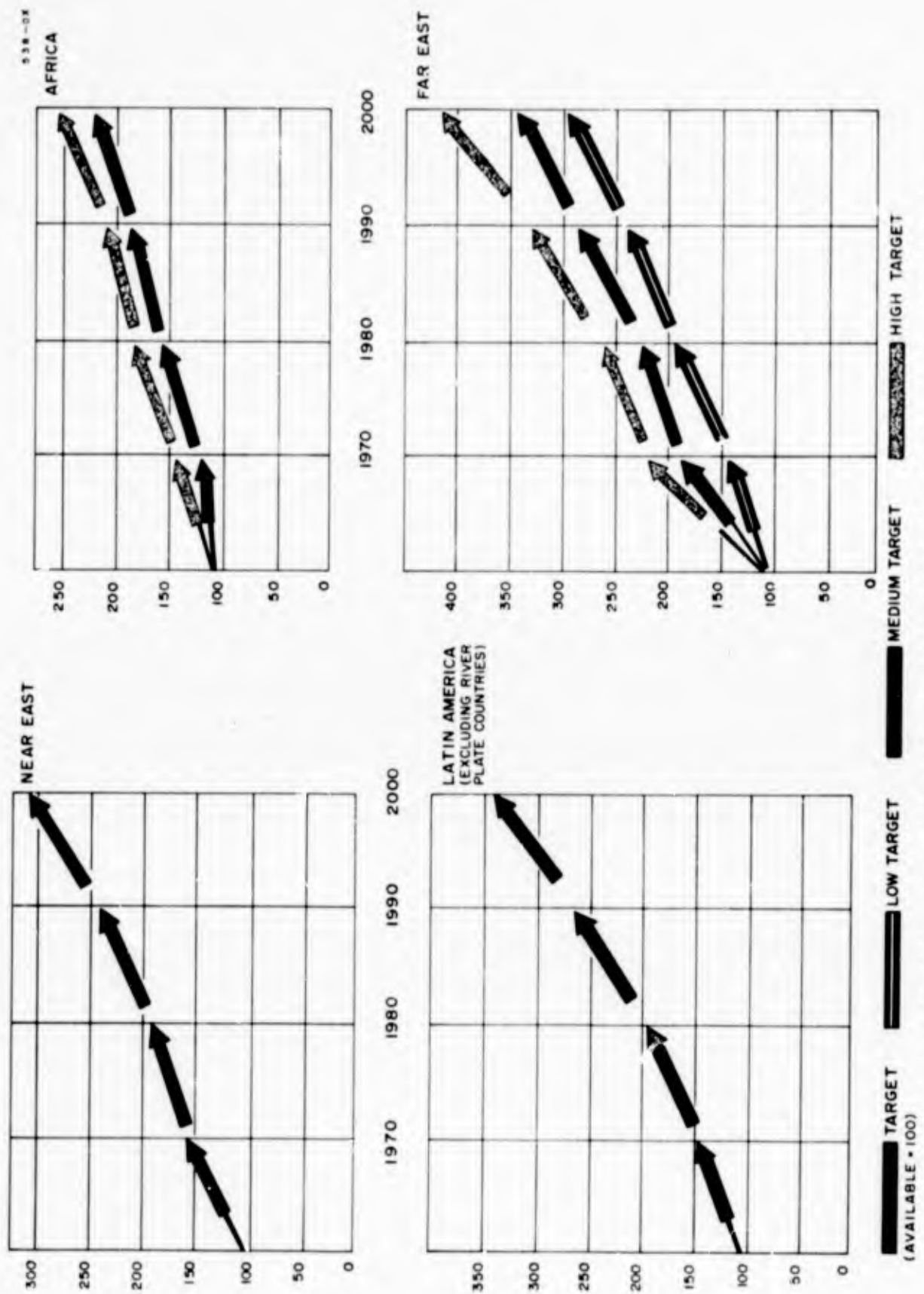


Figure 61. OVER-ALL INDEX OF NEEDS IN TOTAL FOOD SUPPLIES, YEARS 1970-2000.

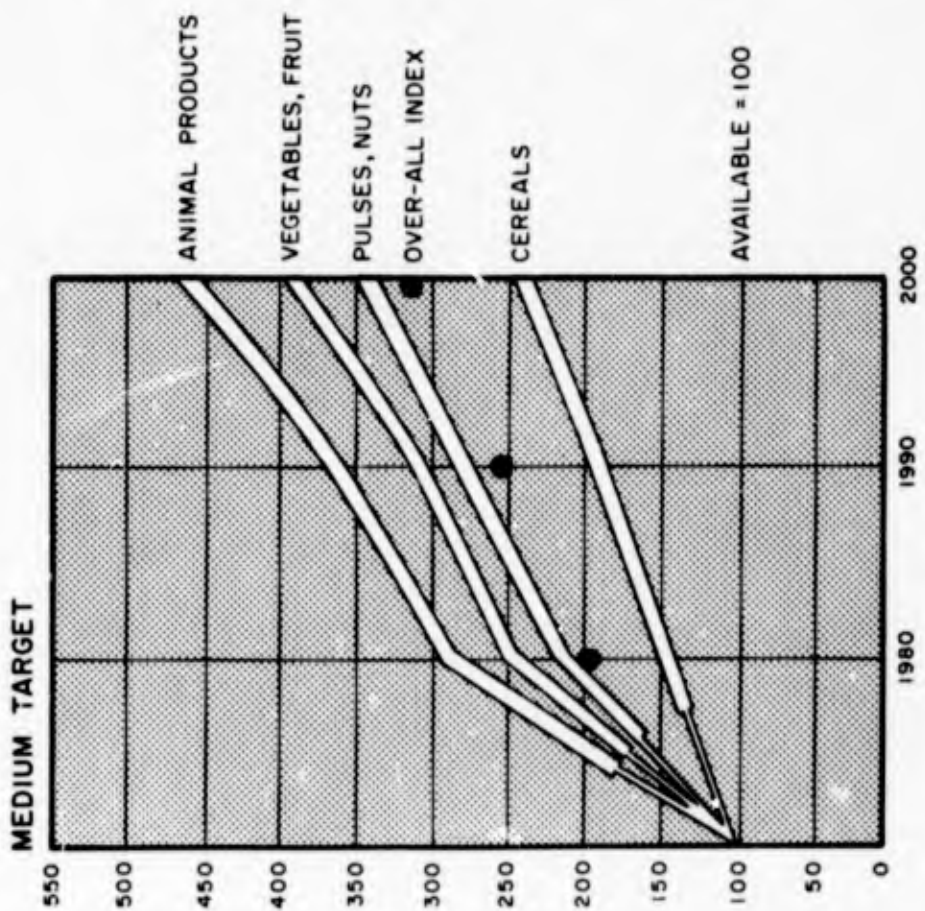
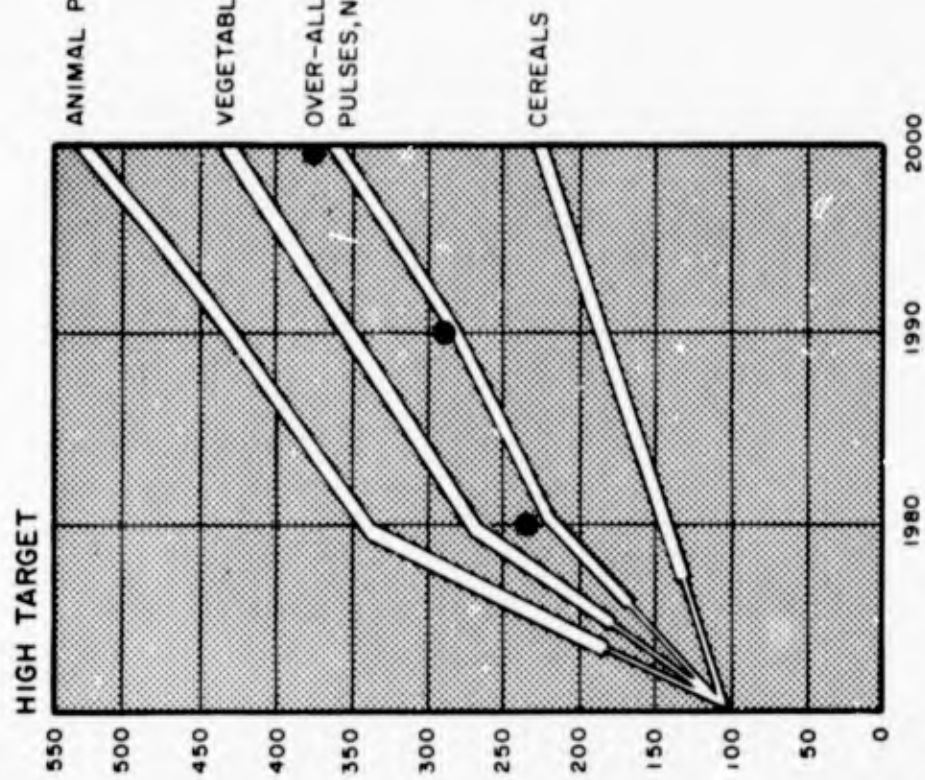


Figure 62. INDEX OF NEEDS IN TOTAL FOOD SUPPLIES BY SELECTED MAJOR FOOD GROUPS. GROUP 1 COUNTRIES

Commodity	United States (Oct. '58)	France (Paris) (Oct. '58)	Germany (Oct. '58)	Italy (Oct. '58)	U.S.S.R. ¹ (Moscow) (Aug. 15, '59)
Flour, wheat (lb.)	3	15	10	17	n.a.
Bread (lb.) (white)	6	12	13	17	9 (rye)
Beef (lb.) (sirloin)	29	153	62	166	82 (rib roast)
Fish (lb.)	13	32	33	144	n.a.
Butter (lb.)	21	117	81	172	184
Milk (qt.)	7	15	10	23	31
Eggs (doz.)	12	108	72	120	144
Apples (lb.)	4	19	10	15	n.a.
Potatoes (lb.)	1	5	2	6	12 (Jan. '61)
Oleomargarine (lb.)	8	42	24	74	n.a.
Sugar (lb.)	3	15	15	30	64

n.a. Not available

¹ Official prices in state stores only.

Note: It should be emphasized that differences in the importance of the various food items in the consumption pattern of the population limit the extent to which such comparisons can be conclusive as a measure of living standards.

Sources: For U. S., France, Germany, Italy: "Food Costs & Work Time, Here and Abroad," Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1959. For U.S.S.R.: "Purchasing Power of Workers in the U.S.S.R.," U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, April 1960.

Figure 63(a). MINUTES OF WORK TIME REQUIRED TO BUY FOODS IN FIVE NATIONS.

Year	Native and Foreign Born		
	Total	Total foreign stock	Native-born or foreign or mixed parentage
(In thousands)			
1870.	33,589	10,818	5,324
1880.	43,403	14,835	8,275
1890.	55,101	20,626	11,504
1900.	66,809	25,860	15,646
1910.	81,732	32,243	18,898
1920.	94,821	36,399	22,686
1930.	110,287	39,886	25,902
1940.	118,702	34,577	23,158
1950.	134,942	33,751	23,589
(In percent of total white population)			
1870.	100.0	32.2	15.9
1880.	100.0	34.2	19.1
1890.	100.0	37.4	20.9
1900.	100.0	38.7	23.4
1910.	100.0	39.5	23.1
1920.	100.0	38.4	23.9
1930.	100.0	36.2	23.5
1940.	100.0	29.1	19.5
1950.	100.0	25.0	17.5

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945, 1945 and Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1957.

Figure 63(b) NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, U.S. WHITE POPULATION, 1870-1950.

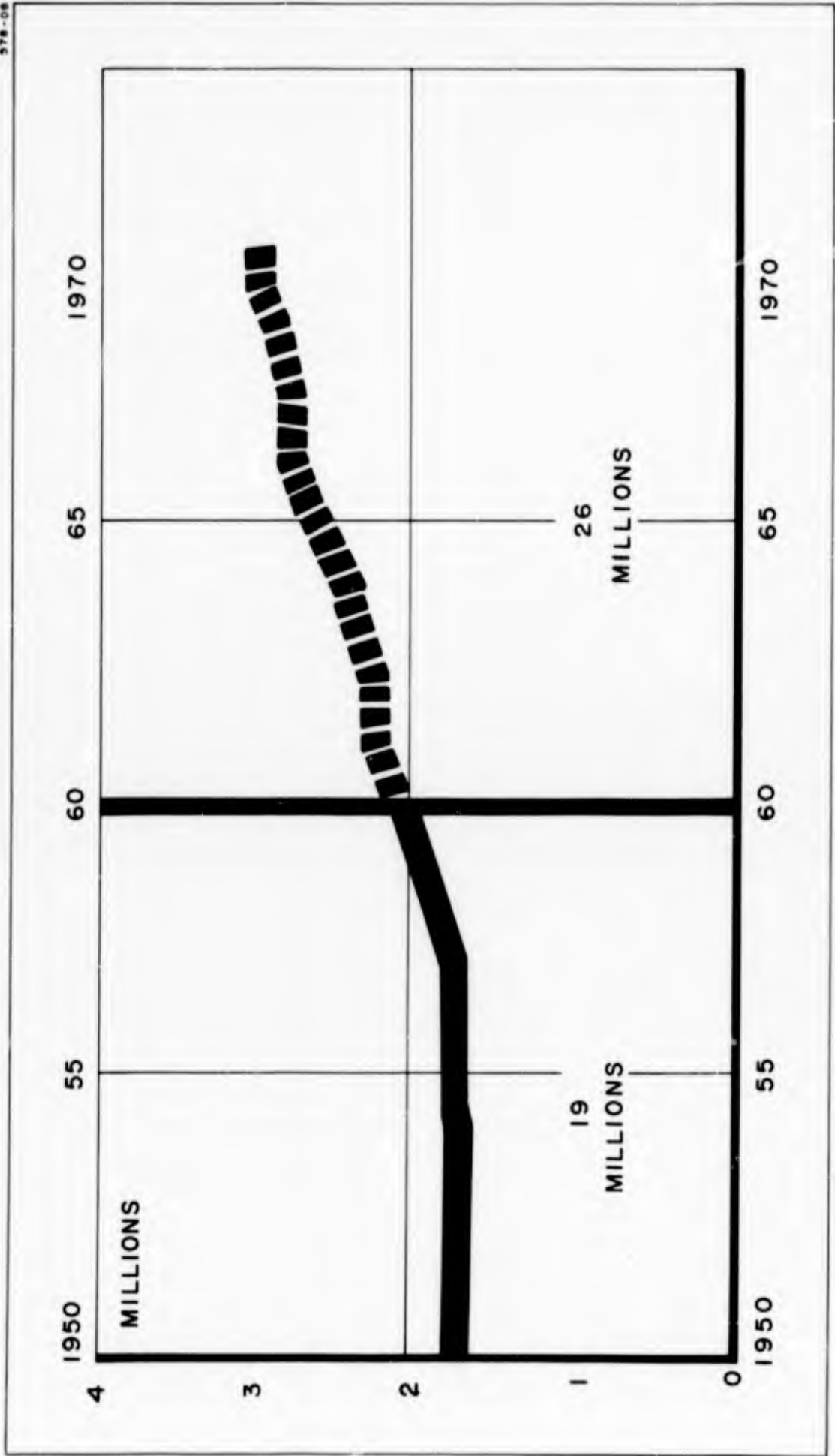


Figure 64. NEW YOUNG WORKERS ENTERING LABOR FORCE ANNUALLY—1950 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	White					Nonwhite			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Men								
						Men			
Civilian population	51,262	51,868	52,567	53,527	53,527	5,611	5,713	5,952	6,080
Civilian labor force	41,686	41,993	42,297	42,635	42,635	4,511	4,568	4,728	4,743
Employed	39,151	40,047	40,265	40,185	40,185	3,891	4,041	4,220	4,133
Agriculture	4,178	4,113	4,020	3,871	3,871	624	635	657	636
Nonagricultural industries	34,973	35,934	36,244	36,314	36,314	3,267	3,405	3,563	3,497
Unemployed	2,536	1,945	2,032	2,450	2,450	619	527	508	610
						Women			
Civilian population	56,067	56,755	57,610	58,781	58,781	6,374	6,478	6,726	6,891
Civilian labor force	19,508	19,863	20,471	21,044	21,044	2,943	2,970	3,116	3,180
Employed	18,300	18,804	19,376	19,675	19,675	2,623	2,689	2,821	2,803
Agriculture	790	815	768	728	728	252	273	277	227
Nonagricultural industries	17,510	17,989	18,608	18,947	18,947	2,371	2,416	2,544	2,576
Unemployed	1,208	1,059	1,095	1,369	1,369	318	281	295	377
						Percent			
Labor force as percent of civilian population:									
Men	61.3	81.0	80.5	79.7	79.7	80.4	79.1	79.4	78.0
Women	34.8	35.0	35.5	35.8	35.8	46.2	45.8	46.3	46.1
Unemployed as percent of labor force:									
Men	6.1	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.7	13.7	11.5	10.7	12.9
Women	6.2	5.3	5.3	6.5	6.5	10.8	9.5	9.5	11.9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 65. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGE 14 AND OVER, BY COLOR AND SEX, ANNUAL AVERAGES 1958-61.

629-0

Age	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
	Total, 14 years and over ----	5.7	12.9	6.5	11.9
14-17 years-----	13.3	25.5	13.3	24.6
18 and 19 years-----	15.2	23.8	13.6	28.1
20-24 years-----	10.1	15.3	8.4	19.6
25-34 years-----	4.9	12.9	6.6	11.1
35-44 years-----	4.0	10.7	5.6	10.7
45-54 years-----	4.4	10.2	4.8	7.4
55-64 years-----	5.3	10.5	4.3	6.6
65 years and over-----	5.2	9.2	3.8	6.5

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 66. UNEMPLOYED AS PER CENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY AGE, ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1961.

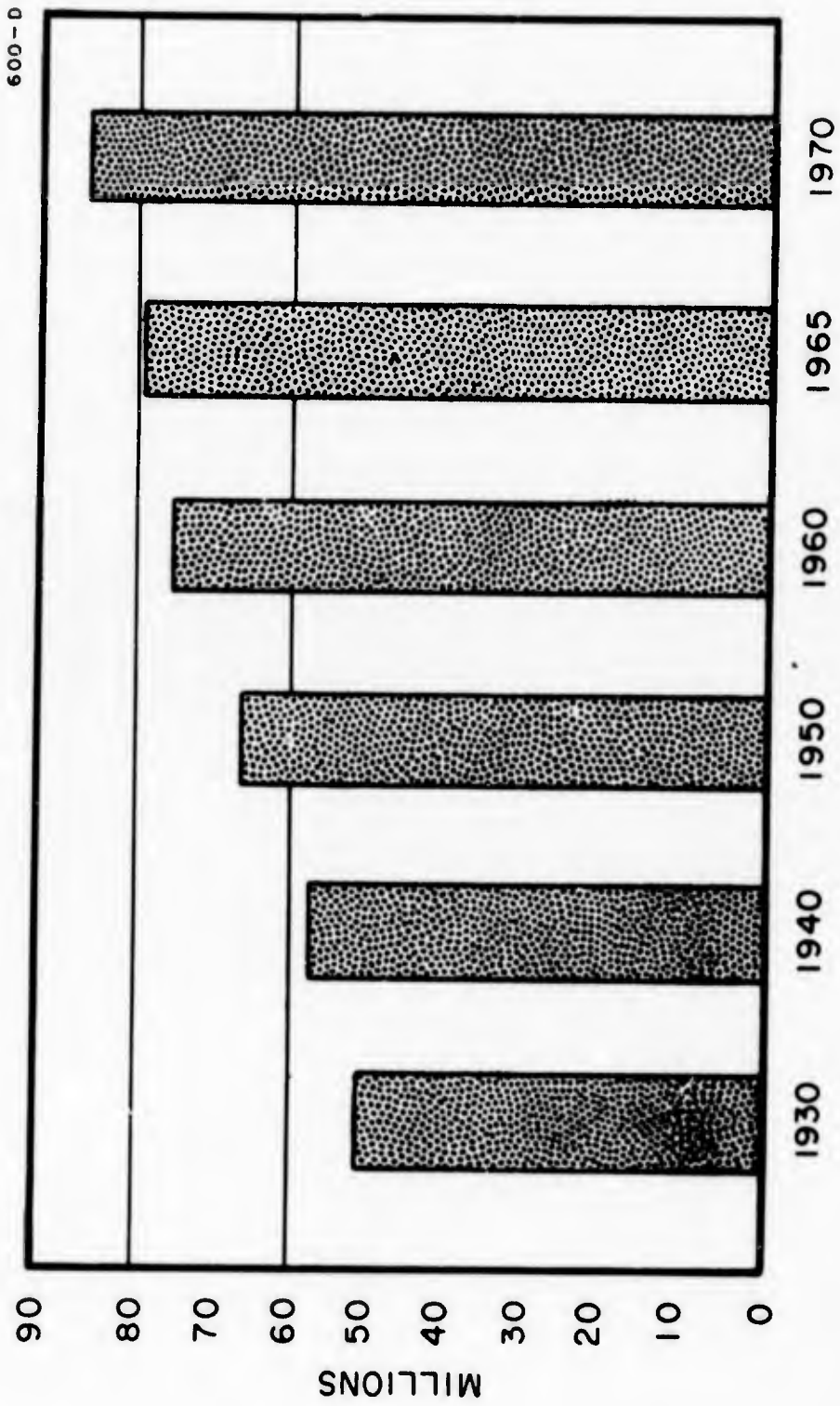


Figure 67. LABOR FORCE GROWTH 1930 - 1970

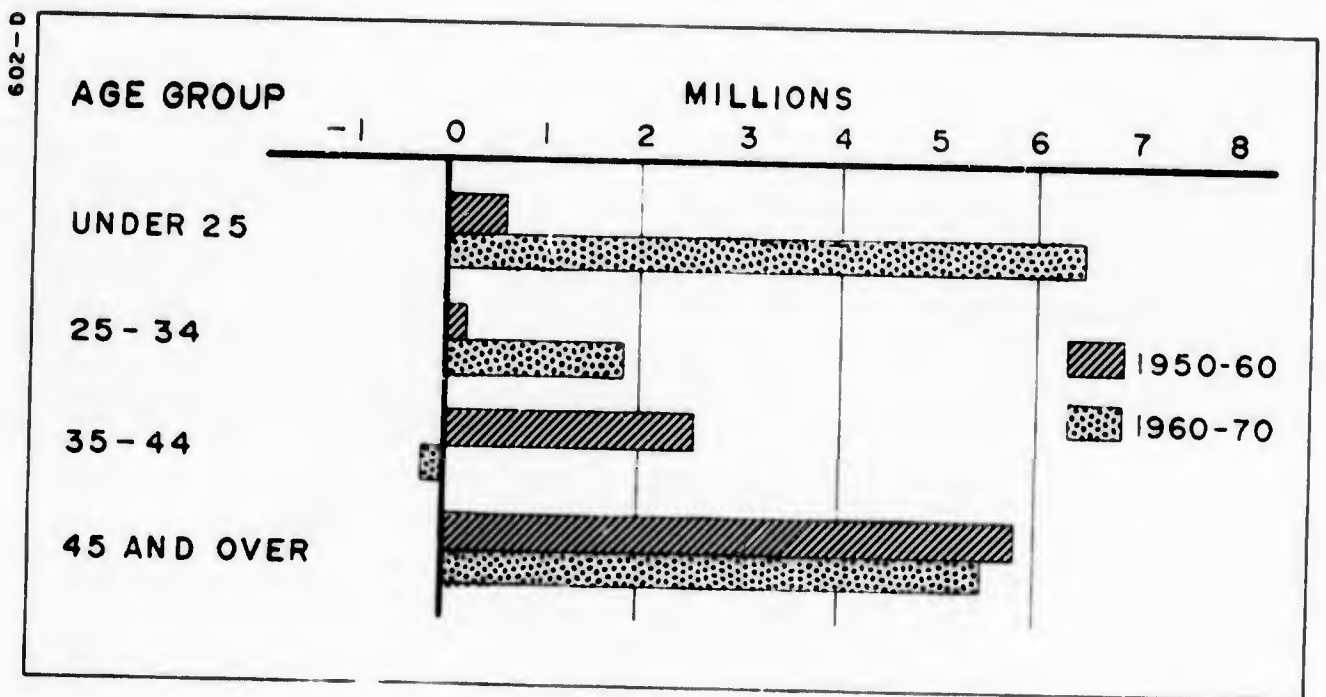


Figure 68. CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN EACH AGE GROUP 1950 TO 1960 AND 1960 TO 1970.

