

REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

LUTHERAN COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

Minneapolis, Minnesota

March 13, 1975

It is a pleasure to address such a distinguished assembly of American religious leaders.

A group such as yours has an influential role in shaping the thinking and the policies of this nation.

One of the key issues facing the world today is hunger. And this body can play a central role in helping our nation to face up to the importance of dealing with this issue.

We do not know precisely how many people are hungry or suffer from malnutrition. Poor people often are not counted, and governments find it embarrassing to admit they have starving people.

However, it is generally reported that today some 500 million people suffer from starvation or malnutrition throughout the world. And it also is estimated that about 10 percent of the American people now face malnutrition or starvation.

There was a record world production of 1.1 billion metric tons of cereal grain in 1971. Dr. Norman Borlaug has said that this would amount to a highway of cereal grains 55 feet wide and 6 feet deep built around the world at the Equator. And this production was required to feed current world populations.

However, just to keep pace with population growth -- some 76 million more people each year -- without doing anything to improve peoples' diets, we must add another 24 million metric tons of cereal grain annually to this record production of 1971. Meanwhile, there can be no decline in present food production, as there was last year, resulting in a world food crisis.

In other words, just to keep even, we must build another Trans-Global highway of cereal grains at the rate of 580 miles every year, according to Dr. Borlaug.

But meanwhile, each year we have to rebuild completely the first highway.

Harsh statistics like these should shame our conscience and inspire us to act without delay out of a simple, deep sense of compassion.

As the world's chief food surplus nation -- supplying half of the food moving in international channels -- the United States cannot hang back and wait for others to act.

We need to face at least three main food related issues. They are:

- (1) Food aid for the needy nations;
- (2) Expanding food production and slowing population growth in the developing countries; and
- (3) Establishing a realistic U.S. food and agricultural policy.

Church groups generally have been very responsive to famine and hunger needs around the world. And Lutheran World Relief can rightly be proud of its work as one of the outstanding voluntary agencies.

The United States has provided more than \$25 billion in food assistance over the last 20 years. However, much of this food was supplied because we had more than we could use.

The test comes now when our reserves are low. Will we be prepared to share when our supplies are tight? Can organizations such as yours provide the spark of conscience to help our government respond to the hunger of needy nations?

At the World Food Conference, which I attended in Rome last November, it was clear that the Administration wanted to avoid any major increased food aid commitments.

While we had provided nine million tons of food as recently as 1972, our volume of assistance last year dropped to 3.3 million tons.

I, and other members of the Congressional delegation, felt that our food aid should be increased by a million tons to encourage other nations to respond.

This request was rejected on the grounds that such an increase would be inflationary. In spite of this announcement, our government leaders conceded at Rome that we already were programming this year's food aid at around the 4.3 million ton level.

After a further delay of around two and a half months, our food aid level finally was announced at 5.5 million tons.

One of the factors in this decision was the strong support of religious leaders and non-governmental organizations in highlighting the need for increased food aid.

Because of these delays in determining our food aid levels, I introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a Food Coordinator to be located in the White House.

The Coordinator would give priority attention, not only to food aid, but also to efforts to increase food production in the developing world.

There is little doubt that food production can be increased significantly in the developing countries. This was one of the main conclusions of the World Food Conference. But to increase production, a greater priority must be given to land reform, increased fertilizer production, research to help the small farmer and increased credit.

Above all, a greater emphasis must be placed on increasing agricultural production. The priority in many developing countries has been on building up industry, while neglecting investments in food production.

Last year I and others revised our foreign aid legislation to place primary emphasis on agricultural production; health and family planning; and education and training.

We need to push ahead in implementing this program. The developing countries are in many cases facing population growth rates of over 3 percent per year. This will mean a doubling of their populations in one generation, or by the end of this century.

The countries with high population growth rates are the ones most vulnerable in terms of their food supplies.

A renewed interest has surfaced in recent years concerning Thomas Malthus, who, in 1793, predicted that man would breed himself into a corner of misery by increasing his numbers beyond his ability to feed himself.

While his ideas have been subjected to occasional debate, the advances of science and the general belief that the world's natural resources were unlimited, resulted in their being given little serious attention.

But now we will need to consider such predictions more carefully, although I do not share the gloom and doom conclusions of some experts.

We need a solid, long-range development effort which recognizes that there are no easy short-term solutions to the food and population problems.

Our food aid can help in crisis situations and buy time until longer range programs get going.

At the same time, we must begin to develop a U.S. National Food and Agricultural Policy which is relevant to today's needs.

