

oils to the highly industrialized countries, their own populations have a dietary deficit of over 30 percent in fat. More than three million tons of vegetable oils, worth close to \$1 billion, are needed to make up this dietary deficiency. The critical deficiency in animal proteins is particularly severe for pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers, but it makes entire populations more vulnerable to disease and reduces the length of life of adults. In terms of non-fat dry milk, world production would need to be almost doubled, from one and a half to three million tons, in order to provide adequate animal protein for the poorer countries. As with food grains it is most unlikely that the deficiency of animal protein in the low-income countries as a whole could be made up by imports, because of difficulties of transport, storage and distribution, even if the food surplus countries were willing and able to double their production.

In all the low-income countries, it is not sufficient simply to increase food supply to meet the needs of the present populations. An annual rate of increase considerably higher than 2.5 percent is needed, at least for the next several decades until population growth can be brought under control.

#### Other Needs for Agricultural Expansion

Beside the desperate need to raise food production for its own malnourished and growing population, an increase in agricultural production in West Pakistan would bring benefits to the entire country. The cotton textile industry is rapidly expanding, yet it is far from meeting the domestic needs for cotton cloth in the two Wings of Pakistan, let along the potentialities of export markets for inexpensive cotton fabrics in Africa and Asia. Demand for these fabrics in Pakistan is one of the sources of inflationary pressures within the country. During the last ten years, the requirements of the domestic textile industry have been met by a reduction in raw cotton exports. In the early 1950's most of the cotton crop was exported; by 1961, exports accounted for only 13 percent of the crop. If this trend continues, a marked increase in cotton production will be needed within the next few years to meet the requirements of Pakistan's textile mills.

Wool now makes up about three percent of the value of agricultural production in West Pakistan and the half of the clip that is exported brings in between four and five percent of the country's foreign exchange. The world market for wool should remain strong for many years to come, and should be able to absorb a considerable expansion in West Pakistan's wool production.