622-08

Major occupation group and sex	Number (thousands)		Percent			
	White	Non-white	White		Nonwhite	
			1940	1962	1940	1962
Males						
Total	40,104	4,079	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,924	181	5.9	12.3	1.9	4.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6,119	157	10.6	15.3	1.6	3.8
Clerical and kindred workers	2,891	255	7.1	7.2	1.2	6.2
Sales workers	2,576	65	6.7	6.4	.9	1.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7,982	367	15.5	19.9	4.4	9.0
Operatives and kindred workers	7,497	968	18.8	18.7	12.2	23.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	2,352	895	7.5	5.9	20.5	21.9
Service workers, except private household	2,305	600	5.8	5.7	12.4	14.7
Private household workers	27	22	.2	.1	2.9	.5
Farmers and farm managers	2,379	221	14.0	5.9	21.3	5.4
Farm laborers and foremen	1,052	349	6.8	2.6	19.9	8.6
Occupation not reported	-----	-----	1.0	-----	.7	-----
Females						
Total	19,914	2,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,740	201	14.3	13.8	4.3	7.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1,103	45	4.3	5.5	.8	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	6,669	279	24.6	33.5	1.0	10.2
Sales workers	1,625	61	8.0	8.2	.6	2.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	220	18	1.2	1.1	.2	.7
Operatives and kindred workers	2,891	397	20.2	14.5	6.6	14.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	90	22	.9	.5	.9	.8
Service workers, except private household	2,752	613	11.3	13.8	10.5	22.5
Private household workers	1,259	1,016	10.8	6.3	58.0	37.3
Farmers and farm managers	130	7	1.2	.7	3.2	.3
Farm laborers and foremen	437	66	1.2	2.2	12.8	2.4
Occupation not reported	-----	-----	2.0	-----	1.1	-----

Note: 1962 estimates are not completely comparable with 1940.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 69. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, COLOR, AND SEX, APRIL 1940 AND APRIL 1962.

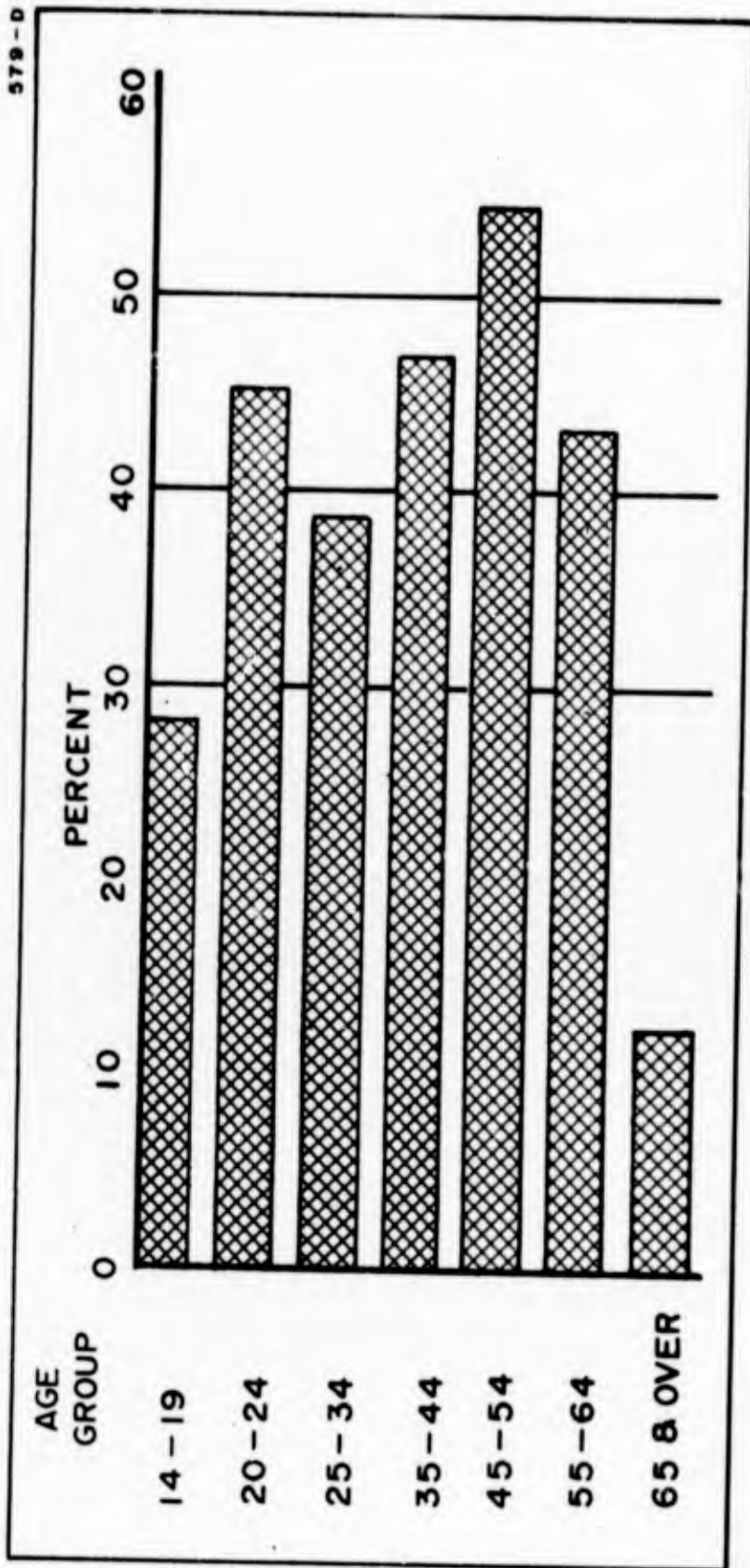


Figure 70. PERCENT OF WOMEN IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO WILL BE IN THE LABOR FORCE IN 1970.

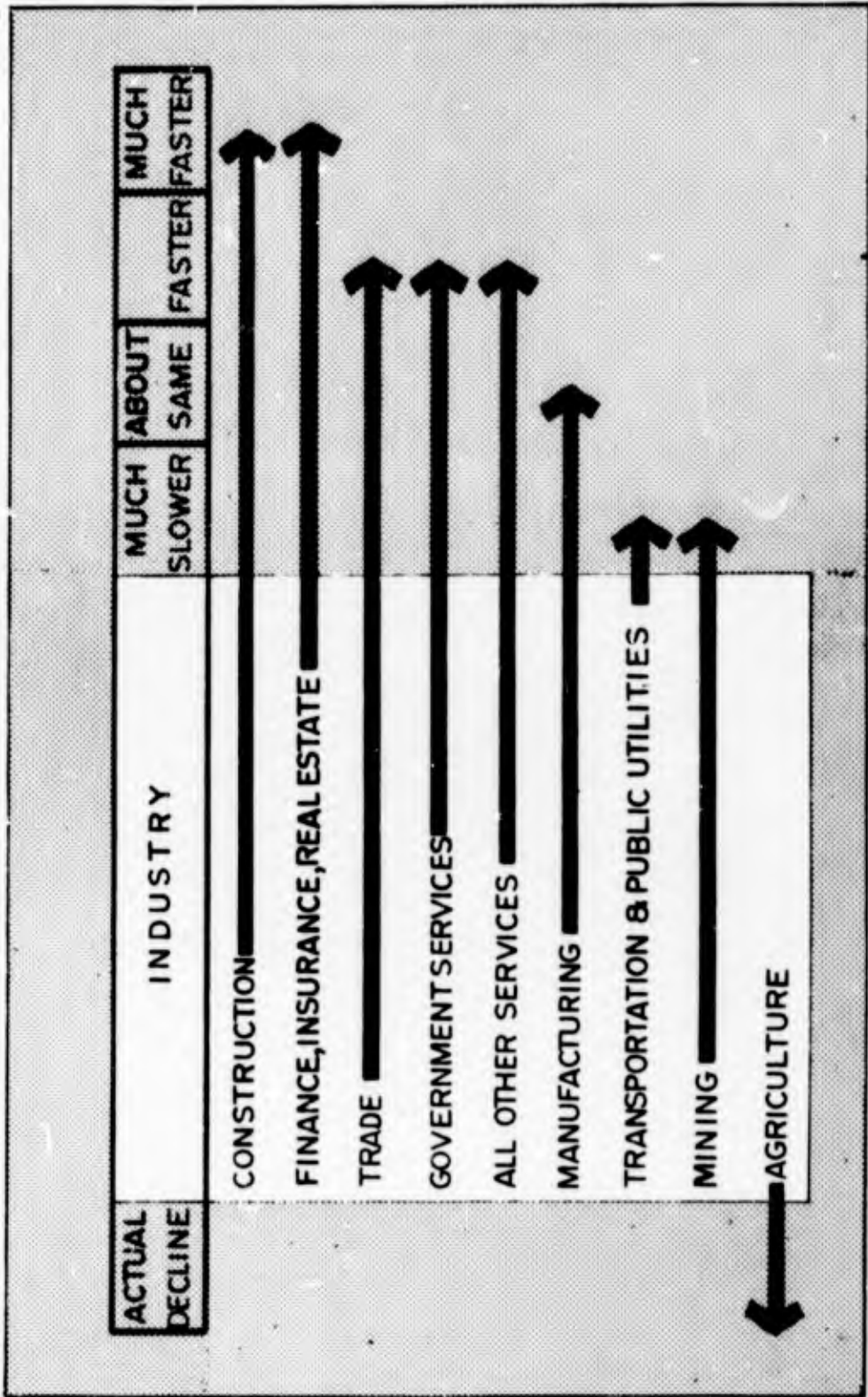


Figure 71. COMPARED WITH 20% RISE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

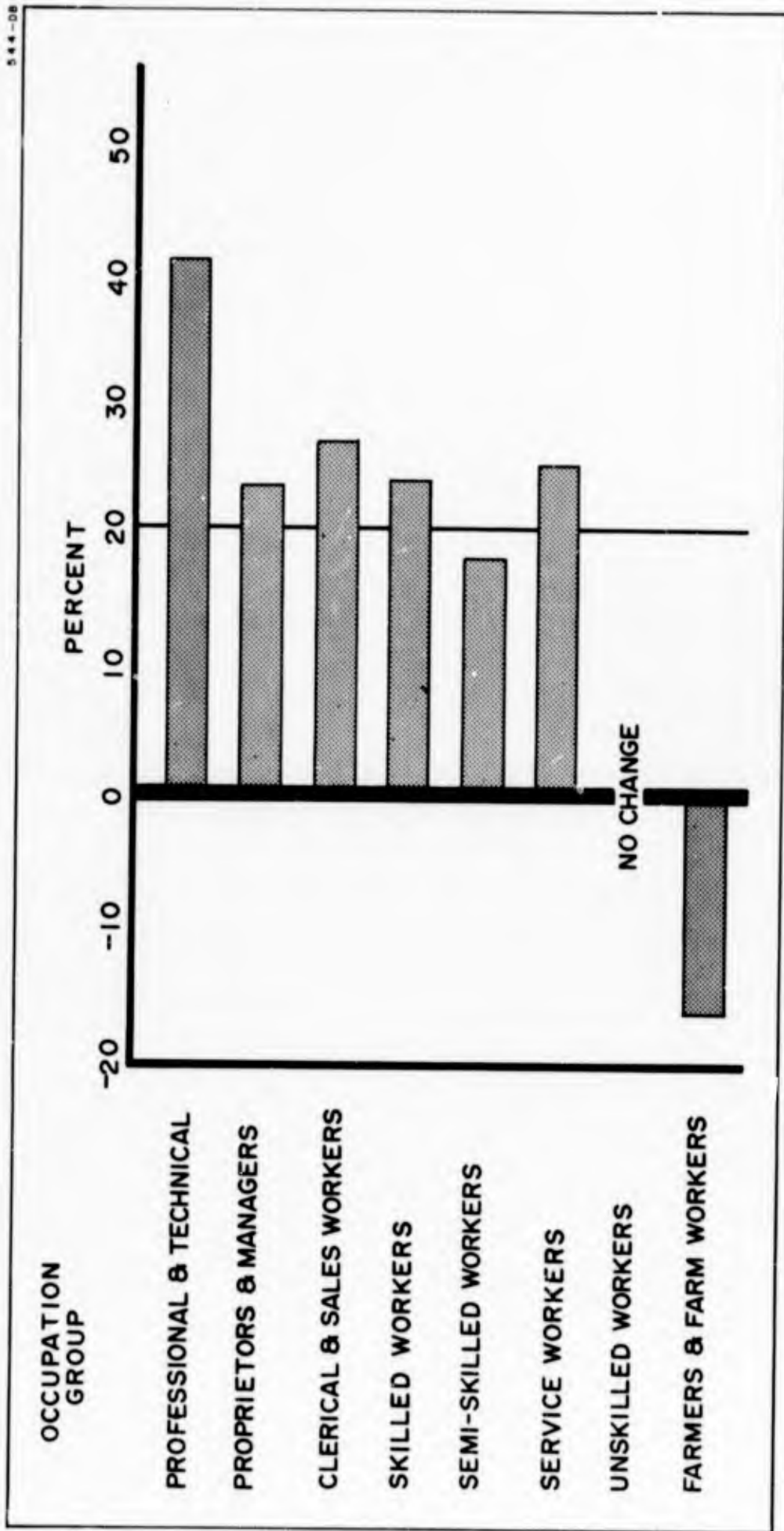
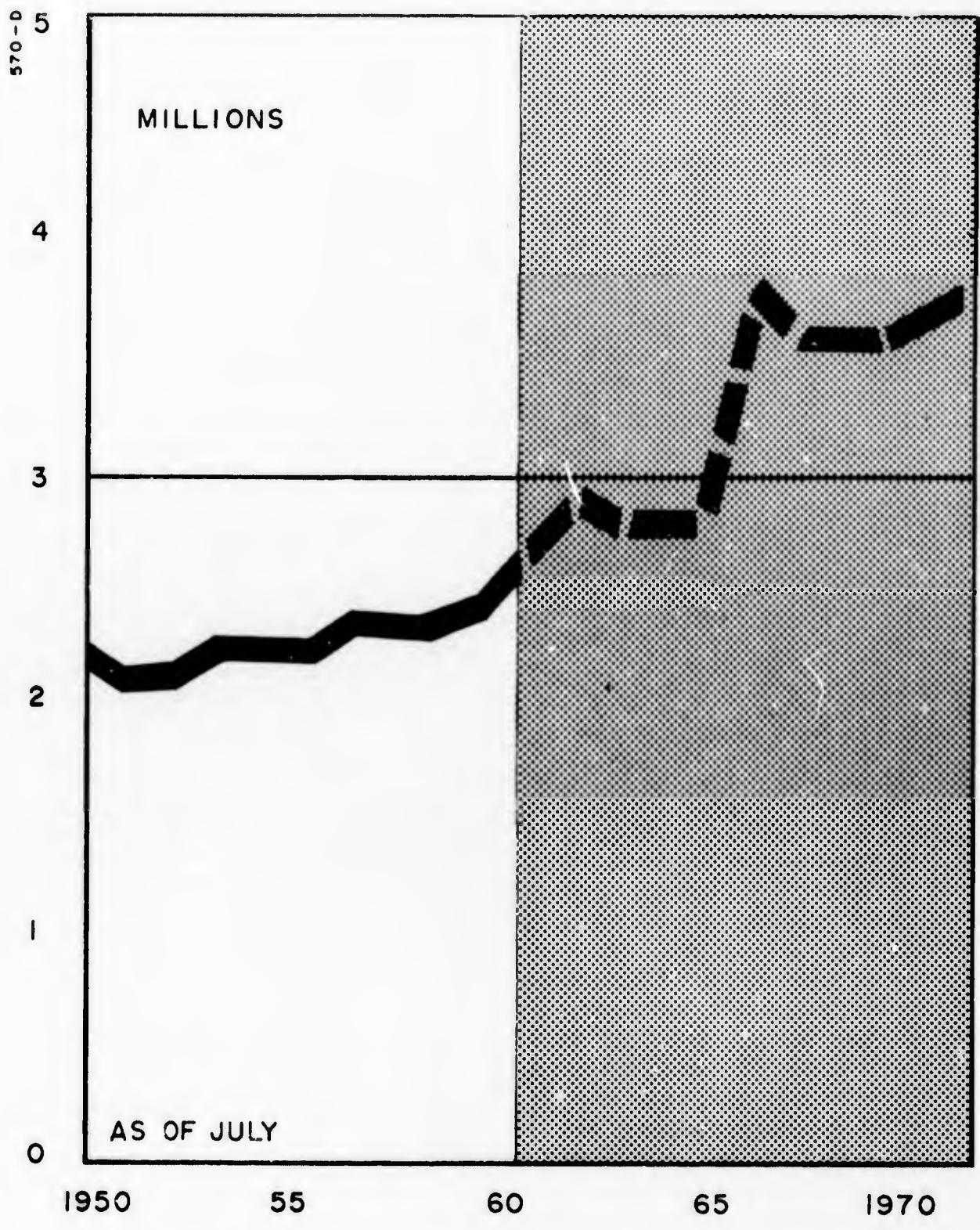


Figure 72. PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT 1960-1970



**Figure 73. YOUNG PERSONS REACHING 18 ANNUALLY
1950 TO 1970**

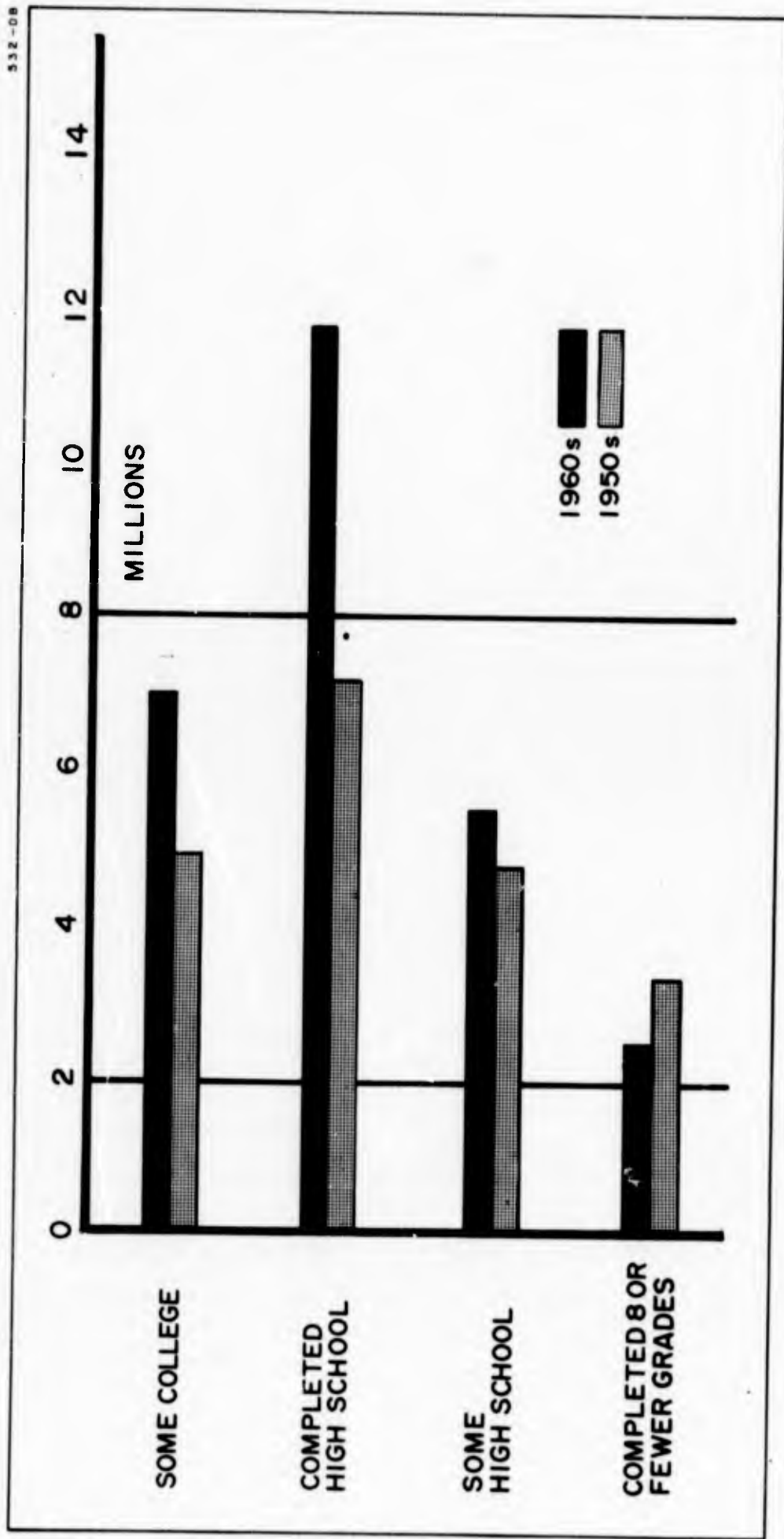


Figure 74. AMOUNT OF SCHOOLING OF NEW YOUNG WORKERS IN THE 1960s AND 1950s.