What we do about developing a food policy is, of course, critical to the rest of the world.

The prices our farmers receive dropped by about twelve percent last year, while their production costs went up by nearly twenty percent.

Since the government has asked the farmer to produce to the limit, it should share some of the risk. Why should farmers face ruin and bankruptcy because of good weather and bumper crops?

It seems unbelievable to me that we allow over three thousand Minnesota dairy farmers to be driven out of production, and all in one year.

Our livestock producers have been losing as much as \$200 per head now for the last two years. And the situation keeps getting worse.

And now our grain farmers are facing a very uncertain future.

It seems rather ironic to me that at a time when the world food reserves are at their lowest point in twenty-five years, we treat our farmers as if they were of little account.

Farmers are asked to produce bumper crops. But when they do, prices go through the floor. A crop of 2.2 billion bushels of wheat or 6.5 billion bushels of corn would ruin many farmers because today's target prices and loan levels are so low as to be a mockery.

If we continue to ride the roller coaster with our farm prices, we not only will ruin our markets, but also those in the developing countries.

If our grain prices drop sharply this year because of a good harvest, we will face the likely prospect of having outside nations raiding our markets. This would assure that our valuable food supplies would go to other countries at rock bottom prices.

What we need is a policy which first takes into account the needs of both our farmers and our consumers.

And at the same time, that policy needs to recognize the influence which we have on other nations' food supplies.

In the past, we have been beset by surplus production. Today the outlook is uncertain, but the chances are that we will have continuing scarcity.

Our policy must be prepared for occasional years of surplus as well as the likely food shortages. And that is why a reserve program is so important.

We need a program which will enable the government to make purchases and support the market when there is excess production. At the same time, firm rules are required so that any reserves held by the government are not used to depress prices.

A reserve can give some stability to our markets and meet export and disaster requirements. Reserves held exclusively by trading companies cannot be relied upon to meet national needs.

I have recommended that the government hold a very modest level of reserves. We owe this to our consumers and our farmers who are the main users of grains. It also is needed for our own national defense.

We have reserves of guns and weapons. Our banks have monetary reserves as required by law. But we have no strategic food reserves.

Why should we be so foolish as to be willing to sell off all we have to anyone who comes along with money in hand?

A reserve program can be devised to give our consumers some assurance of adequate supplies of food. And a reserve can be utilized to keep farm prices at reasonable levels when there is excess production.

In an era where food is likely to be in short supply, we need to treat it as the scarce and valuable commodity that it is.

We also need to look for new programs and new approaches to deal with the hunger problem.

My colleague, Senator McGovern, has suggested that all nations cut their military budgets by 10 percent, which would yield \$20 billion. In addition, the oil producing countries would earmark 10 percent of their new oil revenues, or \$7 billion. These two sources, under this proposal, would provide \$27 billion in resources to address the world hunger needs.

I have suggested a number of ideas to increase the world's food supply including:

(1) Developing an improved world agricultural information system;

(2) Expanding the role of our Land Grant Institutions to increase food production in the developing countries;

(3) Expanding our research effort in the areas of better seeds, weather trends, and tropical agriculture;

(4) Focusing our foreign assistance more directly on food production, nutrition, health, family planning, and education;

(5) Establishing domestic and international food reserve programs; and

(6) Budgeting each year a reasonable quantity of food aid to meet humanitarian needs.

How we respond to the challenge of world hunger may well mean life or death for millions of people around the world.

We need your words of guidance and counsel so that this power is used wisely. And you need to make certain that you are heard.

These critical decisions should not be made with only our national interests in mind.

In the words of Albert Schweitzer, "You don't live in a world all alone. Your brothers are here, too."

We all need to keep these thoughtful words in mind as we struggle to find solutions to the problem of world hunger.

I urge you to lend your strength to this important effort.

#

"I'm not young
enough to
know
everything"

✓ Mr. Muckelson ✓
✓ Stick Quamme ✓

Mr. Thompson
Lutheran Brotherhood
V.P. in charge of Death Claims

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9th

LUTHERAN COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

MARCH 13, 1975

Robert Van Dusen - Director
Office of Public Affairs & Govt Relations

Bjella (knows the
year)

✓ Luther League
✓ Lutheran Hour
✓ Mr. David P. Weiss (Prose)
✓ Shorty Hortland } Central
✓ ~~Harold~~ Munsby } Section
✓ ~~Temmer~~ Thompson }
Munich

IT IS A PLEASURE TO ADDRESS SUCH A DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLY
OF AMERICAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

A GROUP SUCH AS YOURS HAS AN INFLUENTIAL ROLE IN SHAPING
THE THINKING AND THE POLICIES OF THIS NATION, *Trade - Arms Control - Recession Foreign Investment Development Assistance*

ONE OF THE KEY ISSUES FACING THE WORLD TODAY IS HUNGER,
AT Home - and in other areas of the world

AND THIS BODY CAN PLAY A CENTRAL ROLE IN HELPING OUR NATION TO
FACE UP TO THE IMPORTANCE OF DEALING WITH THIS ISSUE.