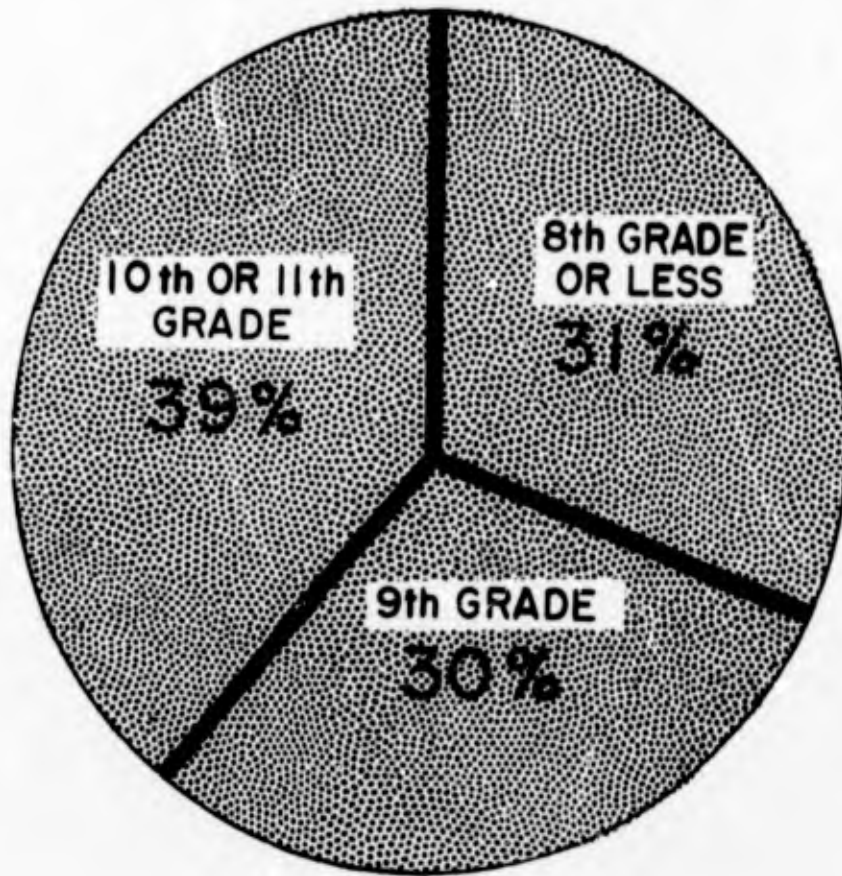


Figure 75. SCHOOL GRADES OF YOUTH LEAVING BEFORE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

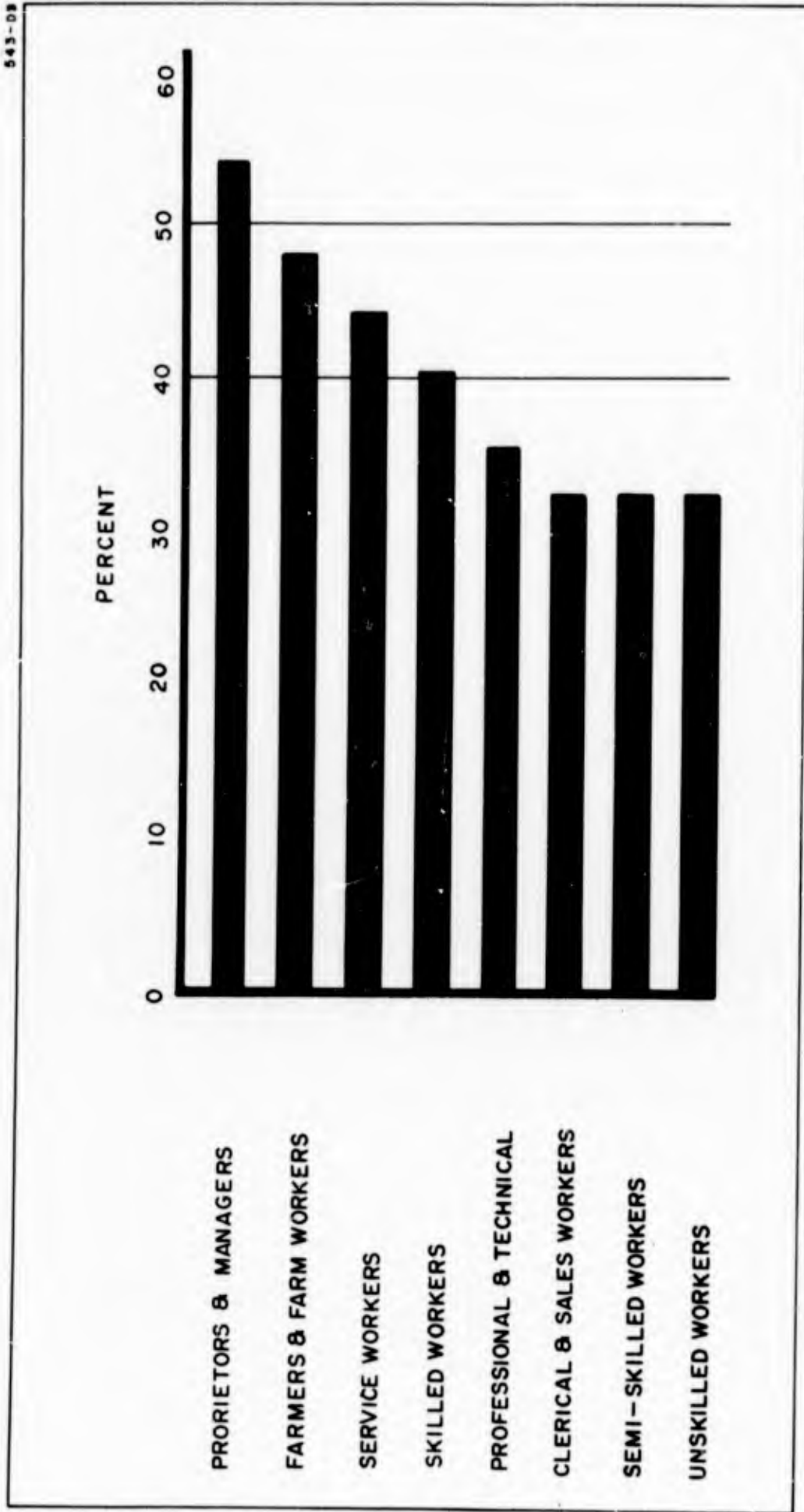


Figure 76. PERCENT OF WORKERS IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP WHO ARE 45 OR OLDER
1959

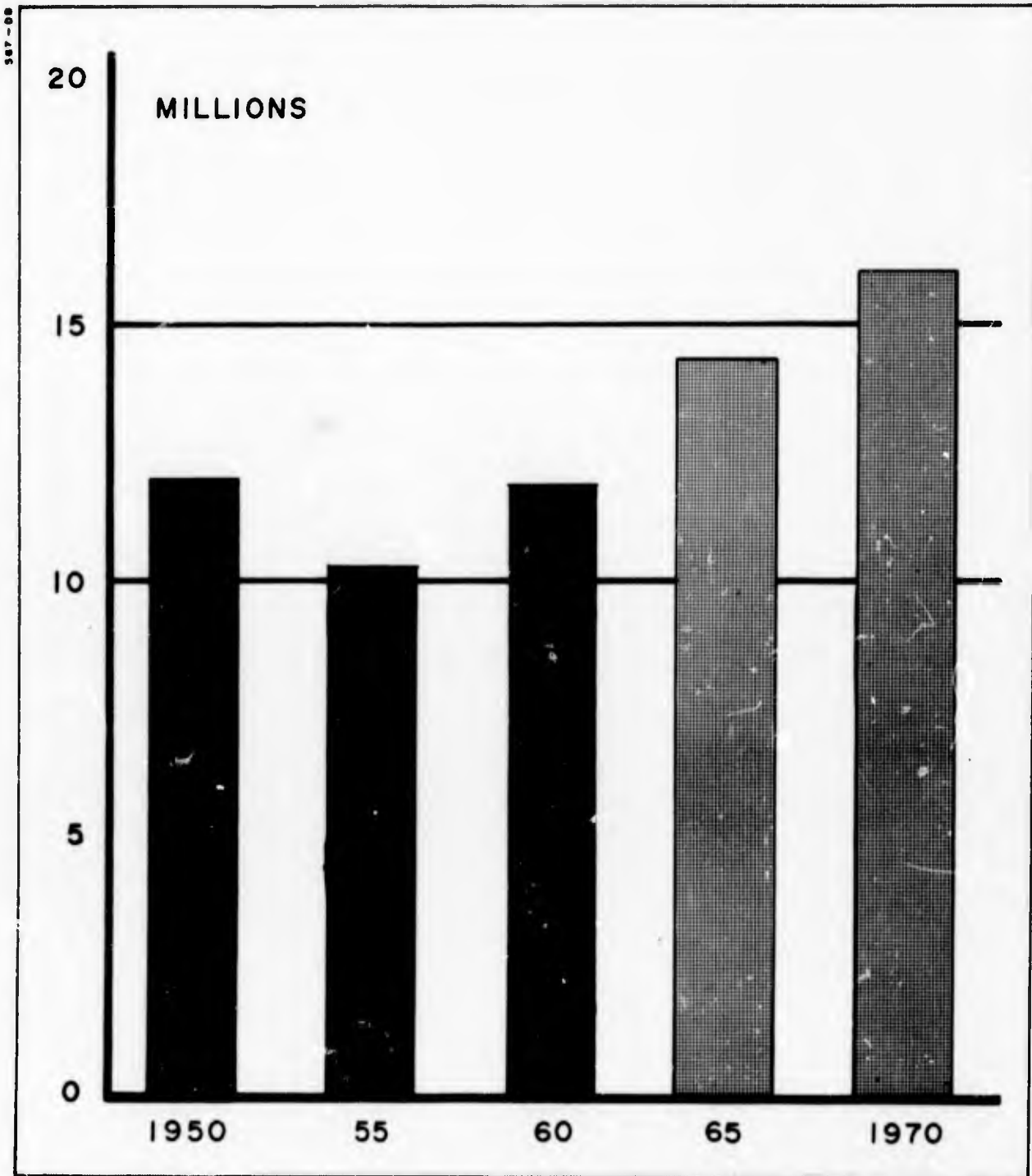


Figure. 77. PART-TIME WORKERS 1950-1970

Year	Male		Female		Nonwhite as percent of white	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	Male	Female
All persons with wage or salary income:						
1939	\$1,112	\$460	\$676	\$246	41.4	36.4
1947	2,357	1,279	1,269	432	54.3	34.0
1957	4,396	2,436	2,240	1,019	55.4	45.5
1958	4,569	2,652	2,364	1,055	58.0	44.6
1959	4,902	2,844	2,422	1,289	58.0	53.2
1960	5,137	3,075	2,537	1,276	59.9	50.3
Year-round full-time workers with wage or salary income:						
1939	1,419	639	863	327	45.0	37.9
1957	4,950	3,137	3,107	1,866	63.4	60.1
1958	5,186	3,368	3,225	1,988	64.9	61.6
1959	5,456	3,339	3,306	2,196	61.2	66.4
1960	5,662	3,789	3,410	2,372	66.9	69.6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 78. MEDIAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOMES OF WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS, 1939-1960.

State	Negroes as percent of population, 1960	Enforceable fair employment practice law	Law against discrimination in				Integration of public schools			
			Housing			Public accommodation	Complete ¹	Substantial	Begun	None
			Public	Publicly aided	Private					
New England:										
Maine	0.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire . . . . .	.3	-----	-----	-----	X ²	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Vermont . . . . .	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island	2.1	X	X	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut	4.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	8.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	8.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	7.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
East North Central:										
Ohio	8.1	X	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Indiana	5.8	-----	X	X ³	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Illinois	10.3	X	-----	X ³	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Michigan	9.2	X	X	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin	1.9	X	X	X	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
West North Central:										
Minnesota . . . . .	.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Iowa . . . . .	.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Missouri	9.0	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----
North Dakota . . . . .	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota . . . . .	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Kansas	4.2	X	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	13.6	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----
Maryland	16.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----
District of Columbia	53.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Virginia	20.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
West Virginia	4.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
North Carolina	24.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
South Carolina	34.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X
Georgia	28.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Florida	17.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
East South Central:										
Kentucky	7.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----
Tennessee	16.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----
Alabama	30.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X
Mississippi	42.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X
West South Central:										
Arkansas	21.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X
Louisiana	31.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X
Oklahoma	6.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----
Texas	12.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----
Mountain:										
Montana . . . . .	.2	-----	-----	X ³	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Idaho . . . . .	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming . . . . .	.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico	1.8	X	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	3.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Utah . . . . .	.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	4.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Pacific:										
Washington	1.7	X	X	X	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Oregon	1.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	-----	-----	-----
California	5.6	X	X	X	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Alaska	3.0	X	-----	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii . . . . .	.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----

¹ Complete in theory. However, some schools in northern and western States have been found in fact to be segregated. While most such practices are believed to have been stopped, a number of suits still before the courts in mid-1962 alleged discrimination of various kinds.

² Private rental housing only.

³ Urban redevelopment housing only.

Note: For more detailed information, see: Milton R. Konvitz and Theodore Leskes, *A Century of Civil Rights*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1961. 293 pp. Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, and U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Figure 79. THE STATES AND MEASURES AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, AS OF JULY 1962.

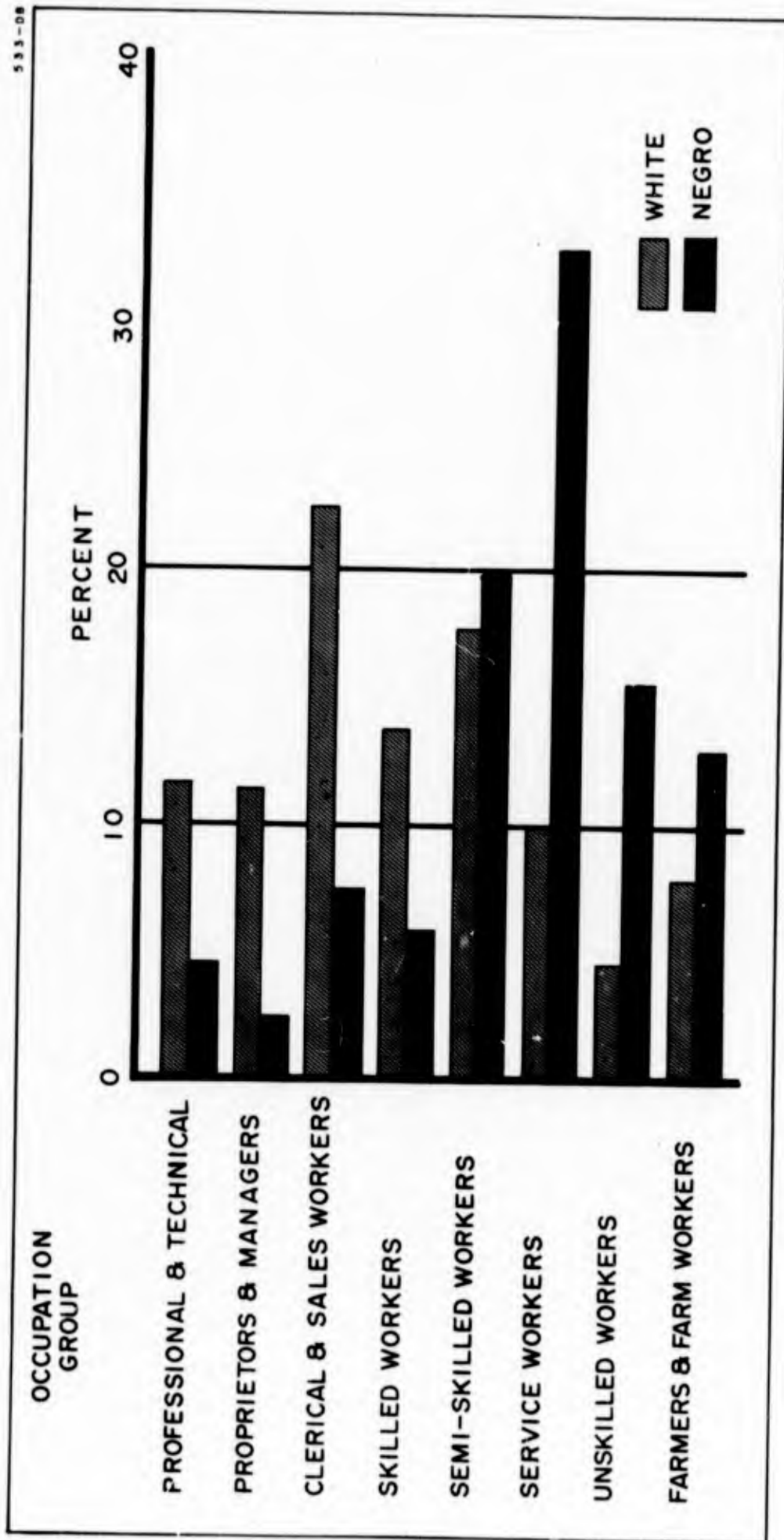


Figure 80. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS IN 1959.

629--0

Age	April 1940		October 1956		October 1960	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total, 7-24 -----	59.7	55.3	73.8	69.9	75.1	72.8
7-13 -----	95.5	91.2	99.4	98.4	99.6	99.1
14-17 -----	80.7	68.2	89.2	81.2	90.8	86.8
18-24 -----	13.8	0 1	20.1	15.8	21.8	15.9
18-19 -----	29.8	21.1	35.9	31.8	38.9	34.6
20-24 -----	6.9	3.8	13.4	8.7	13.9	7.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 81. PERCENT OF WHITES AND NONWHITES ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY AGE, 1940, 1956, AND 1960.

Date and Age	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
	25 Years and Over			
April 1940	8.7	5.4	8.8	6.1
April 1947	9.0	6.6	9.7	7.2
October 1952	10.1	6.8	10.8	7.4
March 1957.	10.7	7.3	11.3	8.1
March 1959.	11.1	7.6	11.6	8.4
Increase, 1940 to 1959, in years completed	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.3
25 to 29 Years				
April 1940	10.5	6.5	10.9	7.5
March 1957.	12.3	9.4	12.3	10.3
March 1959.	12.5	10.9	12.4	11.0
Increase, 1940 to 1959, in years completed.	2.0	4.4	1.5	3.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 82. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY COLOR AND SEX, 1940 TO 1959.

629-0

Year	White	Nonwhite
	Number	
1947	2,187,000	124,000 ¹
1953 ²	2,249,000	128,000
1961	3,498,000	233,000
	Percent increase	
1947-61	60.0	87.9
1947-53	2.8	3.2
1953-61	55.5	82.0

1 Estimated.

2 Includes Alaska and Hawaii; 1947 and 1953 figures do not.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 83. ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, 1947-1961.

82-1-DX (In thousands. Figures relate to July 1 and include armed forces abroad. Figures for ages under 25 in 1985 represent, in whole or part, survivors of births projected for years after 1963)

The four projections differ from one another wholly as a result of different assumptions with regard to future fertility, which was derived by the so-called cohort method. All the projections are based on current estimates of the population by age and sex for July 1, 1963. The principal assumptions underlying the projections are as follows:

1. Mortality will gradually shift from the observed level in 1960 to the "high" mortality level in the year 2000 (selected from projections of mortality prepared by the Social Security Administration in 1957). The corresponding values for expectation of life at birth are as follows:

Year	Male	Female
1960	66.6	73.1
2000	68.9	75.4

2. Annual net immigration will be a constant 300,000; and

3. Completed fertility of women will tend toward the following levels:

Series	Average number of children per 1,000 women at end of childbearing
A	3,350
B	3,100
C	2,775
D	2,450

The terminal levels of fertility just noted will be reached by women born after about 1951. Completed fertility for women born earlier, who, in general, have already entered the childbearing ages, will differ from these terminal levels.

SERIES AND AGE	1963			1985		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Series A						
All Ages	189,278	93,369	95,909	275,622	135,749	139,874
Under 5	20,722	10,554	10,168	33,048	16,877	16,171
5 to 9	20,012	10,171	9,841	30,561	15,597	14,964
10 to 14	18,000	9,153	8,848	27,363	13,956	13,407
15 to 19	15,536	7,872	7,664	24,096	12,266	11,829
20 to 24	12,600	6,315	6,285	21,472	10,865	10,607
Series B						
All Ages				266,322	131,005	135,317
Under 5				30,469	15,560	14,909
5 to 9				28,358	14,473	13,885
10 to 14	same as A			25,255	12,881	12,374
15 to 19				22,136	11,268	10,868
20 to 24				21,021	10,635	10,385
Series C						
All Ages				254,016	124,727	129,289
Under 5				26,974	13,775	13,199
5 to 9				25,250	12,886	12,364
10 to 14	same as A			22,410	11,430	10,981
15 to 19				19,804	10,080	9,724
20 to 24				20,494	10,367	10,127
Series D						
All Ages				247,953	121,633	126,321
Under 5				24,235	12,376	11,859
5 to 9				23,197	11,839	11,358
10 to 14	same as A			21,363	10,896	10,467
15 to 19				19,591	9,971	9,619
20 to 24				20,485	10,363	10,122
All Series						
25 and over						
25 to 29	10,971	5,449	5,522	20,753	10,404	10,349
30 to 34	11,385	5,625	5,760	19,252	9,631	9,620
35 to 39	12,343	6,054	6,289	17,299	8,627	8,672
40 to 44	12,261	5,989	6,272	13,790	6,824	6,966
45 to 49	11,234	5,501	5,733	11,200	5,478	5,722
50 to 54	10,255	5,018	5,237	10,518	5,081	5,437
55 to 59	8,866	4,307	4,558	10,216	5,102	5,115
60 to 64	7,528	3,585	3,943	10,456	4,757	5,688
65 to 69	6,242	2,866	3,376	8,694	3,815	4,879
70 to 74	5,093	2,284	2,809	6,906	2,897	4,009
75 to 79	3,404	1,486	1,918	4,780	1,895	2,884
80 to 84	1,826	756	1,070	2,831	1,054	1,777
85 and over	1,002	385	617	1,795	618	1,178

Figure 84. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1963 AND 1985.

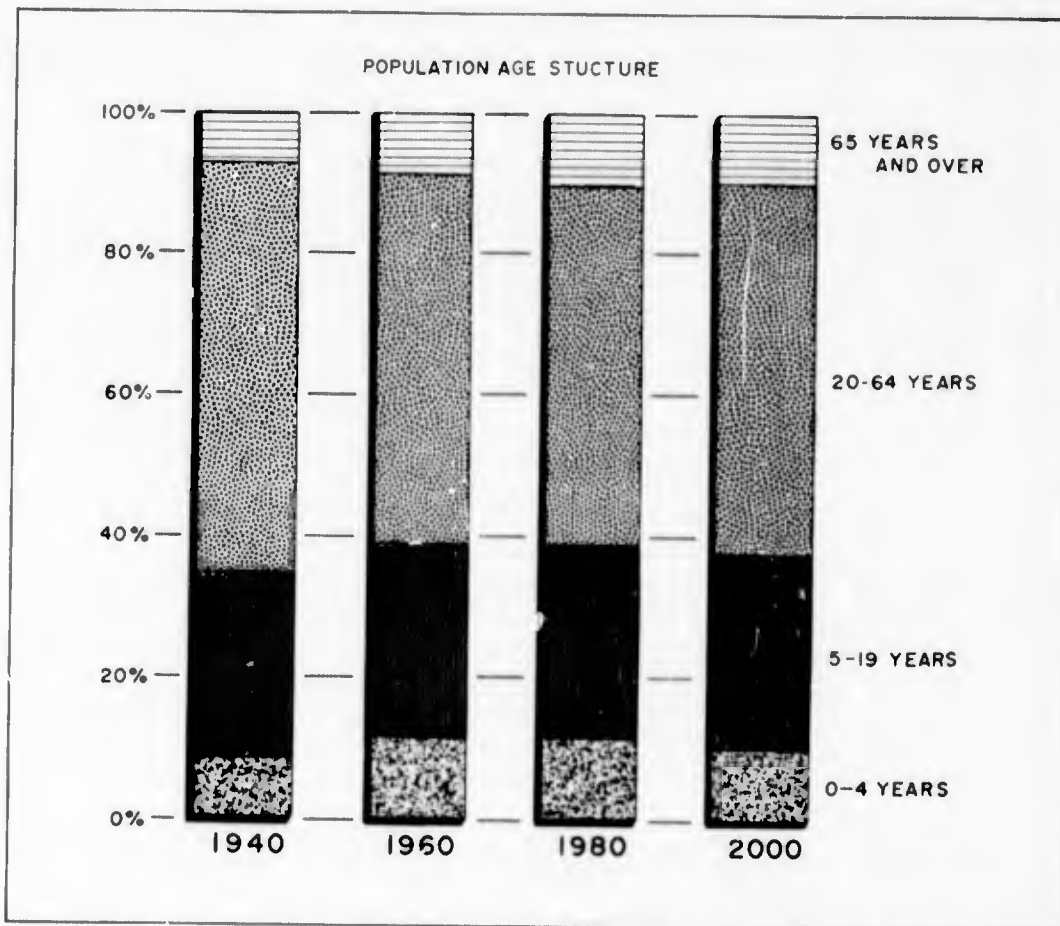
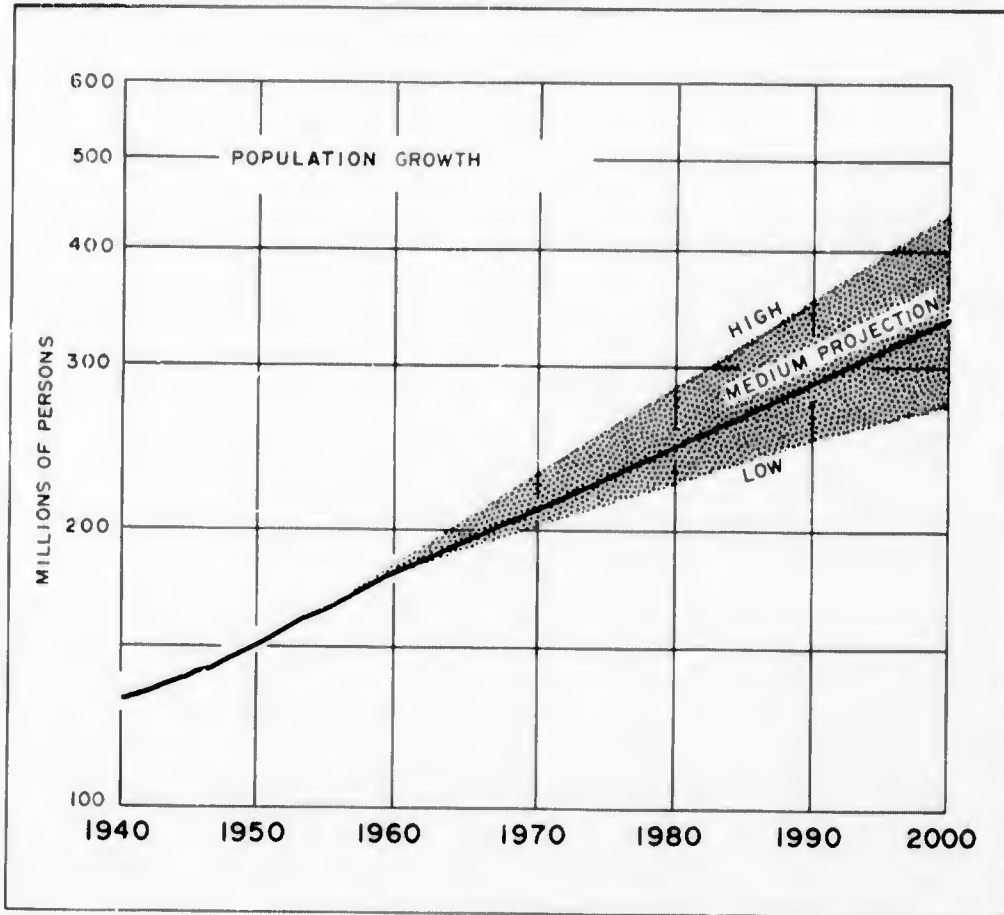


Figure 85 POPULATION GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940, 1960, AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000

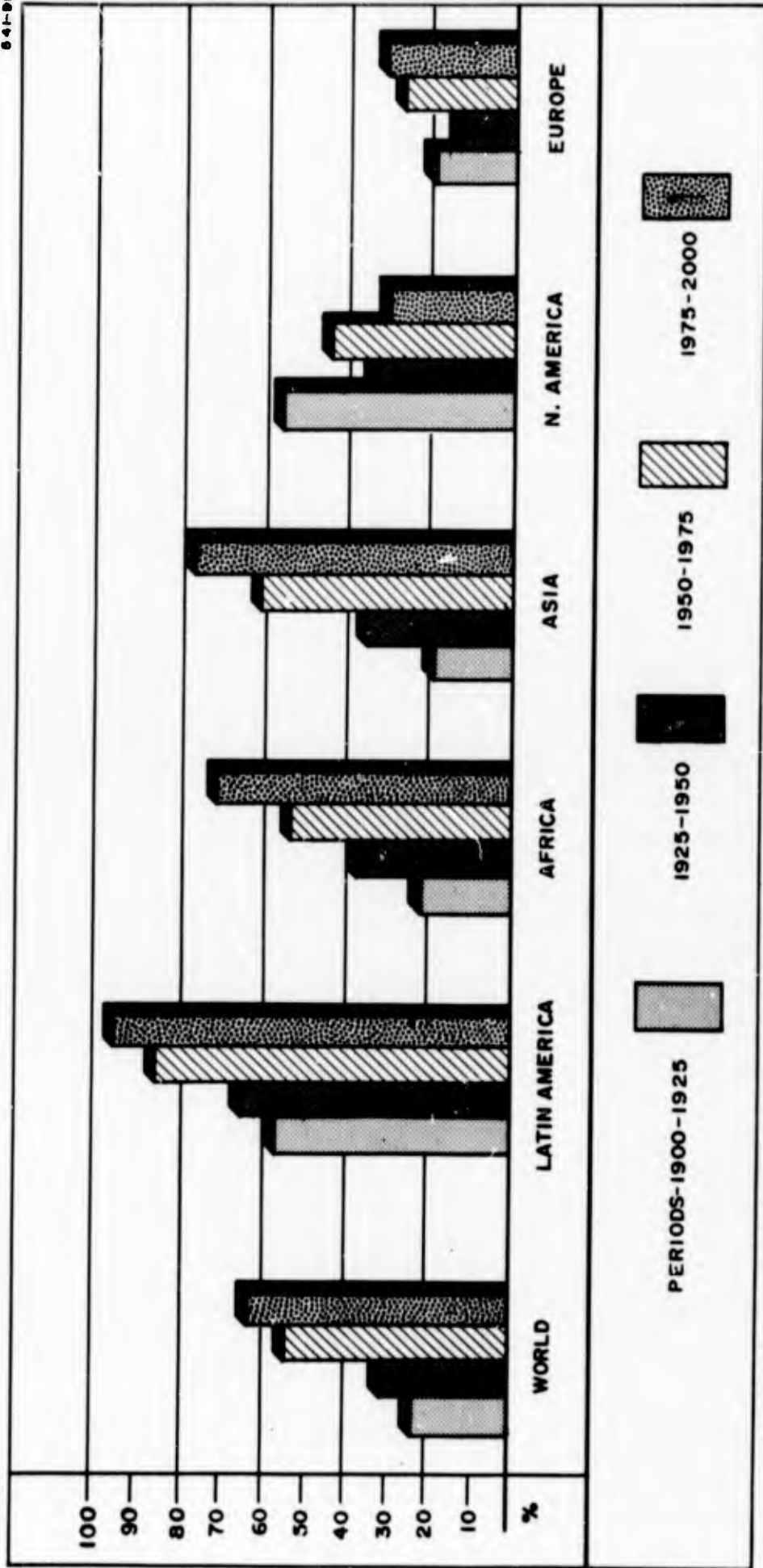
(United Nations "High" projections, in millions)

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Area	1950	1960	1970	2000
World Total	2,500	2,920	3,500	6,280
Africa	199	237	294	517
North Africa	43	53	67	147
Middle and Southern Africa	156	185	227	370
Northern America	168	197	225	312
Latin America	163	206	265	592
Asia (excluding the Asian part of the Soviet Union and Japan)	1,296	1,524	1,870	3,717
Japan and Ryukyu Islands	84	96	110	153
Europe (excluding the European part of the Soviet Union)	393	424	457	568
Northern and Western Europe	133	140	148	180
Central Europe	128	140	151	183
Southern Europe	132	144	158	206
Oceania	13.2	16.3	19.4	29.3
Australia and New Zealand	10.2	12.7	14.9	20.8
Pacific Islands	2.9	3.6	4.5	8.6
Soviet Union (Asian and European Parts Combined)	181	215	254	379

Source: The Future Growth of World Population (United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1958 XIII 2).

Figure 86. POPULATION PROJECTIONS TO THE YEAR 2000, FOR THE WORLD, CONTINENTS, AND REGIONS.



THE UNITED NATIONS PROJECTIONS TO THE YEAR 2000 SHOW A RELATIVE INCREASE IN POPULATION IN WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE GREATEST INCREASES IN LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA.

Figure 87. PERCENT POPULATION INCREASES BY MAJOR REGIONS, 1900 TO 2000.

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(in millions)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	2000
WORLD TOTAL	2,500	2,920	3,500	3,860	6,280
AFRICA					
Northern Africa	199	237	294	331	517
Middle and Southern Africa	43	53	67	76	147
NORTHERN AMERICA	156	185	227	254	370
LATIN AMERICA	168	197	225	240	312
ASIA (excluding the Asian part of the Soviet Union and Japan)	163	206	265	303	592
JAPAN and RYUKYU ISLANDS	1,296	1,524	1,870	2,093	3,717
EUROPE (excluding the European part of the Soviet Union)	84	96	110	117	153
Northern and Western Europe	393	424	457	476	568
Central Europe	133	140	148	154	180
Southern Europe	128	140	151	156	183
OCEANIA	132	144	158	166	206
Australia and New Zealand	13.2	16.3	19.4	21.0	29.3
Pacific Islands	10.2	12.7	14.9	16.0	20.8
SOVIET UNION (Asian and European parts combined)	2.9	3.6	4.5	5.0	8.6
	181	215	254	275	379

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs: "The Future Growth of World Population" (Population study No. 28), New York, 1958. High estimates are used through 1975 and medium estimates for 2000.

Figure 88. POPULATION PROJECTIONS TO THE YEAR 2000, FOR THE WORLD, CONTINENTS AND REGIONS.

	Population (millions)	Growth rate	Farm labor (percent)	New land (millions of acres)	Per-capita income (dollars)	Cumulative cost (billions of dollars)
1951 A. D.	1644	1.18%	75	3	103	9
1960	1821	1.12%	71	265	121	65
1970	2036	1.07%	66	532	146	143
1980	2256	1.01%	61	785	177	232
1990	2485	0.94%	56	777	215	334
2000 A. D.	2721	0.89%	49	758	261	449

Data from Raushenbush (88).

Figure 89. RAUSHENBUSH'S PROJECTION OF TRENDS FOR ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA.

	Demographic groups †		
	I	II	III
Population: millions (1950)	362	496	1550
Population: percentage of world total	15	21	64
Energy used per person per day (horsepower--hours)	27	6	1
Coal reserves: trillions of metric tons	3.3	1.7	0.5
Iron-ore reserves: billions of tons	65	104	24
Percentage of world's tractors (1951)	82	15	3
Motor vehicles per 1000 people	111	7	*
Annual income per person (1939 dollars)	461	154	41
Annual income per person (1950 dollars)	1000	300	77
Cultivated land per person: acres	1.5	1.7	0.7
Original calories per person per day	7500	4500	2500
Calories consumed per person per day	3040	2760	2150
Percentage of population in agriculture	20	50	70
Percentage of illiteracy	5	20	78
Life expectancy: years	63	52	30
Birth rates	16-24	25-30	40-45

† Demographic Group I includes North America, Western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. Group II includes U. S. S. R., eastern and southern Europe, Japan, and Argentina. Group III includes Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

* Less than 1.

Data from Davis (28); Piquet (82); Spengler (105); U. N. Demographic Yearbook, 1952; U. N. Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 5 with revised estimates by E. E. Hagen (1954); U. S. Department of State (118); U. S. Department of State (119); Woytinsky (128).

Figure 90. ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL STATUS OF THE WORLD.

(In kilowatt-hours of electricity equivalent per year)

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	Source of energy			Use of inanimate energy		
	Man	Animal	Inanimate	Industry	Transport	Domestic (including agriculture)
North America	100	40	13,790	6,300	3,600	4,000
Oceania	100	70	3,520	1,200	1,300	1,000
Europe	100	30	3,136	1,600	500	1,000
U.S.S.R.	100	45	3,168	1,300	700	1,100
Latin America	100	120	2,640	1,000	800	800
Asia	100	45	384	150	80	160
Africa	100	30	656	90	200	350
World	100	40	2,160	1,000	500	700

Data on human and animal energy from Department of State (118), with corrections for draft animals in 1948; on inanimate energy from Woytinsky (128). Use of inanimate energy in 1948 based upon proportions estimated for 1937 by Department of State (118). For some areas the data are little more than estimates; but they are adequate for comparative purposes.

Figure 91. SOURCE AND USE OF ENERGY PER CAPITA (1948).

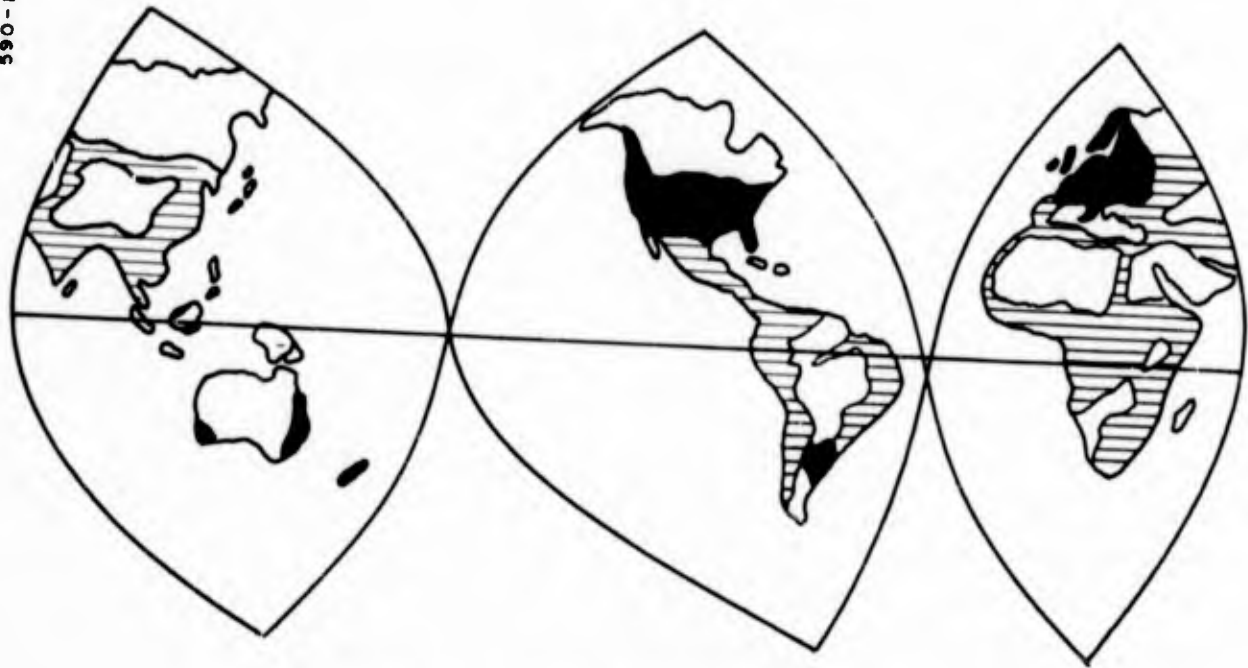


Figure 92. THE GEOGRAPHY OF HUNGER

According to Malthus, populations tend to increase faster than the means of subsistence; the increase must be controlled by positive checks or by preventive checks - by high death rates or by low birth rates. Most of the world's people have not yet adopted preventive checks; as a result, population growth outstrips the growth of food production.

Nearly two-thirds of the world's people do not get enough to eat (SHADED AREAS ABOVE). Their inadequate diets make them subject to nutritional deficiencies that sap their energy and lower their resistance to disease. Paradoxical as it may appear, the greatest hunger is in areas where most of the working population is engaged in agriculture.

Only in the industrialized countries are the people adequately nourished, although merely 20 to 30 per cent of the workers are farmers (BLACK AREAS ABOVE). Only in the industrial countries is population growth controlled by "preventive checks."

(Data from American Geographic Society, A Study in Human Starvation.)

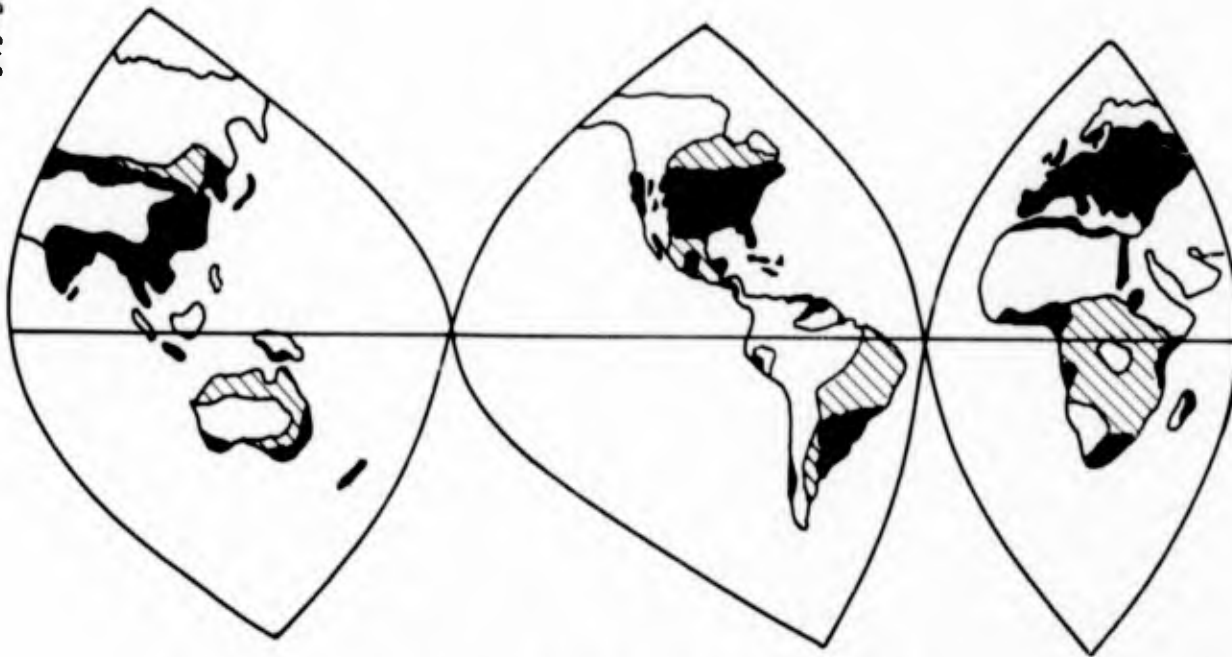


Figure 93. THE ARABLE LAND OF THE WORLD

The cultivated land of the world (shown in BLACK) totals about 2,400 million acres - or about one acre per person for the present world population. The potentially arable land not now cultivated (indicated by DIAGONAL LINES) may equal the acreage now in cultivation. However, much of this land is of poor quality, or lies in areas of low rainfall or short growing seasons. Much of it could be brought into cultivation only at excessive costs for clearing, irrigation systems, and prevention of soil erosion. Little new land can be brought into cultivation where population density is high, as in Europe and Asia.

In most of the world, yields per acre could be increased substantially. But food production in most of the world would have to be doubled to provide adequate diets even for the present population. In much of the world, orthodox agriculture cannot provide adequate food for much larger populations.