WE DO NOT KNOW PRECISELY HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE HUNGRY OR SUFFER
FROM MALNUTRITION POOR PEOPLE OFTEN ARE NOT COUNTED, AND
GOVERNMENTS FIND IT EMBARRASSING TO ADMIT THEY HAVE STARVING
PEOPLE.

L HOWEVER, IT IS GENERALLY REPORTED THAT TODAY SOME 500
MILLION PEOPLE SUFFER FROM STARVATION OR MALNUTRITION THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD. AND IT ALSO IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOW FACE MALNUTRITION OR STARVATION. *lack of Adequate Food.*

L THERE WAS A RECORD WORLD PRODUCTION OF 1.1 BILLION METRIC
TONS OF CEREAL GRAIN IN 1971. DR. NORMAN BORLAUG HAS SAID THAT
THIS WOULD AMOUNT TO A HIGHWAY OF CEREAL GRAINS 55 FEET WIDE AND
6 FEET DEEP BUILT AROUND THE WORLD AT THE EQUATOR. AND, THIS
PRODUCTION WAS REQUIRED TO FEED CURRENT WORLD POPULATIONS.

L HOWEVER, JUST TO KEEP PACE WITH POPULATION GROWTH --
SOME 76 MILLION MORE PEOPLE EACH YEAR -- WITHOUT DOING ANYTHING
TO IMPROVE PEOPLES' DIETS, WE MUST ADD ANOTHER 24 MILLION

METRIC TONS OF CEREAL GRAIN ANNUALLY TO THIS RECORD PRODUCTION

OF 1971. MEANWHILE, THERE CAN BE NO DECLINE IN PRESENT FOOD

PRODUCTION, AS THERE WAS LAST YEAR, RESULTING IN A WORLD FOOD

CRISIS.

"Every year the world adds 80 million people - Every 3 years more people than live in the U.S. have to be fed."

IN OTHER WORDS, JUST TO KEEP EVEN, WE MUST BUILD ANOTHER

TRANS-GLOBAL HIGHWAY OF CEREAL GRAINS AT THE RATE OF 580 MILES

EVERY YEAR, ACCORDING TO DR. BORLAUG.

~~BUT MEANWHILE, EACH YEAR WE HAVE TO REBUILD COMPLETELY~~

THE FIRST HIGHWAY.

HARSH STATISTICS LIKE THESE SHOULD SHAME OUR CONSCIENCE

AND INSPIRE US TO ACT WITHOUT DELAY OUT OF A SIMPLE, DEEP

SENSE OF COMPASSION.

Food Crisis - Why -

- Popul -
- Affluence - more
- Weather & crops
- Fish - anchovies

Russian wheat Deal - U.S. supplies
and we were looked upon as the ^{Savior} safety
Reserve
-4-

As the world's chief food ^{surplus} nation -- SUPPLYING

HALF OF THE FOOD MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL CHANNELS -- THE

UNITED STATES CANNOT HANG BACK AND WAIT FOR OTHERS TO ACT.

We need to face at least three main food related
issues. They are:

- (1) FOOD AID FOR THE NEEDY NATIONS: - ^{Humanitarian Assistance}
- (2) EXPANDING FOOD PRODUCTION AND SLOWING POPULATION GROWTH IN ^{family planning}

THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AND

- (3) ESTABLISHING A REALISTIC ^{National} U.S. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

Church groups generally have been very responsive to

FAMINE AND HUNGER NEEDS AROUND THE WORLD, ^{the} AND LUTHERAN

WORLD RELIEF CAN RIGHTLY BE PROUD OF ITS WORK AS ONE OF THE

OUTSTANDING VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

L THE UNITED STATES HAS PROVIDED MORE THAN \$25 BILLION IN
FOOD ASSISTANCE OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS. HOWEVER, MUCH
OF THIS FOOD WAS SUPPLIED BECAUSE WE HAD MORE THAN WE
COULD USE. - PL. 480 - Food for Peace -