The areas shown on the map are very roughly indicated. (They are based upon estimates made by H. H. Bennett, former chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service.)

(Millions of dollars, f.o.b.)

Source and category of exports	Destination of exports							
	World	Under-developed areas	Latin America	Africa	Middle East	Southern and southeastern Asia	North Africa and West Indies	Australia, New Zealand and South Africa
World								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	23,330	4,640	850	1,270	750	1,770	790	240
Cereals	4,590	1,430	270	285	185	730	160	32
Crude materials	21,130	2,080	500	380	295	1,060	155	290
Fibres	5,690	520	71	88	58	365	14	69
Ores and scrap	3,860	71	27	5	1	41	-----	6
Fuels	13,480	3,010	570	630	415	695	1,040	390
Base metals	11,210	2,010	660	400	305	735	140	245
Total, above items	69,150	11,740	2,580	2,680	1,755	4,260	2,125	1,165
Under-developed areas								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	8,010	1,450	225	310	270	705	120	105
Cereals	740	420	33	48	44	295	17	10
Crude materials	7,360	970	160	125	84	618	65	120
Fibres	1,850	150	8	28	14	125	2	25
Ores and scrap	1,240	42	11	3	1	30	-----	4
Fuels	8,100	2,330	380	360	310	565	870	325
Base metals	1,360	96	32	24	1	60	1	25
Total, above items	24,830	4,846	797	819	665	1,948	1,056	575
Latin America								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	3,600	305	205	38	29	39	31	7
Cereals	200	39	30	2	-----	7	-----	-----
Crude materials	1,830	135	95	9	2	15	26	14
Fibres	710	22	6	4	1	15	-----	6
Ores and scrap	510	8	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fuels	2,380	940	190	23	1	4	730	16
Base metals	500	20	19	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Total, above items	8,310	1,400	509	70	32	59	787	37
Africa								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	2,160	290	10	200	61	54	52	32
Cereals	125	29	3	14	9	4	1	-----
Crude materials	2,640	210	11	80	46	101	20	28
Fibres	790	78	2	6	3	72	-----	6
Ores and scrap	400	2	-----	3	1	-----	-----	2
Fuels	450	19	-----	13	1	3	4	1
Base metals	710	57	10	39	-----	29	1	28
Total, above items	5,960	576	31	332	108	187	77	89
Middle East								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	365	140	4	31	110	19	5	2
Cereals	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Crude materials	720	105	3	22	49	50	2	3
Fibres	120	10	-----	-----	4	6	-----	-----
Ores and scrap	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fuels	3,780	800	54	250	300	272	52	215
Base metals	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, above items	4,365	1,045	61	303	459	341	59	220
Southern and south-eastern Asia								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	2,030	795	6	88	116	628	11	63
Cereals	450	355	-----	33	31	281	1	10
Crude materials	2,900	585	54	37	20	498	6	53
Fibres	320	37	2	17	8	25	1	11
Ores and scrap	315	31	3	-----	-----	29	-----	-----
Fuels	570	295	1	1	1	282	12	84
Base metals	235	40	5	1	1	33	-----	3
Total, above items	5,735	1,715	66	127	138	1,441	29	203
North Africa and West Indies								
Food, beverages, tobacco . . .	830	70	7	37	3	2	40	8
Crude materials	590	31	3	11	1	6	18	32
Fuels	1,310	285	135	76	8	9	75	13
Total, above items	2,730	386	145	124	12	17	133	53

Figure 94. UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS: PRIMARY COMMODITY TRADE, BY SELECTED CLASSES AND REGIONS, 1961.

Item	Remarks on derivation of figures in column II	
	1959 (observed) (I)	1970 (hypothetical) (II)
1. Gross domestic product	180	304
2. Gross domestic fixed capital formation	28	52
3. Commodity imports	21	41
a. Primary	4	9
b. Manufactures	17	32
4. Commodity exports	20	29
a. To developed countries:		
Primary	17	23
Manufactures	2	4
b. To centrally planned economies	1	2
5. Payments for investment income and other services (net)	4	8
6. Gap on current account	5	20
7. Inflow of long-term capital and official donations (net)	5	9
8. Initial gap in current and long-term capital account	---	11

Figure 95. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: HYPOTHETICAL PROJECTIONS OF AND ILLUSTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADJUSTMENTS IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS EMERGING FROM AN ACCELERATED RATE OF GROWTH OF OUTPUT.

THE ECONOMIC HANDICAPS OF THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES ARE DEFICIENT IN HEALTH AND EDUCATION

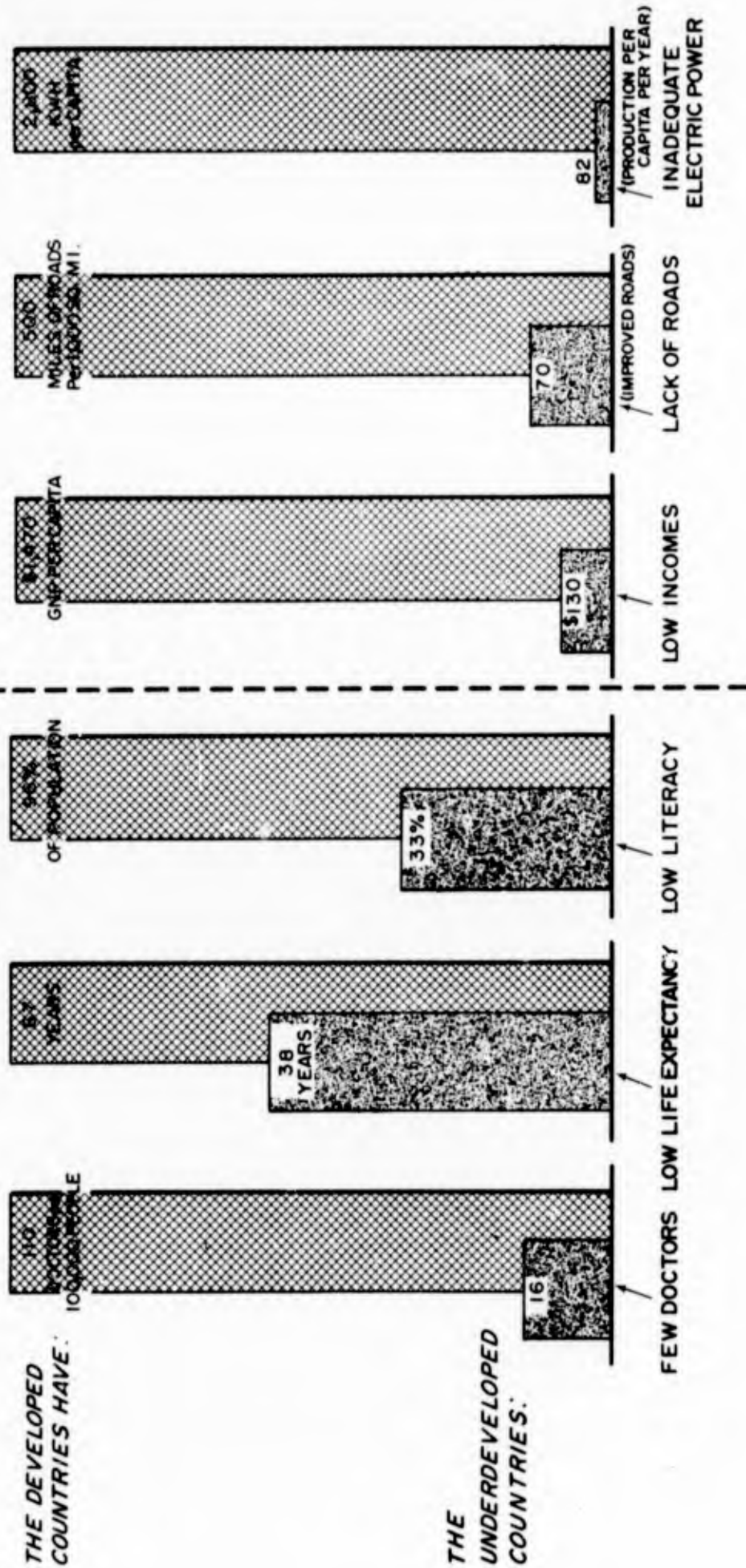


Figure 96. THE GAP BETWEEN THE UNDERDEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

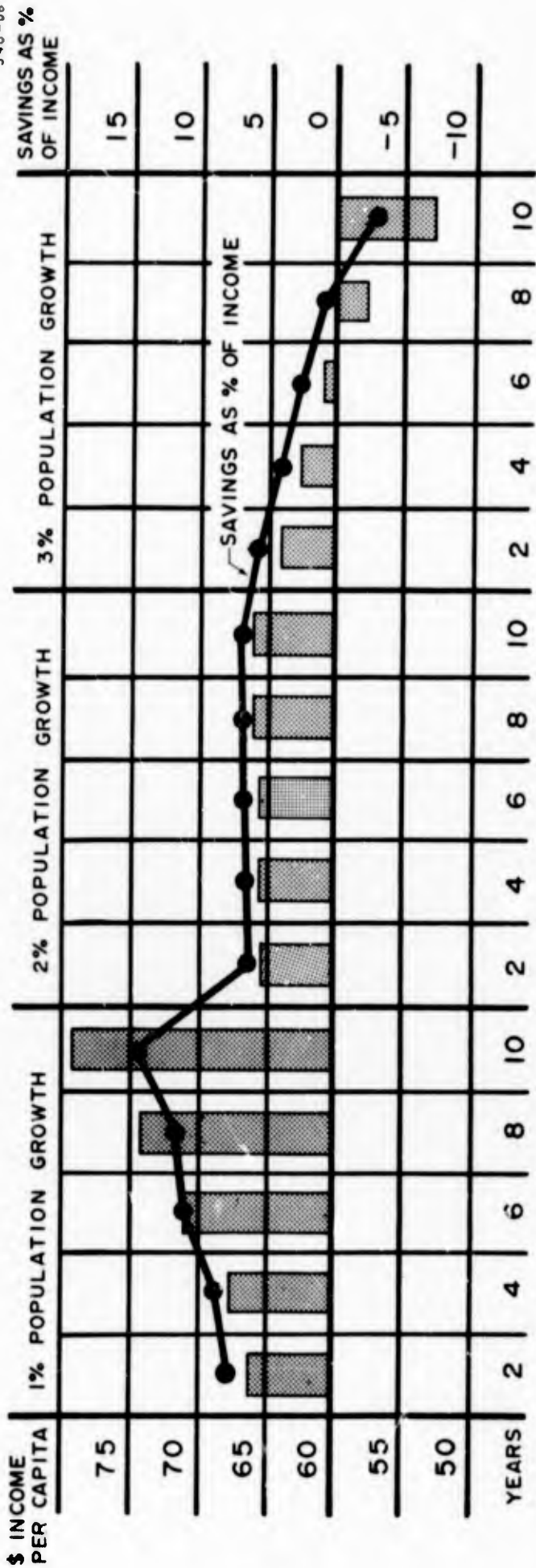


Figure 97. RATE OF SAVINGS NECESSARY TO MAKE POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN STANDARD OF LIVING.

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At a population growth rate of	A per capita income of \$100 would increase in ten years to
1 percent	\$135
1.5 percent	\$129
2.0 percent	\$123
2.5 percent	\$117
3.0 percent	\$111
3.5 percent	\$106

Figure 98. WHAT WOULD ATTAINMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS' TEN YEAR GOAL MEAN IN TERMS OF INCREASE IN INCOME PER PERSON.

To Increase Per Capita Income At End of 10 years by	It is necessary, with an annual rate of population growth of					
	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%
	To increase national income by the following percentages:					
0 percent	0	11	16	22	28	35
+10 percent	10	22	28	34	41	48
+20 percent	20	33	39	46	54	62
+30 percent	30	44	51	59	67	76
+40 percent	40	55	63	71	80	89
+50 percent	50	66	74	83	92	102
+60 percent	60	77	86	95	105	116

Figure 99. HOW MUCH WOULD THE NATIONAL INCOME OF A COUNTRY HAVE TO INCREASE OVER TEN YEARS TO MAKE POSSIBLE GIVEN PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN PER CAPITA INCOME?

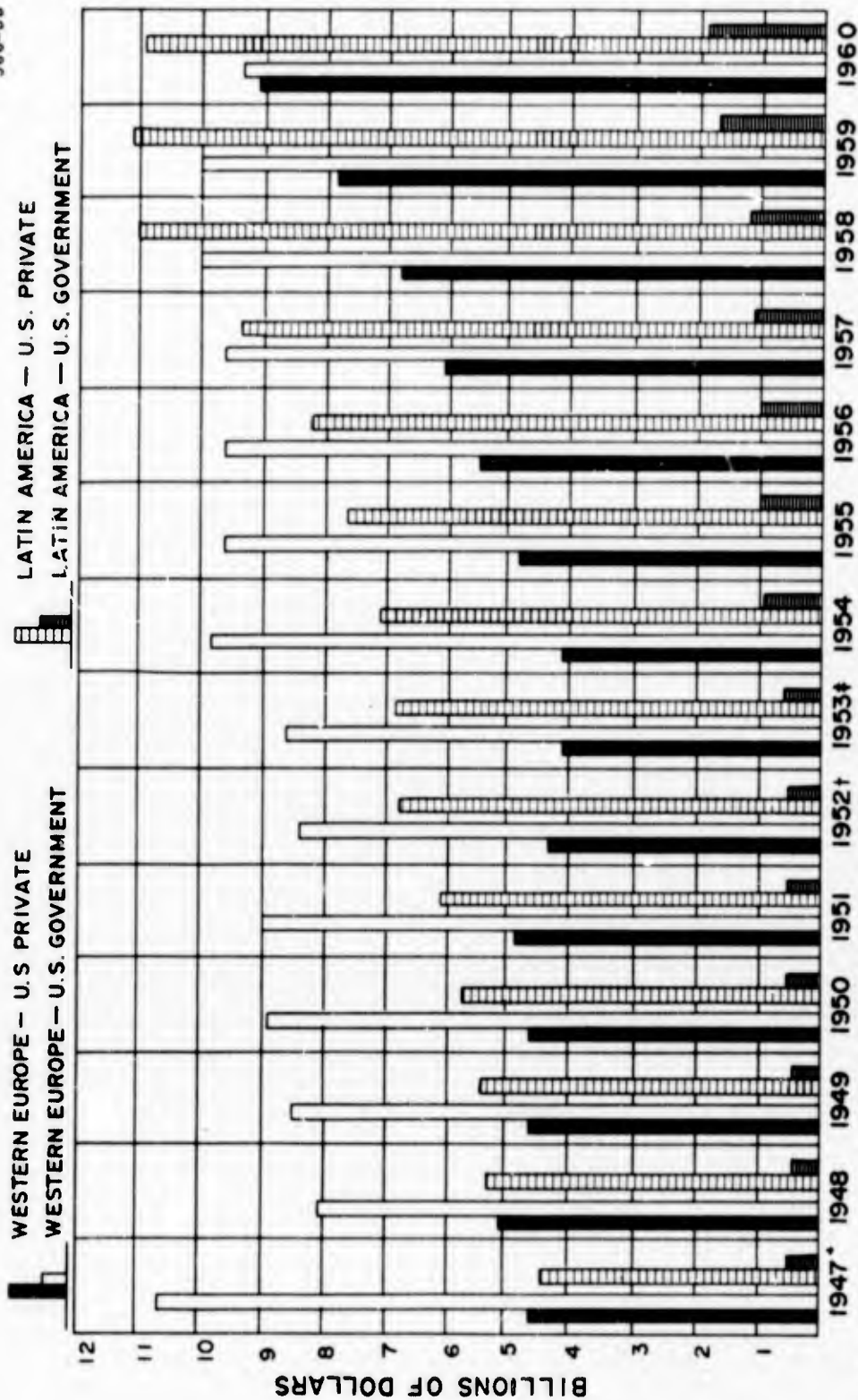


Figure 100. VALUE OF U.S. INVESTMENTS, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT, IN LATIN AMERICA AND IN WESTERN EUROPE, 1947-60. *EUROPEAN DATA 1947-51 ARE FOR ALL OF EUROPE. †EUROPEAN DATA FOR 1952 INCLUDE ONLY ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION NATIONS. ‡DATA FOR 1953 ARE REVISED FIGURES AFTER A CENSUS OF U.S. INVESTMENTS ABROAD. ALL DATA DEC.-JAN. OR MIDYEAR, AS AVAILABLE.

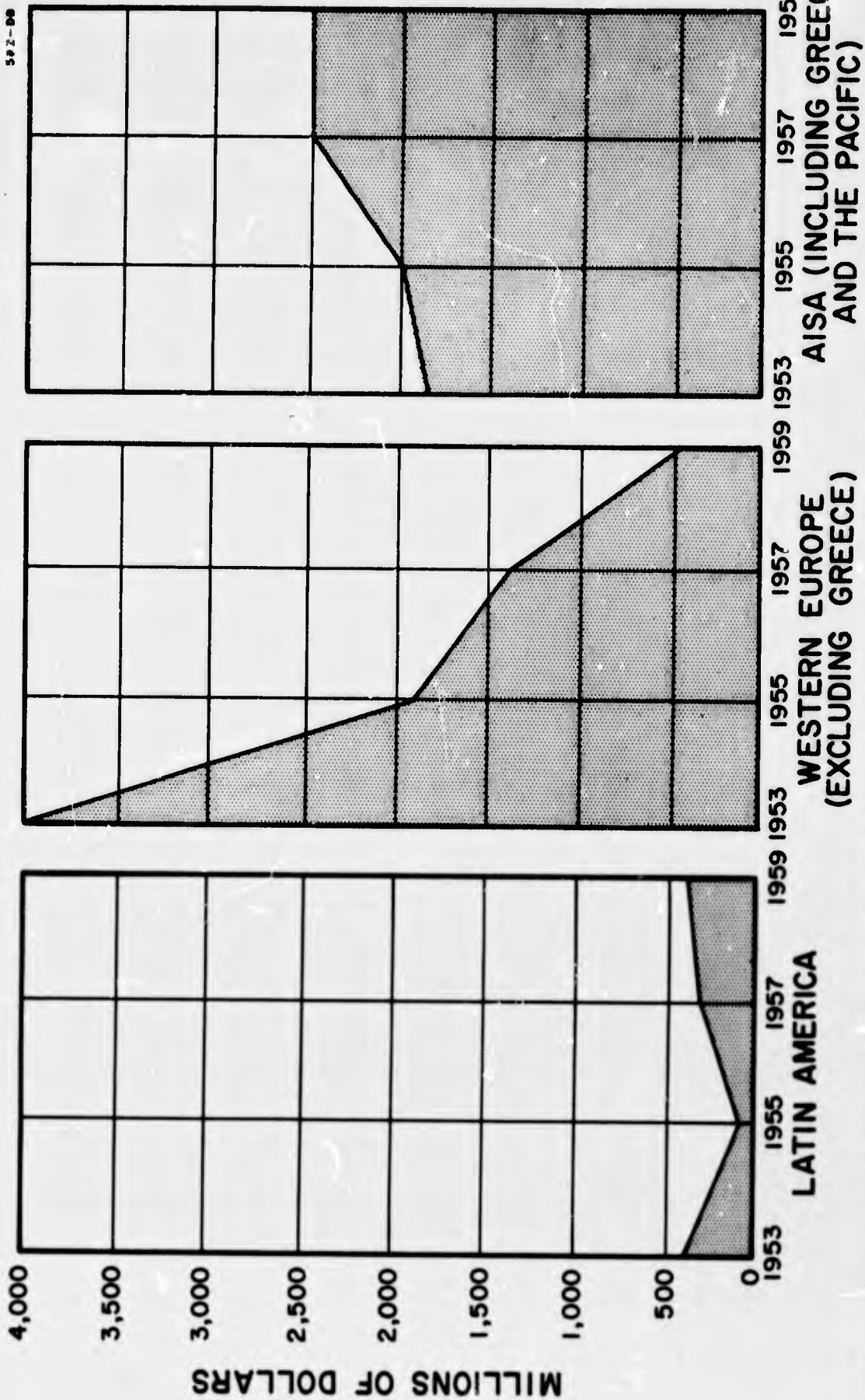
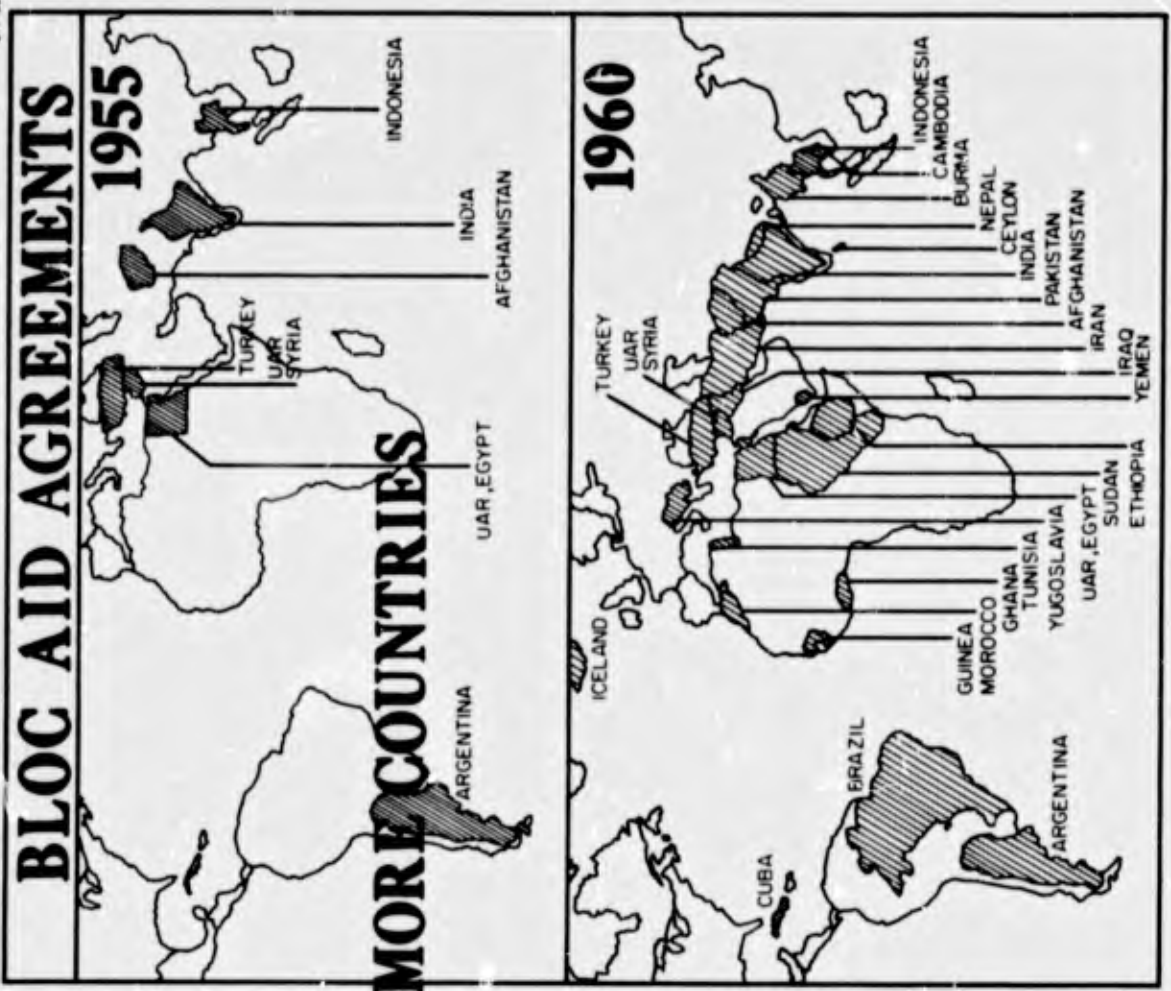


Figure 101. U.S. FOREIGN AID GRANTS AND CREDITS TO COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA, WESTERN EUROPE AND ASIA, 1953-59. (SOURCE: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1960).



MORE AID TO MORE COUNTRIES

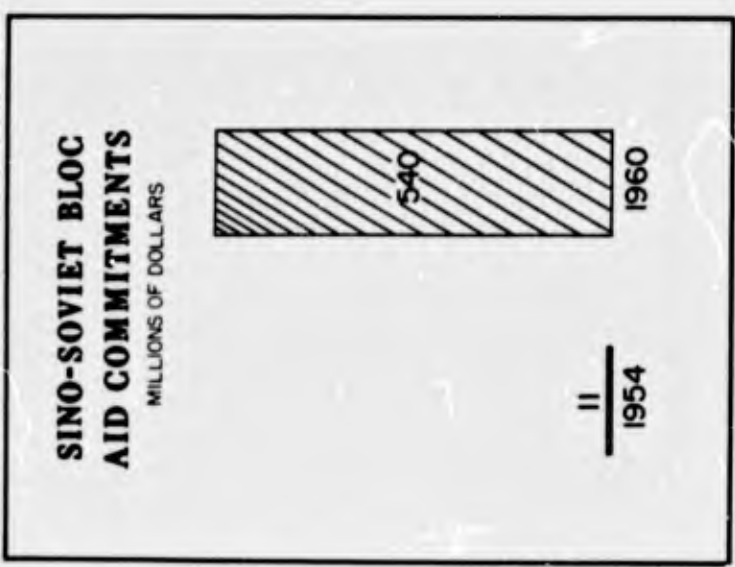


Figure 102. SINO-SOVIET BLOC AID IS ON THE INCREASE

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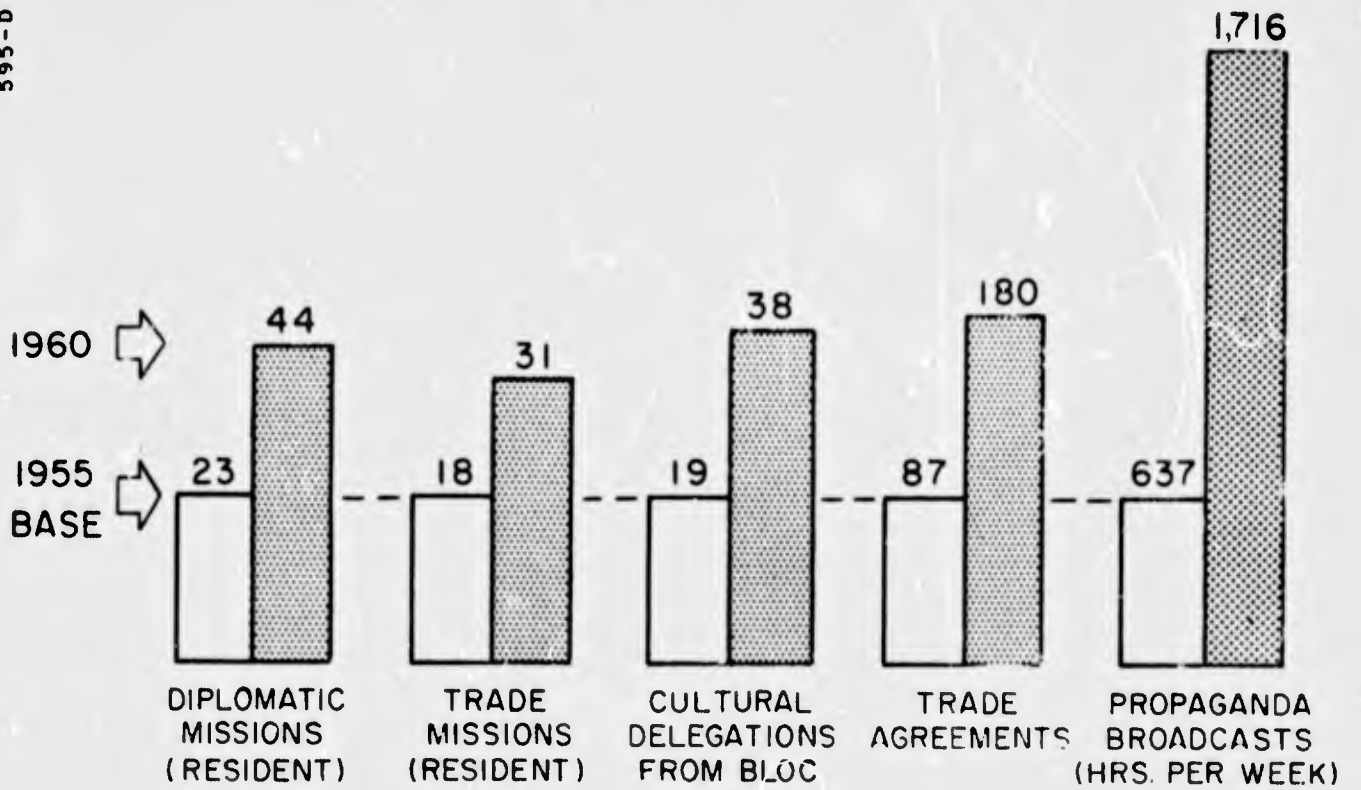


Figure 103. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE BLOC OFFENSIVE

Newsprint consumption per capita	Per capita income .83	Literacy (a) .82	Urbanization (b) .69	Industrialization (c) .68
Daily newspaper circulation per 100 persons	Per capita income .83	Literacy .79	Urbanization .75	Industrialization .51
Cinema seating capacity per 100 persons	Urbanization .86	Industrialization .82	Per capita income .80	Literacy .68
Number of radio receivers per 100 persons	Per capita income .86	Industrialization .78	Literacy .72	Urbanization .71
<p>(a) Literacy: percentage of adult population able to read and write. (b) Urbanization: percentage of population living in localities of 2,000 and more inhabitants. (c) Industrialization: percentage of gainfully employed males in nonagricultural activities.</p>				
Number of television receivers per 100 persons	Industrialization .92	Per capita income .83	Urbanization .80	Literacy .60

Figure 104. MASS MEDIA, CULTURAL FACILITIES.

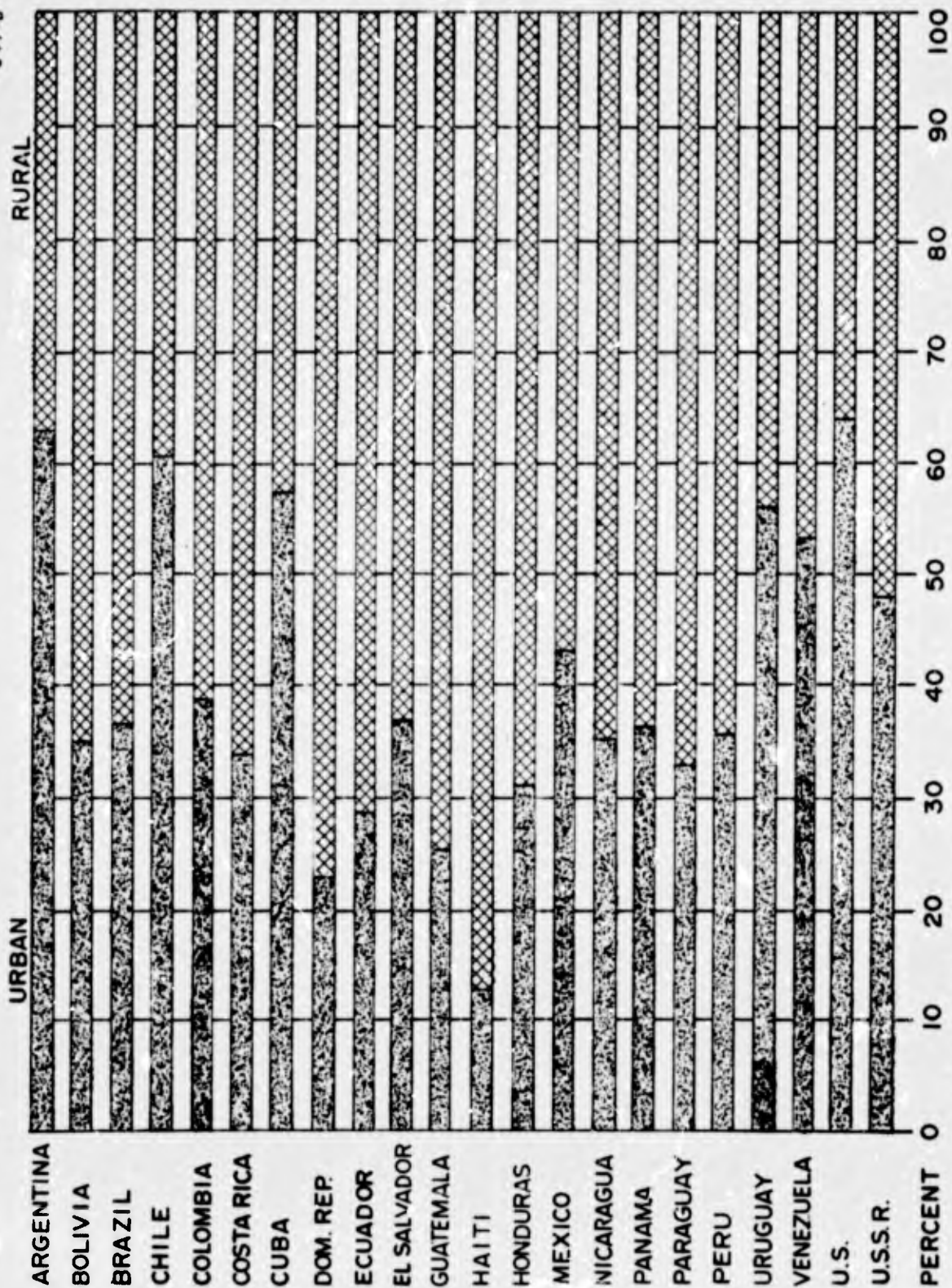


Figure 105. PERCENTAGES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA, U.S. AND U.S.S.R.

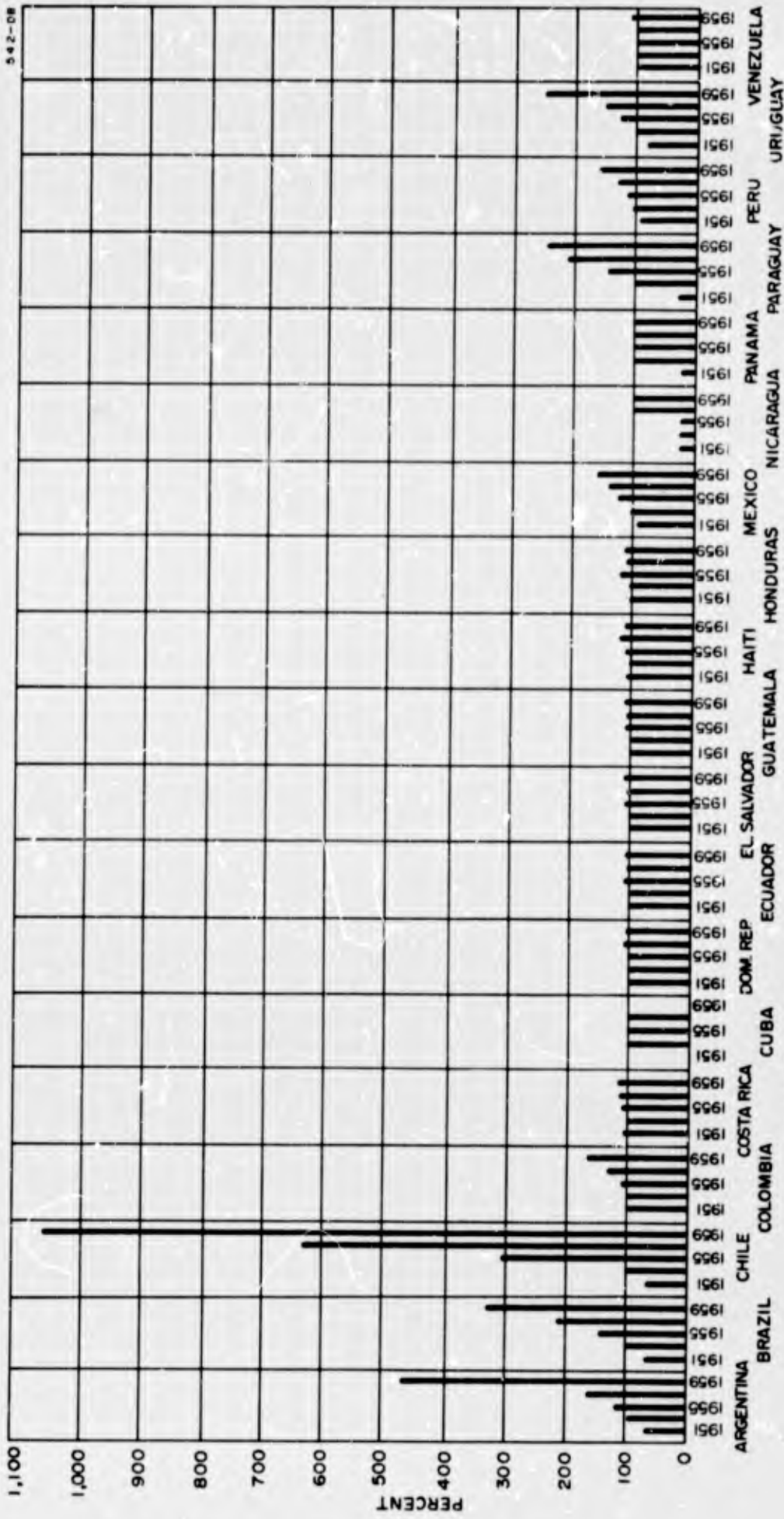


Figure 106(a). COST OF LIVING INDEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1951-59

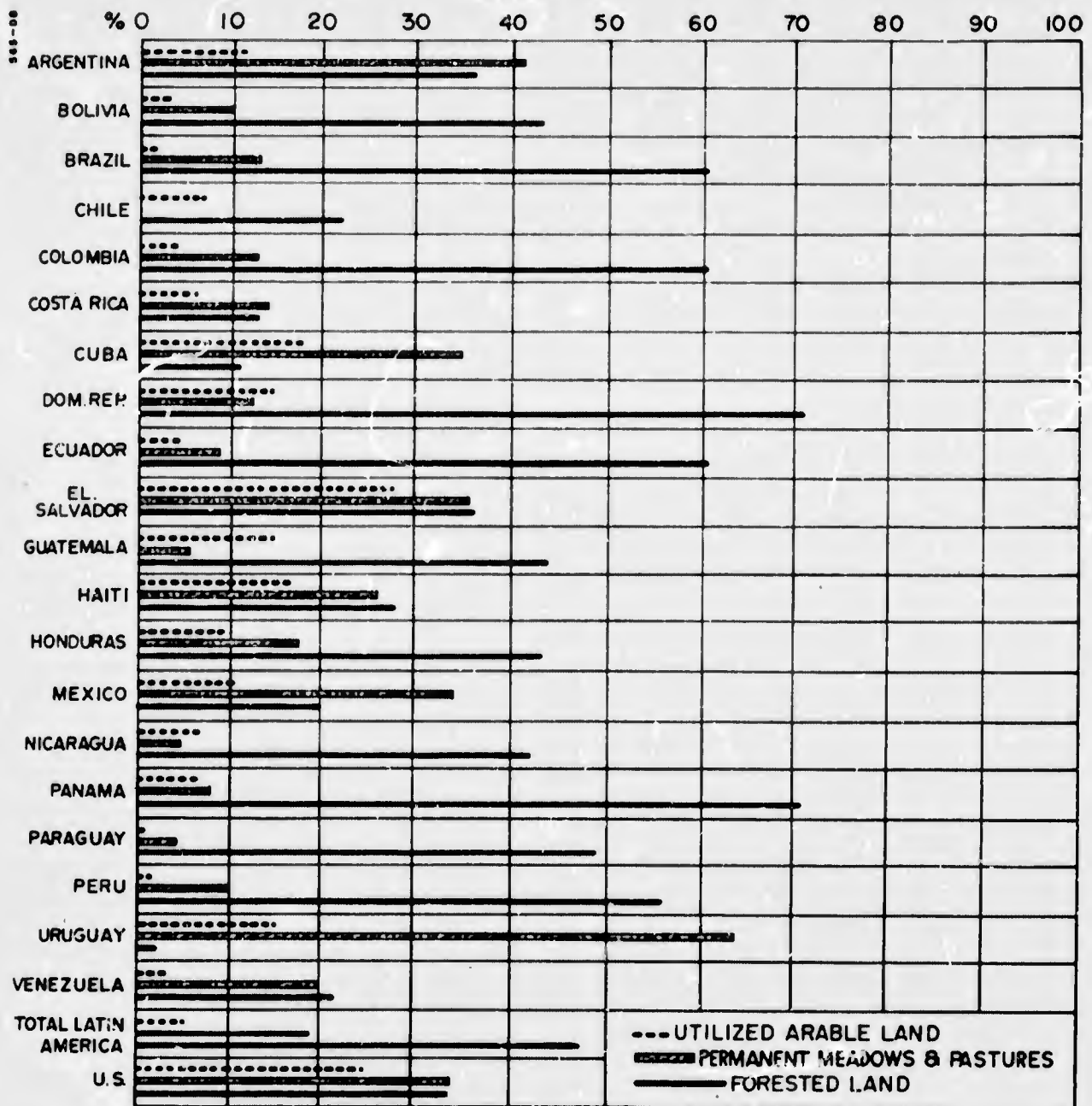


Figure 106(b). LAND USE SHOWING (1.) UTILIZED ARABLE LAND; (2.) PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES; (3) FORESTED LAND. ALSO A COMPARISON BETWEEN TOTAL LAND USE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE U.S.

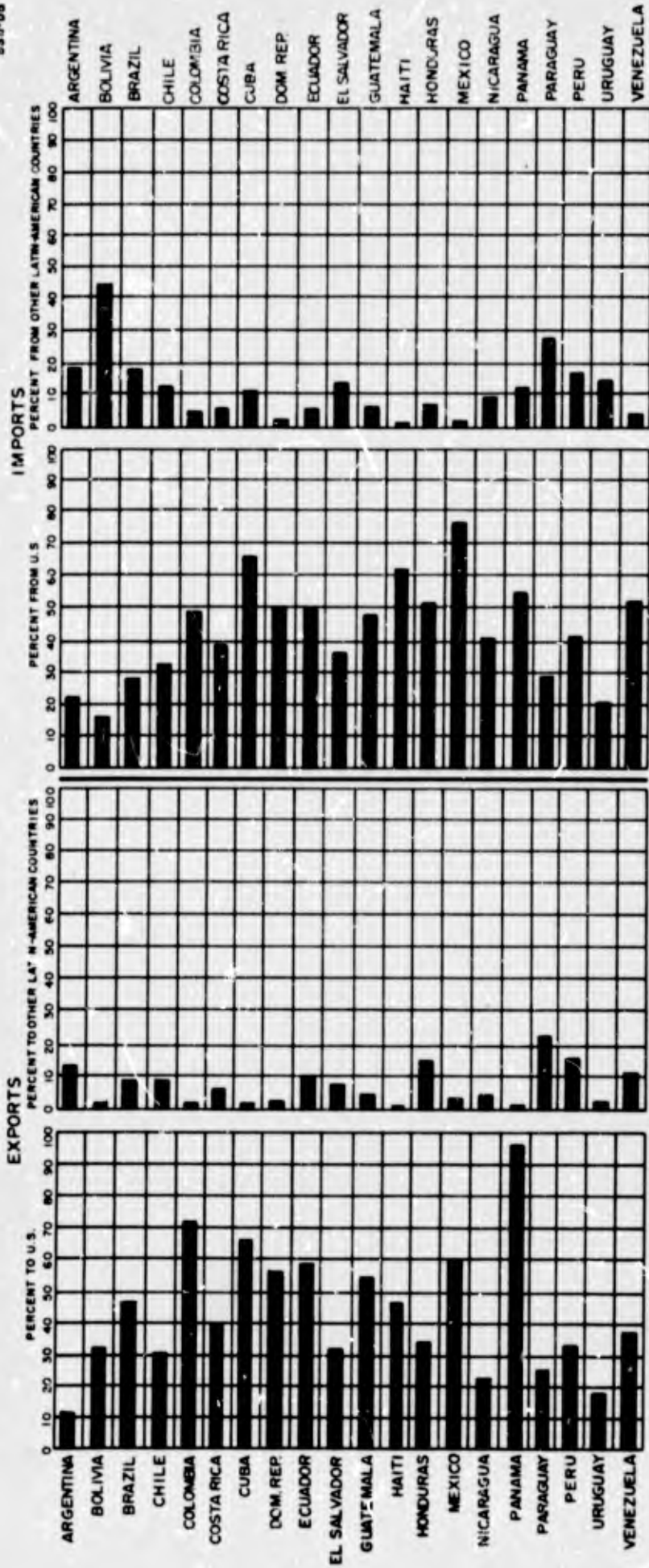


Figure 106(c). EXPORTS AND IMPORTS SHOWN IN TERMS OF TRADE WITH THE U. S. AS CONTRASTED TO TRADE WITH OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS.