L THE TEST COMES NOW WHEN OUR RESERVES ARE LOW. WILL WE BE
PREPARED TO SHARE WHEN OUR SUPPLIES ARE TIGHT? CAN ORGANIZATIONS
SUCH AS YOURS PROVIDE THE SPARK OF CONSCIENCE TO HELP OUR
GOVERNMENT RESPOND TO THE HUNGER OF NEEDY NATIONS?
L AT THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE, WHICH I ATTENDED IN ROME LAST
NOVEMBER, ^{at that time} IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WANTED
TO AVOID ANY MAJOR INCREASED FOOD AID COMMITMENTS.

L WHILE WE HAD PROVIDED NINE MILLION TONS OF FOOD AS RECENTLY
AS 1972, OUR VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE LAST YEAR DROPPED TO 3.3
MILLION TONS.

L I, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,
FELT THAT OUR FOOD AID SHOULD BE INCREASED BY A MILLION TONS TO
down part and to
1 ENCOURAGE OTHER NATIONS TO RESPOND.

L THIS REQUEST WAS REJECTED ON THE GROUNDS THAT SUCH AN
INCREASE WOULD BE INFLATIONARY IN SPITE OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT,
OUR GOVERNMENT LEADERS CONCEDED AT ROME THAT WE ALREADY WERE
PROGRAMMING THIS YEAR'S FOOD AID AT AROUND THE 4.3 MILLION TON
LEVEL.

why - to accommodate Political Use .

↳ AFTER A FURTHER DELAY OF AROUND TWO AND A HALF MONTHS, OUR
FOOD AID LEVEL FINALLY WAS ANNOUNCED AT 5.5 MILLION TONS.

↳ ONE OF THE FACTORS IN THIS DECISION WAS THE STRONG SUPPORT
OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
HIGHLIGHTING THE NEED FOR INCREASED FOOD AID.

↳ BECAUSE OF THESE DELAYS IN DETERMINING OUR FOOD AID LEVELS,
I INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
FOOD COORDINATOR TO BE LOCATED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

{ Dept Ag -
OMB
State

↳ THE COORDINATOR WOULD GIVE PRIORITY ATTENTION, NOT ONLY TO
FOOD AID, BUT ALSO TO EFFORTS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION IN
THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

U.S. Emergency Aid yes - but can't feed the ^{world hungry}
So emphasis must be on
Production in food deficit areas.

L THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT FOOD PRODUCTION CAN BE INCREASED
SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THIS WAS ONE OF THE
MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE. BUT TO INCREASE
PRODUCTION, A GREATER PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO LAND REFORM,
INCREASED FERTILIZER PRODUCTION, RESEARCH TO HELP THE SMALL
FARMER AND INCREASED CREDIT.

L ~~ABOVE ALL, A GREATER EMPHASIS MUST BE PLACED ON~~
~~INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.~~ THE PRIORITY IN MANY
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS BEEN ON BUILDING UP INDUSTRY, WHILE
NEGLECTING INVESTMENTS IN FOOD PRODUCTION.

AID -
L LAST YEAR I AND OTHERS REVISED OUR FOREIGN AID LEGISLATION
TO PLACE PRIMARY EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION; HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

(We are monitoring)

L WE NEED TO PUSH AHEAD IN IMPLEMENTING THIS PROGRAM.

L THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE IN MANY CASES FACING POPULATION
GROWTH RATES OF OVER 3 PERCENT PER YEAR. THIS WILL MEAN A DOUBLING
OF THEIR POPULATIONS IN ONE GENERATION, OR BY THE END OF THIS
CENTURY. (need 7 family planning)

L THE COUNTRIES WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH RATES ARE THE
ONES MOST VULNERABLE IN TERMS OF THEIR FOOD SUPPLIES.

L A RENEWED INTEREST HAS SURFACED IN RECENT YEARS CONCERNING
THOMAS MALTHUS, WHO, IN 1793, PREDICTED THAT MAN WOULD
BREED HIMSELF INTO A CORNER OF MISERY BY INCREASING HIS
NUMBERS BEYOND HIS ABILITY TO FEED HIMSELF. (Pogo)

"we have met the enemy and
they are us"

L WHILE HIS IDEAS HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO OCCASIONAL DEBATE,
THE ADVANCES OF SCIENCE AND THE GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE WORLD'S
NATURAL RESOURCES WERE UNLIMITED, RESULTED IN THEIR BEING
GIVEN LITTLE SERIOUS ATTENTION. — *But now we*

~~BUT NOW WE WILL~~ NEED TO CONSIDER SUCH PREDICTIONS MORE
CAREFULLY, ALTHOUGH I DO NOT SHARE THE GLOOM AND DOOM
CONCLUSIONS OF SOME EXPERTS.

L WE NEED A SOLID, LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT WHICH
RECOGNIZES THAT THERE ARE NO EASY SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS
TO THE FOOD AND POPULATION PROBLEMS.

L OUR FOOD AID CAN HELP IN CRISIS SITUATIONS AND BUY TIME
UNTIL LONGER RANGE PROGRAMS GET GOING.

AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST BEGIN TO DEVELOP A U.S. NATIONAL
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY WHICH IS RELEVANT TO TODAY'S
NEEDS *at home and abroad.*

L WHAT WE DO ABOUT DEVELOPING A FOOD POLICY IS, OF COURSE,
CRITICAL TO THE REST OF THE WORLD. *(That Policy must ~~be~~*
~~in mind that~~ reflect the needs of the Producers

L THE PRICES OUR FARMERS RECEIVE DROPPED BY ABOUT TWELVE
PERCENT LAST YEAR, WHILE THEIR PRODUCTION COSTS WENT UP BY
NEARLY TWENTY PERCENT.

L SINCE THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED THE FARMER TO PRODUCE TO
THE LIMIT, IT SHOULD SHARE SOME OF THE RISK *L* WHY SHOULD FARMERS
FACE RUIN AND BANKRUPTCY BECAUSE OF GOOD WEATHER AND BUMPER

CROPS *which may produce surplus that*
drastically depresses prices.

for example

IT SEEMS UNBELIEVABLE TO ME THAT WE ALLOW OVER THREE
THOUSAND MINNESOTA DAIRY FARMERS TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF PRODUCTION,
AND ALL IN ONE YEAR.

↳ OUR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN LOSING AS MUCH AS \$200
PER HEAD NOW FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS. AND THE SITUATION KEEPS
GETTING WORSE.

↳ AND NOW OUR GRAIN FARMERS ARE FACING A VERY UNCERTAIN
FUTURE — *Drop in wheat, corn, beans —*

↳ IT SEEMS RATHER IRONIC TO ME THAT AT A TIME WHEN THE
WORLD FOOD RESERVES ARE AT THEIR LOWEST POINT IN TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS, WE TREAT OUR FARMERS AS IF THEY WERE OF LITTLE ACCOUNT.

L FARMERS ARE ASKED TO PRODUCE BUMPER CROPS, BUT WHEN THEY
DO, PRICES GO THROUGH THE FLOOR L A CROP OF 2.2 BILLION
BUSHEL OF WHEAT OR 6.5 BILLION BUSHEL OF CORN WOULD RUIN
MANY FARMERS BECAUSE TODAY'S TARGET PRICES AND LOAN LEVELS
ARE SO LOW AS TO BE A MOCKERY.

L IF WE CONTINUE TO RIDE THE ROLLER COASTER WITH OUR FARM
PRICES, WE NOT ONLY WILL RUIN OUR MARKETS, BUT ALSO THOSE
IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

L IF OUR GRAIN PRICES DROP SHARPLY THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF A
GOOD HARVEST, WE WILL FACE THE LIKELY PROSPECT OF HAVING
OUTSIDE NATIONS RAIDING OUR MARKETS. THIS WOULD ASSURE THAT
OUR VALUABLE FOOD SUPPLIES WOULD GO TO OTHER COUNTRIES AT ROCK
BOTTOM PRICES — *and permit mkt manipulation.*

L WHAT WE NEED IS A POLICY WHICH FIRST TAKES INTO ACCOUNT
THE NEEDS OF BOTH OUR FARMERS AND OUR CONSUMERS.

L AND AT THE SAME TIME, THAT POLICY NEEDS TO RECOGNIZE THE
INFLUENCE WHICH WE HAVE ON OTHER NATIONS' FOOD SUPPLIES.

~~L IN THE PAST, WE HAVE BEEN BESET BY SURPLUS PRODUCTION.
TODAY THE OUTLOOK IS UNCERTAIN, BUT THE CHANCES ARE THAT WE
WILL HAVE CONTINUING SCARCITY.~~

L OUR POLICY MUST BE PREPARED FOR OCCASIONAL YEARS OF
SURPLUS AS WELL AS THE LIKELY FOOD SHORTAGES. AND THAT IS WHY A
RESERVE PROGRAM IS SO IMPORTANT.