Country	Railroad mileage (mi.)	Highways improved (mi.)	Autos (1956-59)	Newspapers (1955-57)	Radio stations (1956-59)	Telephones (1958)
Argentina	27,630	31,580	364,500	346	78	1,223,593
Bolivia	1,468	2,826	11,600	6	40	19,909
Brazil	22,989	282,787*	446,300	235	593†	928,117
Chile	5,500	11,790	53,800	73	119	166,184
Colombia	1,801	5,708	81,200	37	120	247,298
Costa Rica	816	1,707	12,800	5	38	12,961
Cuba	3,432	2,158	159,200	58	160	170,092
Dominican Republic	816	3,800	9,500	6	50	16,592
Ecuador	698	3,000	6,300	24†	54†	25,000
El Salvador	388	764	14,300	7	22	11,973
Guatemala	719	2,500	19,900	6	25†	11,717
Haiti	165	808	5,300	6	17†	4,239
Honduras	800	337	5,100	6	20†	5,862
Mexico	14,547	17,774	365,800	198	417	447,984
Nicaragua	250	1,242	9,300	10	29	7,000
Panama	240	711	22,200	11	64	23,937
Paraguay	700	711	5,800	6	15||	9,172
Peru	2,260	11,700	62,100	58	95	91,242
Uruguay	1,801	25,958*	47,300†	12	85	135,777
Venezuela	698	8,054	186,000	32	71	158,575

* Includes unimproved roads † 1955 ‡ 1952 § 1954 || 1953.

Figure 107. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Country	Population (1959-60)	Primary	Enrollment	Secondary*	Enrollment†	Higher	Enrollment	% of pop. age 5 to 19 enrolled in school |	% of adult pop. without education†
Argentina	20,959,100	17,920	2,659,827	4,821	776,255	141	1,9,756	49	38
Bolivia	3,416,000	640	216,831	130	52,200	...	...	28	84
Brazil	66,302,271	82,953	5,775,246	5,635	1,023,897	764	84,481	..	79
Chile	7,551,000	6,886	1,011,429	389	163,559	29	11,405	52	23
Colombia	14,131,660	20,990	1,793,248	829	115,041	158	19,212	56	72
Costa Rica	1,125,828	1,416	165,666	78	29,559	1	3,111	43	62
Cuba	6,743,000	18,719	701,652	...	70,151	4	24,273	41	53
Dominican Republic	4,070,108	5,190	519,223	57	19,945	1	4,098	23	89
Ecuador	4,298,449	4,838	520,422	144	48,253	7	6,451	67	72
El Salvador	2,613,000	2,334	262,477	346	29,164	4	2,886	41	87
Guatemala	3,759,000	3,743	270,140	164	23,535	1	3,244	18	88
Haiti	3,505,000	1,500	199,115	53	20,857	1	982	..	93
Honduras	1,950,000	2,417	146,551	50	11,740	1	1,137	49	88
Mexico	34,625,903	29,263	4,110,853	2,022	332,106	26	293,000 (est.)	30	46
Nicaragua	1,450,349	1,983	118,679	362	7,561	2	916	20	84
Panama	1,053,000	1,155	142,576	88	30,936	1	2,454	62	55
Paraguay	1,728,292	2,070	289,952	117	23,662	1	2,982	60	79
Peru	10,857,000	12,977	1,233,937	606	138,796	9	21,273	..	..
Uruguay	2,800,000	...	301,596	121	70,876	1	16,000	..	..
Venezuela	6,709,000	6,791	735,111	460	83,493	5	10,553	51	77

* Generally includes vocational, technical and teacher-training schools. | Most data reflect the period about 1950 (most recent census), some data are estimates based on latest appraisals. † In general includes those persons age 25 and over with less than four years of formal schooling and illiterates, and reflects the period about 1950.

Figure 108. EDUCATION

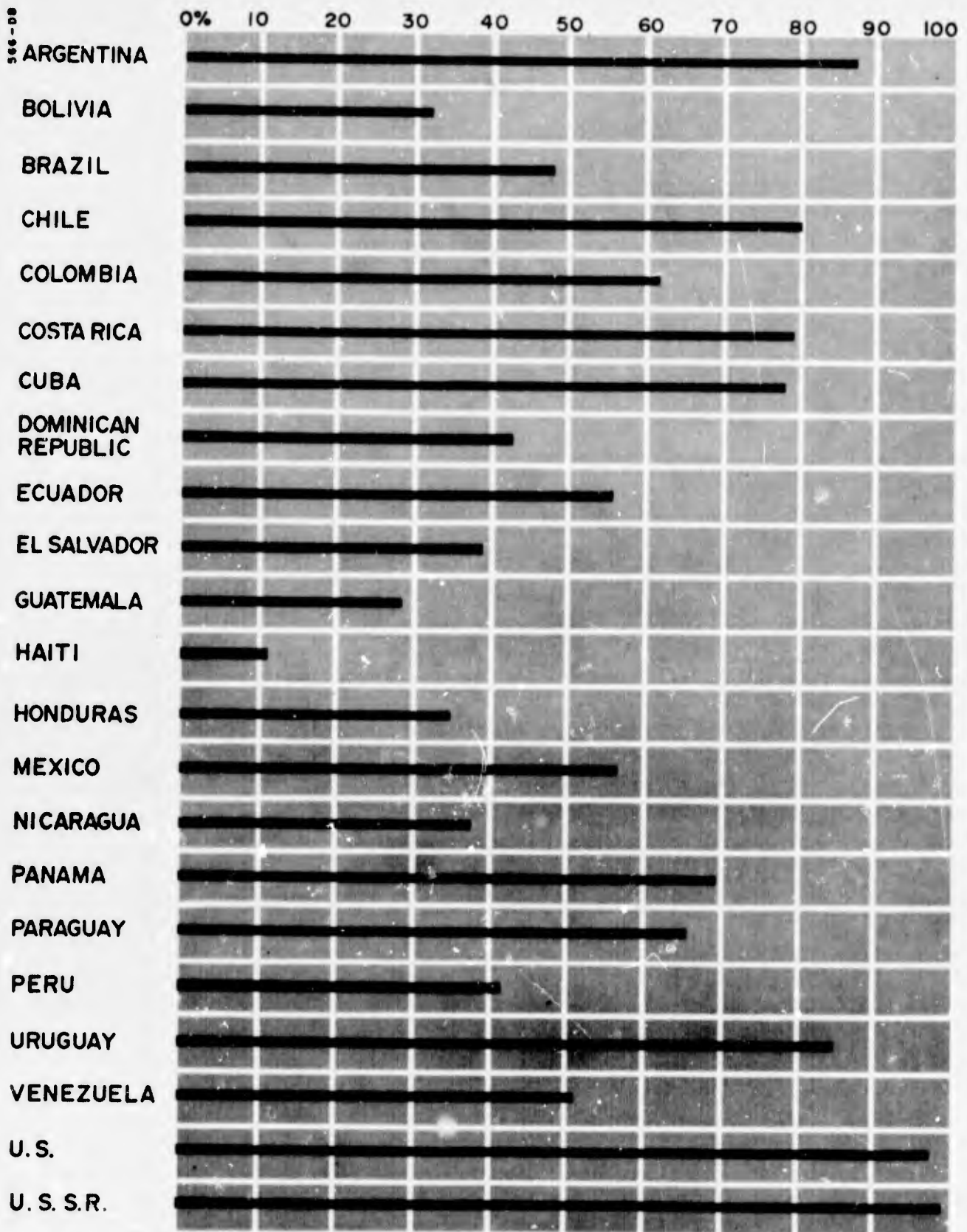


Figure 109. LITERACY RATE OF COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA, U.S. AND U.S. S.R., SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OR OLDER ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

Country	Area	Population	Density Per Square Mile	Percent of Illiteracy	Number of Cinemas
Algeria	855,000	11,000,000	12.8	82	358
Burundi	10,747	2,220,000	204.7	90	1
Cameroun	166,796	4,097,000	24.3	90	11
Central African Republic	238,224	1,227,000	5	95	3
Chad	495,794	2,675,000	5.4	95	4
Congo (Brazzaville)	132,047	795,000	6	95	9
Congo (Leopoldville)	905,381	14,150,000	15.6	63	8
Dahomey	44,696	1,935,000	43.4	95	3
Gabon	103,088	440,000	4.3	95	3
Ghana	91,863	6,691,000	72.7	75	62
Guinea	95,000	3,000,000	31.6	90	16
Ivory Coast	124,503	3,267,000	26.2	95	17
Libya	679,358	1,195,000	1.8	90	28
Malagasy Republic	227,800	5,298,000	23.2	67	21
Mali	464,874	4,100,000	8.8	95	17
Mauritania	419,230	656,000	1.6	95	1

Figure IIO(a).AFRICA GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

828-08

Number of doctors available	Passenger automobiles available	Mileage of surfaced roads	Per capita annual income	Country
1 for every 6,000 persons	1 for every 65 persons	8,000	\$115	Algeria
1 for every 48,900 persons	1 for every 1,220 persons	3,000	\$20	Burundi
1 for every 37,600 persons	1 for every 490 persons	350	\$40	Cameroun
1 for every 38,350 persons	1 for every 220 persons	1,350	Under \$100	Central African Republic
1 for every 78,760 persons	1 for every 600 persons	188	\$280 (Fort Lamy)	Chad
1 for every 16,230 persons	1 for every 85 persons	238	\$355 per family	Congo (Brazzaville)
1 for every 20,100 persons	1 for every 420 persons	21,000	\$43 for Africans	Congo (Leopoldville)
1 for every 46,950 persons	1 for every 360 persons	343		Dahomey
1 for every 8,625 persons	1 for every 100 persons	191	\$53	Gabon
1 for every 35,980 persons	1 for every 380 persons	1,645	Nearly \$200	Ghana
1 for every 47,620 persons	1 for every 310 persons	1,550	Under \$100	Guinea
1 for every 32,670 persons	1 for every 220 persons	520	Under \$100	Ivory Coast
1 for every 7,970 persons	1 for every 70 persons	1,000		Libya
1 for every 27,170 persons	1 for every 340 persons	1,100	\$119	Malagasy Republic
1 for every 77,360 persons	1 for every 260 persons	1,761	Under \$100	Mali
1 for every 29,820 persons	1 for every 660 persons	none	\$28	Mauritania

Figure IIO(b)AFRICA, GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Country	Area	Population	Density Per Square Mile	Percent of Illiteracy	Number of Cinemas
Morocco	171,583	11,600,000	67.6	85	148
Niger	458,995	2,800,000	6.1	95	2
Nigeria	339,169	35,752,000	105.4	85	52
Rwanda	10,169	2,600,000	255.6	90	1
Senegal	77,401	3,140,000	40.5	95	51
Sierra Leone	28,000	2,500,000	89.3	90	3
Somalia	246,02	1,900,000	7.7	90	3
Sudan	967,500	11,928,000	12.3	90	34
Tanganyika	361,800	9,238,000	25.5	90	36
Togo	22,000	1,440,000	65.5	90	1
Tunisia	48,300	4,168,000	86.3	40	65
Uganda	93,981	6,538,070	69.6	70	14
Upper Volta	105,811	3,635,000	34.3	95	5

For Comparison

United States	3,615,211	182,953,000	50.6	2.2	11,355
Portugal	35,599	9,130,410	256.5	35	437

Figure 110(c). AFRICA, GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Number of doctors available	Passenger automobiles available	Mileage of surfaced roads	Per capita annual income	Country
1 for every 6,360 persons	1 for every 100 persons	8,072	\$320	Morocco
1 for every 107,700 persons	1 for every 680 persons	1,117	Under \$100	Niger
1 for every 43,650 persons	1 for every 1,480 persons	4,000	Less than \$90	Nigeria
1 for every 57,780 persons	1 for every 1,450 persons	3,000	\$20	Rwanda
1 for every 57,090 persons	1 for every 225 persons	450	Under \$100	Senegal
1 for every 69,450 persons	1 for every 4,845 persons	2,900	\$70	Sierra Leone
1 for every 126,670 persons	1 for every 950 persons	758	Under \$100	Somalia
1 for every 47,700 persons	1 for every 1,055 persons	negligible	\$75	Sudan
1 for every 18,330 persons	1 for every 400 persons	7,400	\$56	Tanganyika
1 for every 57,600 persons	1 for every 1,185 persons	427	Under \$100	Togo
1 for every 7,600 persons	1 for every 110 persons	9,154	\$127	Tunisia
1 for every 13,000 persons	1 for every 170 persons	445	\$67	Uganda
1 for every 56,900 persons	1 for every 5,590 persons	2,940	Under \$100	Upper Volta

For Comparison

1 for every 840 persons	1 for every 12 persons	2,000,000	\$2,242	United States
1 for every 1,335 persons	1 for every 37 persons	9,000	\$209	Portugal

Figure IIO(d).AFRICA, GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

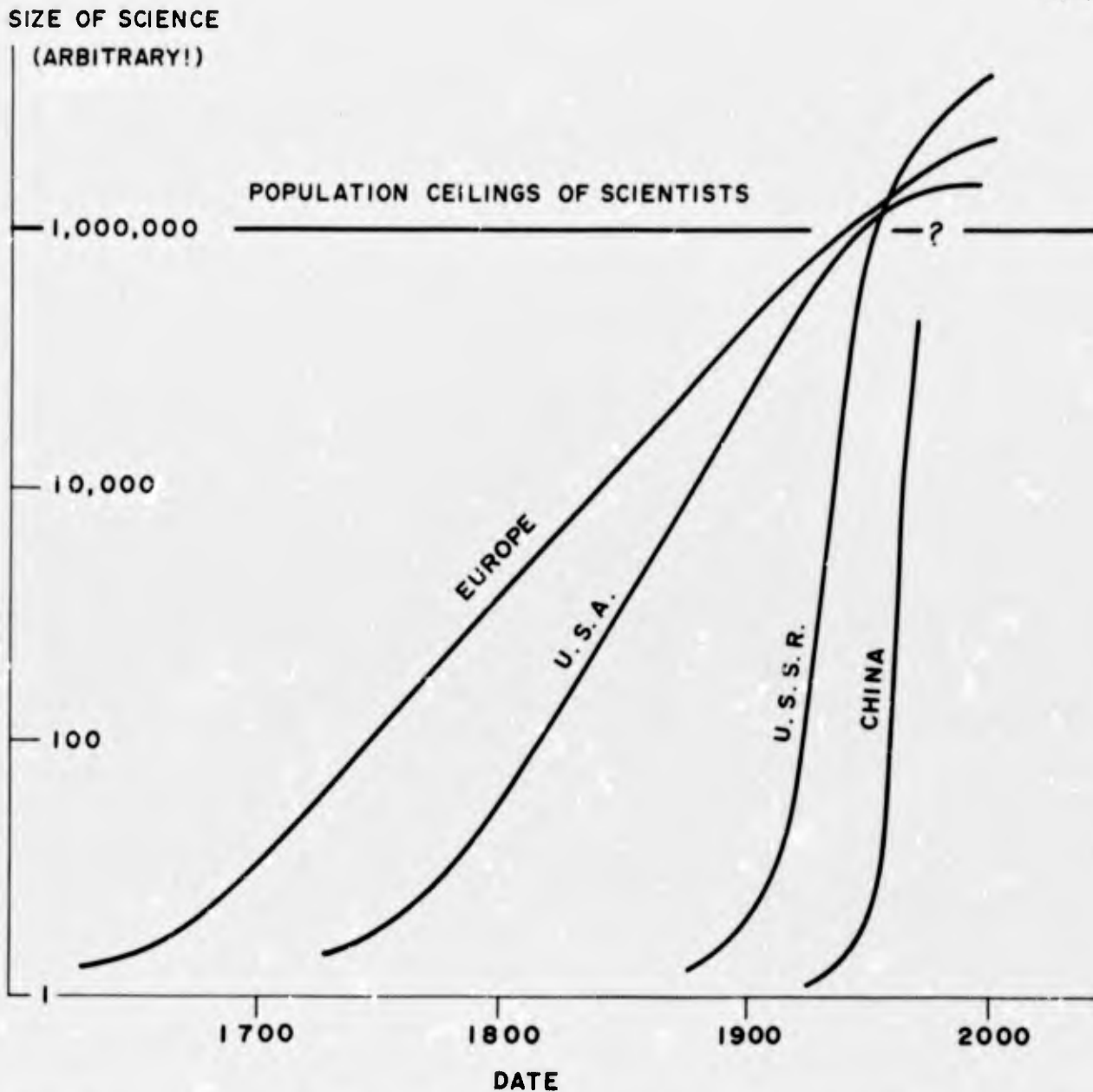


Figure III. SCHEMATIC GRAPH OF THE RISE OF SCIENCE IN VARIOUS WORLD REGIONS. THE MEASURES, THE SHAPES OF THE INITIAL PORTIONS OF THE CURVES, AND THE WAY IN WHICH THE CURVES TURN OVER TO THEIR RESPECTIVE CEILINGS TOWARD THE TOP ARE ALL MERELY QUALITATIVE.

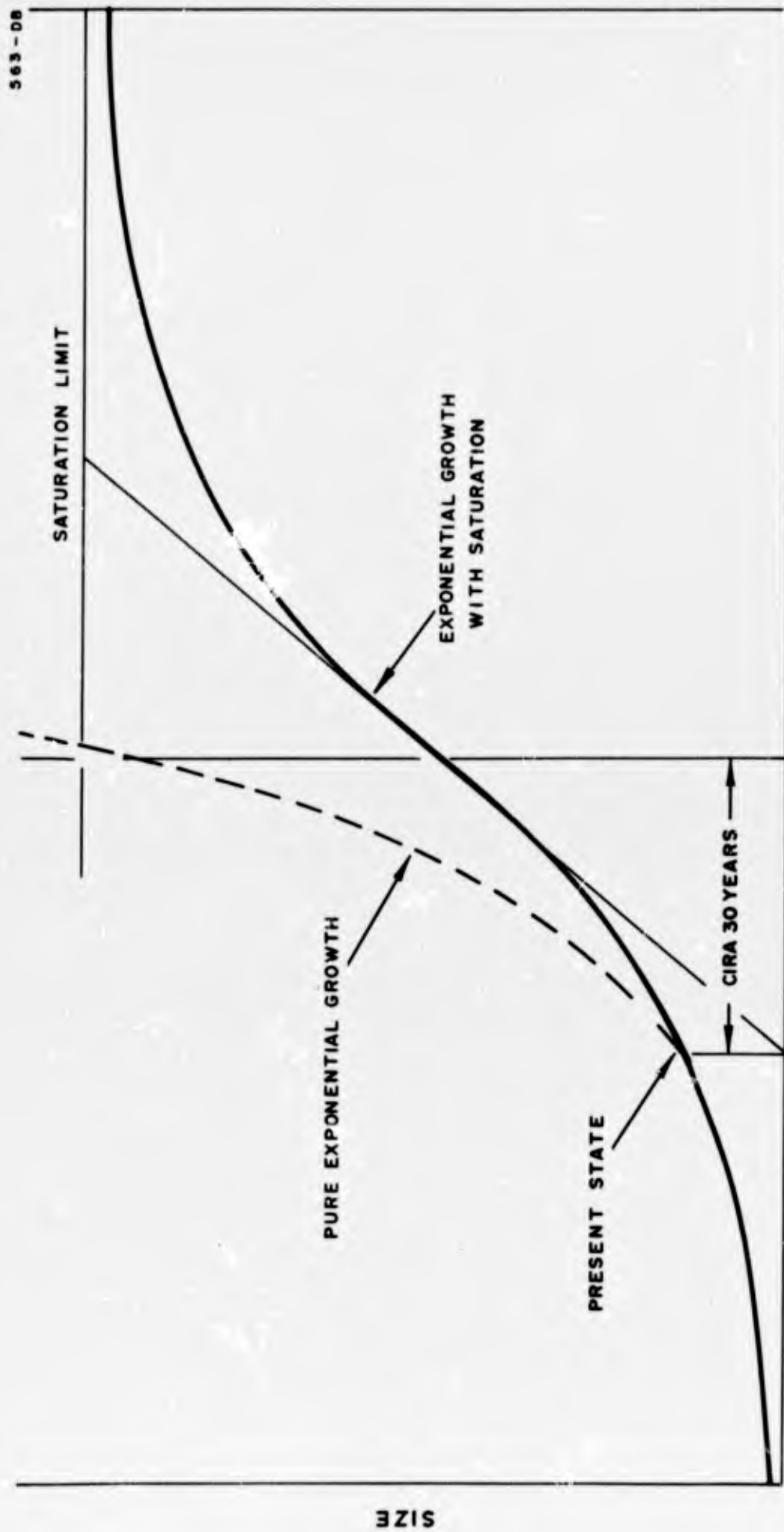


Figure 112. SIZE OF SCIENTIFIC GROWTH.