(Agriculture - Food Production)
So unpredictable —
need Safety Reserve

Farmers to Store
-15-

WE NEED A PROGRAM WHICH WILL ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO
MAKE PURCHASES AND SUPPORT THE MARKET WHEN THERE IS EXCESS

PRODUCTION AT THE SAME TIME, FIRM RULES ARE REQUIRED SO THAT

ANY RESERVES HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT ARE NOT USED TO DEPRESS

PRICES.

A RESERVE CAN GIVE SOME STABILITY TO OUR MARKETS AND MEET
EXPORT AND DISASTER REQUIREMENTS. RESERVES HELD EXCLUSIVELY BY

TRADING COMPANIES CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO MEET NATIONAL NEEDS.

I HAVE RECOMMENDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HOLD A VERY MODEST
LEVEL OF RESERVES. WE OWE THIS TO OUR CONSUMERS AND OUR FARMERS

WHO ARE THE MAIN USERS OF GRAINS. IT ALSO IS NEEDED FOR OUR OWN

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

↳ WE HAVE RESERVES OF GUNS AND WEAPONS. OUR BANKS HAVE
MONETARY RESERVES AS REQUIRED BY LAW ↳ BUT WE HAVE NO STRATEGIC
FOOD RESERVES. !

↳ WHY SHOULD WE BE SO FOOLISH AS TO BE WILLING TO SELL OFF
ALL WE HAVE TO ANYONE WHO COMES ALONG WITH MONEY IN HAND?

↳ A RESERVE PROGRAM CAN BE DEvised TO GIVE OUR CONSUMERS
SOME ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF FOOD. AND A RESERVE
CAN BE UTILIZED TO KEEP FARM PRICES AT REASONABLE LEVELS
WHEN THERE IS EXCESS PRODUCTION. - But above all,

↳ IN AN ERA WHERE FOOD IS LIKELY TO BE IN SHORT SUPPLY, WE
NEED TO TREAT IT AS THE SCARCE AND VALUABLE COMMODITY THAT IT IS.

WE ALSO NEED TO LOOK FOR NEW PROGRAMS AND NEW APPROACHES
TO DEAL WITH THE HUNGER PROBLEM.

at home { universal school
feeding
Food Stamp.
WIC

MY COLLEAGUE, SENATOR MCGOVERN, HAS SUGGESTED THAT ~~the U.S.~~

+ sound union

~~NATIONS~~ CUT THEIR MILITARY BUDGETS BY 10 PERCENT, WHICH WOULD

YIELD \$20 BILLION. IN ADDITION, THE OIL PRODUCING COUNTRIES WOULD

EARMARK 10 PERCENT OF THEIR NEW OIL REVENUES, OR \$7 BILLION.

THESE TWO SOURCES, UNDER THIS PROPOSAL, WOULD PROVIDE \$27 BILLION

IN RESOURCES TO ADDRESS THE WORLD HUNGER NEEDS.

AID & Development
World Bank - Inter American - ASIAN - use our influence

I HAVE SUGGESTED A NUMBER OF IDEAS TO INCREASE THE WORLD'S

FOOD SUPPLY INCLUDING:

(1) DEVELOPING AN IMPROVED WORLD AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

SYSTEM;

(2) EXPANDING THE ROLE OF OUR LAND GRANT ^{Colleges} ~~INSTITUTIONS~~ TO

INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES;

(3) EXPANDING OUR RESEARCH EFFORT IN THE AREAS OF BETTER

SEEDS, WEATHER TRENDS, AND TROPICAL AGRICULTURE;

(4) FOCUSING OUR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE MORE DIRECTLY ON

FOOD PRODUCTION, NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING, AND

EDUCATION;

(5) ESTABLISHING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FOOD RESERVE

PROGRAMS; AND

(6) BUDGETING EACH YEAR A REASONABLE QUANTITY OF FOOD

AID TO MEET HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.

How we respond to the challenge of world hunger may well mean life or death for millions of people around the world.

We need your words of guidance and counsel so that this power is used wisely, and you need to make certain that you are heard.

These critical decisions should not be made with only our national interests in mind.

In the words of Albert Schweitzer, "You don't live in a world all alone, your brothers are here, too."

We all need to keep these thoughtful words in mind as we struggle to find solutions to the problem of world hunger.

I urge you to lend your strength to this important effort.

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