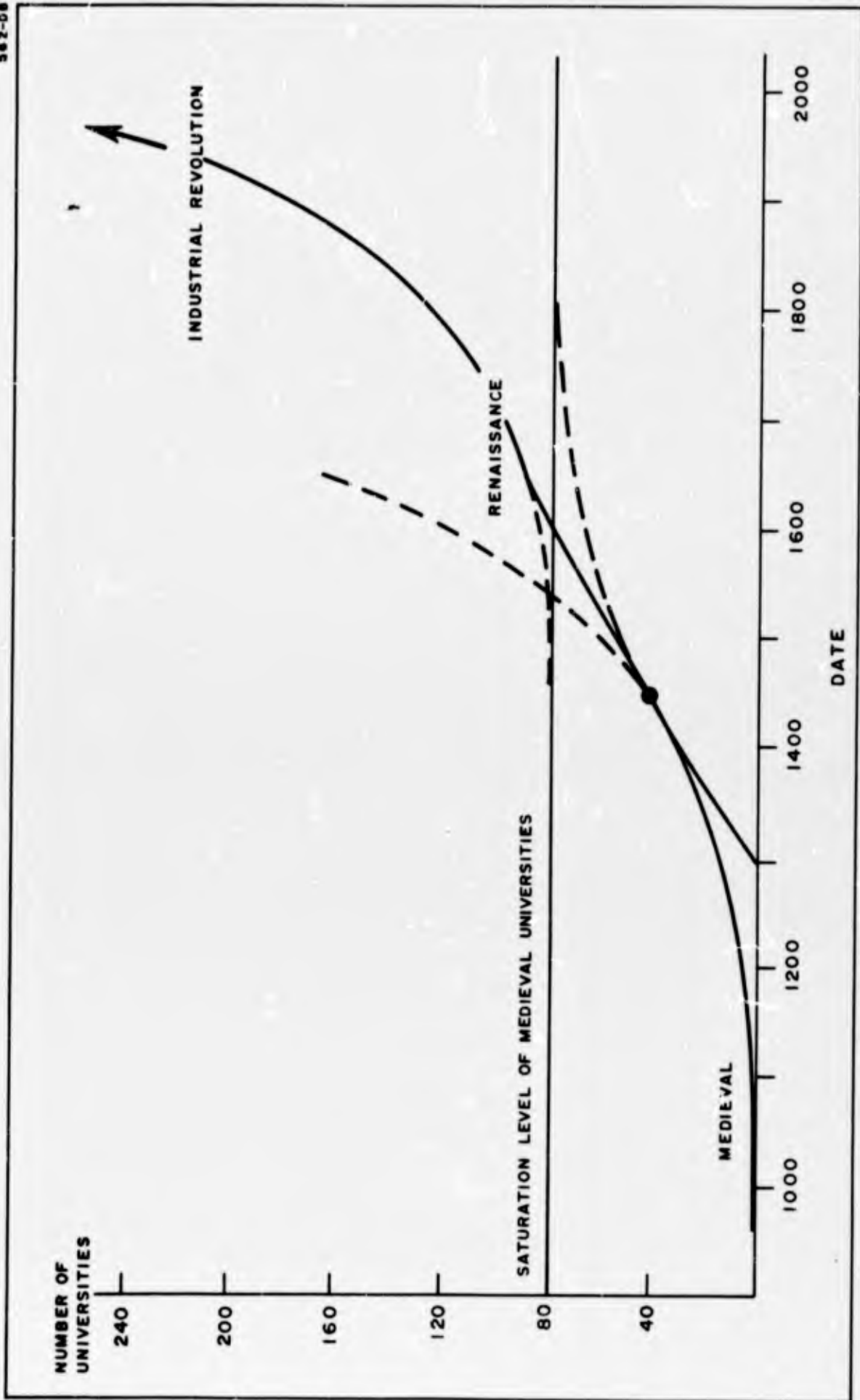


Figure 113. NUMBER OF UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED IN EUROPE.

Year	Civilian labor force (thousands)	Scientists and engineers (nonmilitary)	
		Total (thousands)	Percent of Labor force
1930	48,600	261	.5
1940	52,900	378	.7
1950	60,000	740	1.2
1956	67,500	950	1.4
1959	69,400	1,100	1.6

Source: National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Figure 114. GROWTH OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Industry	Scientists and engineers primarily engaged in research and development		
	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1960
All industries	157,300	277,100	301,000
Food and kindred products	4,000	3,700	3,700
Textile mill products and apparel	1,800	1,300	1,300
Paper and allied products	1,700	2,500	2,800
Chemicals and allied products	21,500	33,900	39,000
Petroleum products and extraction	6,800	9,500	10,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,100	2,700	2,800
Primary metal industries	3,700	5,900	6,200
Fabricated metal products and ordnance	4,600	18,600	18,500
Machinery (except electrical)	16,300	26,900	29,000
Electrical equipment	28,300	52,600	61,000
Aircraft and parts	27,600	60,400	64,000
Professional and scientific instruments	9,100	12,300	13,000
Other manufacturing industries	20,400	23,800	24,500
Construction	1,600	1,900	2,000
Transportation and other public utilities	1,200	2,300	2,600
Engineering and architectural services	6,200	7,200	8,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries	6,200	11,300	12,600

Sources: 1954 and 1959: National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.
 1960: Estimate, National Planning Association, Washington, D. C.

Figure 115. SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS PRIMARILY ENGAGED IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(Billions of Dollars)

Country Group and period	Exports		Imports	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
WORLD				
1950-1954	75.6	74.1	75.6	74.1
1955-1960	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2
Compound rate of growth		6.4(5.8)		6.4(5.8)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES				
1950-1954	47.0	46.5	48.0	47.0
1955-1960	69.6	69.6	68.1	68.1
Compound rate of growth		6.9		6.9
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES				
1950-1954	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.7
1955-1960	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Compound rate of growth		10.7		11.1
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES				
1950-1954	20.3	19.5	18.5	18.3
1955-1960	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1
Compound rate of growth		3.6		4.6

Figure 116. WORLD TRADE, BY MAJOR COUNTRY GROUPS; ANNUAL AVERAGES 1950-1954 AND 1955-1960 AND COMPOUND RATES OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960.

(Percentage of world trade in current prices)

Exporting country group	Importing country group				
	Total world	Developed countries	Centrally planned economies	Developing countries	Unclassified trade
Total World					
1950	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Developed countries					
1950	59.8	62.6	21.2	68.8	34.6
1960	66.0	72.1	20.9	75.3	55.9
Centrally planned economies					
1950	8.4	3.4	66.5	2.7	4.1
1960	12.4	3.6	71.1	4.7	5.3
Developing countries					
1950	30.0	32.2	12.3	27.3	52.5
1960	20.4	22.8	8.0	19.0	34.5
Unclassified trade					
1950	1.7	1.8	-----	1.2	8.8
1960	1.3	1.5	-----	1.0	4.3

1 Excluding special category exports of the United States.

Figure 117. DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD TRADE BY COUNTRY GROUP, 1950 AND 1960¹.

Country group and item	Exports		Imports	
	Percentage of world total exports	Percentage of group's total exports	Percentage of world total imports	Percentage of group's total imports
World				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foodstuffs	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Agricultural raw materials and ores	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Fuels	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Manufactures, excluding machinery	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Base metals	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Machinery	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
Other	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Developed countries				
Total	64.4	100.0	63.8	100.0
Foodstuffs	9.8	15.2	13.3	20.9
Agricultural raw materials and ores	8.3	12.9	12.5	19.6
Fuels	2.6	4.0	6.8	10.7
Manufactures, excluding machinery	25.6	39.8	19.8	31.0

Figure 118. COMPOSITION OF WORLD TRADE AND OF TRADE OF MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES 1959.

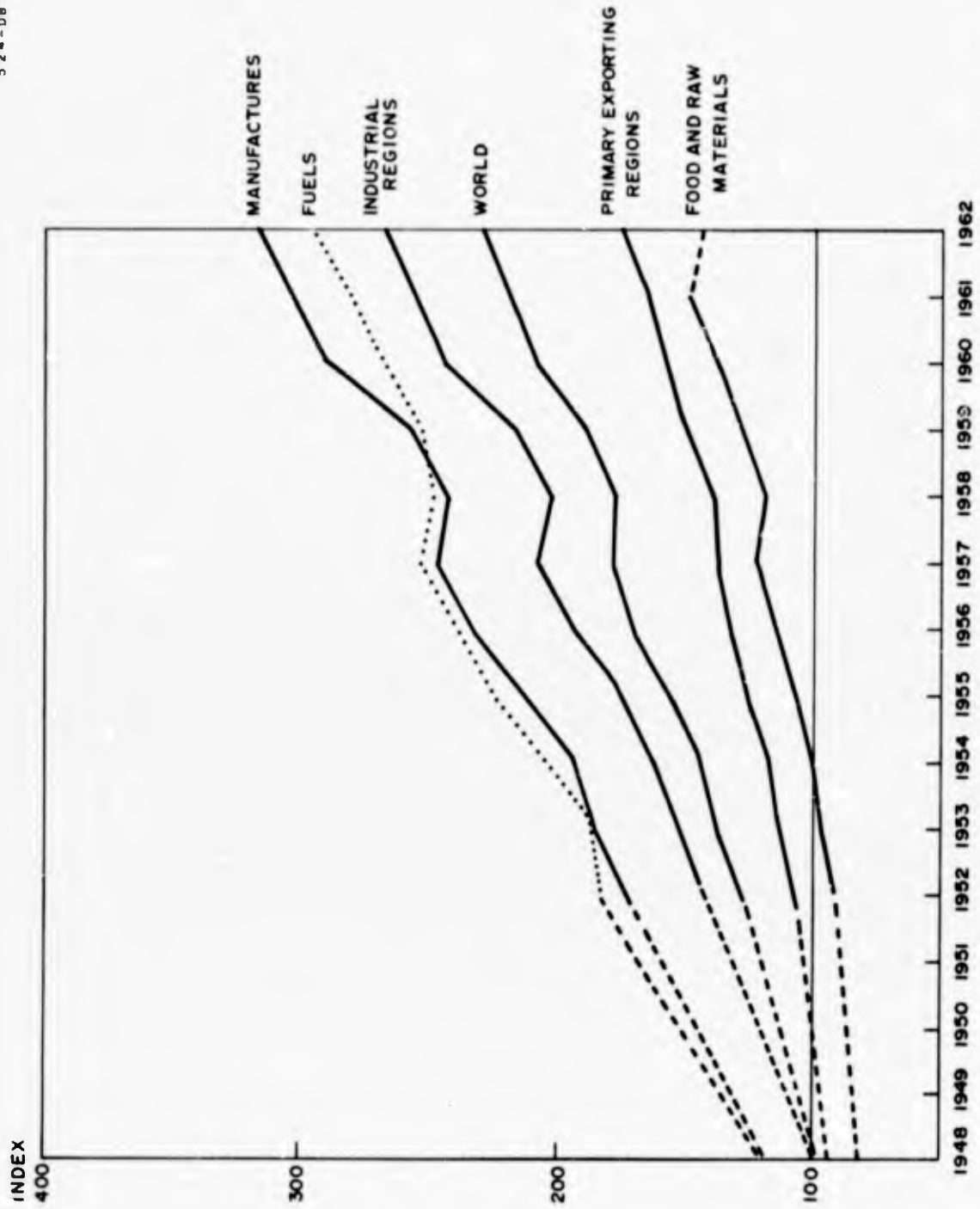


Figure 119. WORLD TRADE: TRENDS IN THE QUANTUM OF EXPORTS, BY MAJOR REGION AND MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP, 1948-1962 (INDICES, 1938=100).

(Percentage)

Region	Primary Commodities	Manufactures
World	3.4	7.9
Developed countries	5.0	8.2
Developing countries	1.6	4.3

**Figure 120. ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH OF WORLD EXPORTS
1955-1961.**

(Percentage)

620-02

SITC section and group	Commodity and region	Imports into					Total
		North America	EEC		EFTA		
			Total	France	Total	United Kingdom	
5	Chemicals						
	Asia	12.1	15.9	10.0	22.7	38.4	15.9
	Africa	3.4	41.6	72.1	10.6	10.1	16.1
	Latin America	84.5	42.5	17.8	66.7	51.4	68.0
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	Manufactured goods classified by material						
	Asia	67.3	19.9	30.6	37.9	39.4	38.7
	Africa	7.3	51.2	52.0	40.1	40.8	35.5
	Latin America	25.4	28.9	7.5	22.0	19.8	25.7
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
651-657, 841	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, clothing, etc.						
	Asia	87.8	86.8	43.0	96.7	98.2	90.8
	Africa	2.5	11.1	49.9	2.4	1.0	3.5
	Latin America	9.7	2.2	7.1	0.9	0.8	5.7
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
681-687, 689	Base metals						
	Asia	46.2	10.8	31.8	2.6	2.2	14.3
	Africa	11.3	57.2	59.4	63.5	66.6	51.4
	Latin America	42.5	31.9	8.7	34.0	31.2	34.3
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment						
	Asia	59.4	10.1	-----	52.8	58.8	45.8
	Africa	-----	72.4	100.0	29.4	27.2	33.5
	Latin America	40.6	17.5	-----	17.8	14.0	20.7
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
711, 713, 715, 716 732-735	Machinery other than electric and transport equipment						
	Asia	25.6	8.6	-----	49.8	56.4	39.3
	Africa	-----	74.0	100.0	31.6	29.5	38.0
	Latin America	74.4	17.4	-----	18.6	14.1	22.8
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles						
	Asia	83.6	83.5	31.5	94.8	94.9	87.4
	Africa	1.3	16.5	68.5	2.3	1.9	3.4
	Latin America	15.2	-----	-----	3.0	3.1	9.1
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
851	Footwear						
	Asia	73.9	82.9	45.8	100.0	100.0	86.4
	Africa	-----	17.1	54.2	-----	-----	1.6
	Latin America	26.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.0
	Total, developing countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 121. IMPORTS OF SELECTED MANUFACTURES FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INTO NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE: DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGIN, 1960

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

OTHER MANUFACTURES

TEXTILES

CHEMICALS

TOTAL MANUFACTURES

METALS

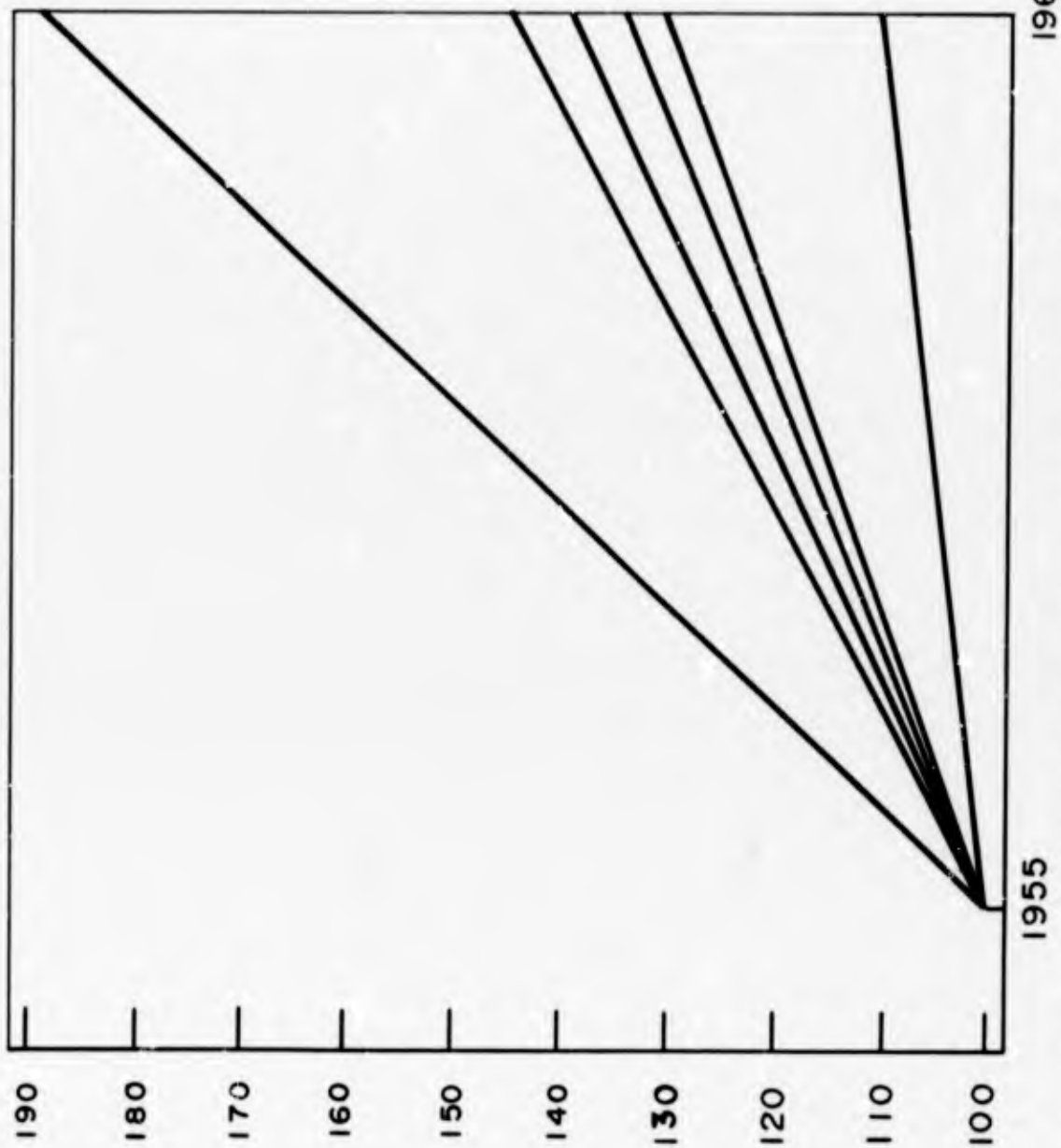


Figure 122. VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1955-1961.

(Percentage)

Direction of trade	Total	Manufactures
World	100	100
Intra-regional trade	60	66
Between developed countries	46	54
Between developing countries	5	2
Between centrally planned economies	9	10
Inter-regional trade	40	34
Between developed and developing countries	33	28
Between developed countries and centrally planned economies	5	5
Between developing countries and centrally planned economies	2	1

Source: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on data from United Nations, "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," March 1963.

Figure 123. SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS, 1960.

(Percentage)

Share of centrally planned economies in total exports of developing countries	Share of developing countries in total imports of eastern Europe
All developing countries	Eastern Europe
Latin America	Bulgaria
Cuba	Czechoslovakia
Africa	Eastern Germany
United Arab Republic	Hungary
Asia	Poland
India	Romania
Indonesia	USSR
Malaya	Yugoslavia

Source: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on data from United Nations, "Direction of International Trade," and national sources.

Figure 124. EXPORTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES, 1960.

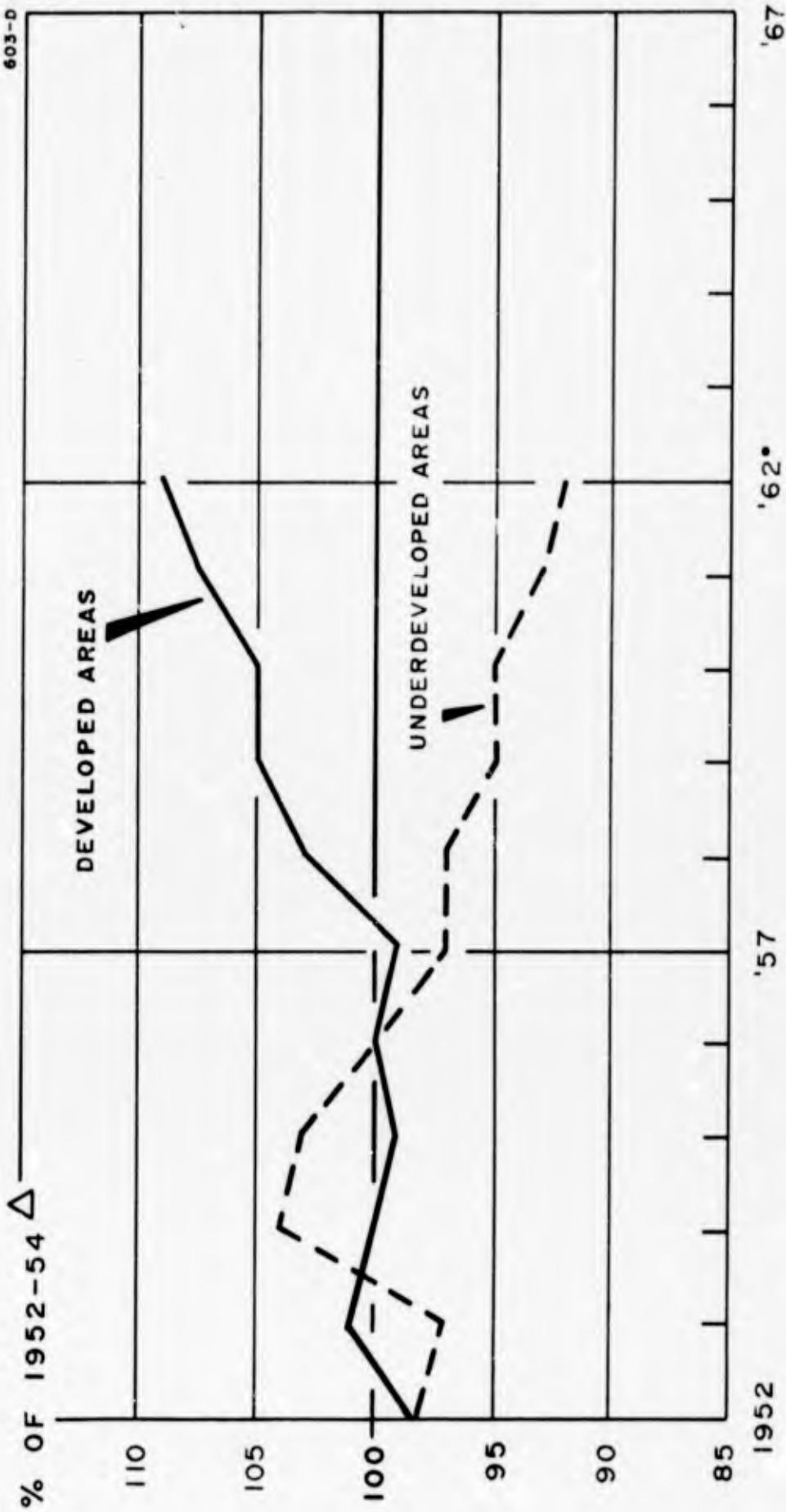
(Millions of dollars)

Region, country and year	Total	Food	Raw materials and fuels	Machinery	Industrial consumer goods
Five eastern European countries²					
1950	39	54	-354	40	299
1960	-198	-442	-1,629	1,110	763
USSR					
1950	-82	115	-76	-101	-20
1960	-546	48	757	-538	-813
Total, above countries					
1950	-43	169	-430	-61	279
1960	-744	-394	-872	572	-50
Developing countries³					
1960	-825	3,440	7,700	-7,835	-4,130

Source: United Nations, "World Economic Survey," 1961 (Sales No.: 62.II.C.1) and "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1962.

- 1 Minus sign denotes net imports, and no sign denotes net exports.
- 2 Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary and Poland.
- 3 Due to differences in classification, data for developing countries are not strictly comparable with those for centrally planned economies. The following SITC sections represent rough approximations: food, 0 and 1; raw materials, 2, 3, 4, 5 (and division 68); machinery, 7; non-edible consumer goods, 6 (excluding division 68) and 8.

Figure 125. TRADE BALANCE¹ BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1950 AND 1960.



SOURCE, UNITED NATIONS MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS. ^ΔUNIT VALUE INDEX OF EXPORTS DIVIDED BY UNIT VALUE OF IMPORTS. *MARCH. BASE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT INDICES: 1952-54=100

Figure 126. TRENDS IN TERMS OF TRADE FAVOR DEVELOPED AREAS.

The United States and the World

in the 1985 Era

APPENDIX TWO

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