

food for peace

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ABOUT ACTIVITIES UNDER PL. 480

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PUBLISHED BY THE FOOD FOR PEACE OFFICE ON BEHALF OF THE COOPERATING AGENCIES

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

President Johnson has reported to Congress that \$1.6 billion worth of Food For Peace commodities were shipped overseas during 1963, an increase of 6% over the previous year. The 19th Semiannual Report on activities under Public Law 480 shows that while this increase was taking place, the total U. S. agricultural exports reached a record high of \$5.6 billion, a 12% jump over the \$5 billion volume in 1962... The report also showed:

- INCREASED DOLLAR SAVINGS-- Foreign currencies received by the U. S. for Title I sales were increasingly used to pay overseas expenses. During the year this saved a dollar outflow of more than a quarter of a billion dollars (reimbursed to CCC)... 26% of currencies generated by agreements signed in 1963 will be set aside for "U.S. uses" (compared to 14.5% in 1962).
- LONG TERM DOLLAR CREDIT -- In the past 2-1/2 years, since Title IV was initiated, 33 food purchase agreements for long-term dollar credit were entered into by 17 countries. In general, these new agreements represented the transition from previous local currency purchases. (1963 also saw the first dollar repayment by foreign governments of credit extended under Title IV.)
- SHIFT TO WORK PROJECTS -- In country after country around the world, there has been a shift from family relief feeding programs to food for work and other "bootstrap" community development programs. 700,000 workers in 22 countries are earning food for their families (an estimated 4 million persons) in part payment for their labor.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE
LOCAL CURRENCIES?
(PAGES 11-15)

- STEPPED-UP COOLEY ACTIVITIES -- 48 Cooley loans to private enterprise (a new high) -- worth \$56 million--were negotiated in 1963. . . Of the sales agreements signed during the past year, there was an increase (by nearly a third) of the percentage of local currencies made available for Cooley loan use.

ALSO NOTED IN THE REPORT: An all-time high of \$22.7 million (equivalent) was spent on PL 480-sponsored market development projects -- roughly a third consisting of cooperator contributions. . . Title I shipments were up \$155 million over the past year (total value of new agreements was roughly a third of 1962 --partially due to past multi-year agreements). . . Barter was down from \$194 million to \$105 million. (However, the barter program, which until recently was primarily concerned with trading farm commodities for stockpile materials has shifted emphasis to broader U. S. procurement--commodities as diverse as helicopters and lumber; services such as aircraft maintenance and port handling. This "non-stockpile" bartering moved up last year from 10% to nearly half of the total). . . Title II was also down from \$265 million in 1962 to \$227 million. . . The Title III donations program was up from \$222 million in 1962 to \$292 million this past year. These II and III donations programs continue to feed approximately a hundred million needy people overseas, including 40 million school children. . . An all-time high of 730 U. S. citizens was employed by the voluntary agencies overseas last year (compared to 596 in 1962), along with 7,000 (compared to last year's 5,000) non-U. S. citizens. . . Nearly 10 million people in 14 countries were helped through disaster relief in 1963. . . 2-1/2 million refugees were helped in Burundi, Nepal, Tanganyika, and in the Palestinian refugee camps. . . Latin America received the greatest regional share of voluntary agency programing last year. . . The largest Title I agreement in 1963 was signed with Turkey. . . There were more Title I agreements signed with Africa last year than with any other region.

A major inter-agency Food For Peace research effort is now off the ground. Recognizing the limited available knowledge of the effects PL 480 has on the lives and economies of those it touches, all major participating agencies are working cooperatively to learn more of the social and economic effects of the massive PL 480 input. . . The first step, sparked by Herb Turner of the AID research staff, is a comprehensive "mapping" activity which will (1) lay out the research needs,



U. S. Ambassador to India Chester Bowles inaugurates a massive Food For Peace emergency relief program in famine-stricken Rajasthan. 46,000 metric tons of wheat and livestock feeds (the largest FFP emergency effort there) will go to the drought-plagued province where a half-million persons are suffering from their third consecutive year of poor crops. Last summer's monsoon, the annual season of rain that determines life in India, was almost a total failure. On top of this came a winter of record cold. Significant in the current relief effort is that the food will be distributed in the form of food-for-wages in the construction of vital water supply projects and roads.

(2) determine (and make available to all concerned) those needs which have been filled by previous work, or work now in progress, and (3) suggest to appropriate agencies priority areas for profitable research. Bids are now being received from research contractors. 90 firms have expressed an interest.

There will be an increased emphasis on nutrition in all future FFP programing. Arrangements have been made with Dr. Arnold Schaefer, of the National Institutes of Health, for a nutritionist to advise at all meet-

ings of Title II and Title III subcommittees of the Interagency Staff Committee. Similarly, someone on the NIH staff will participate in the quarterly voluntary agency meetings. . . All future country nutritional studies will include a chapter on the Food For Peace program and will draw a direct relationship to country needs and how FFP can help fill those needs. . . Also, all follow-up studies on previously published country reports will include an analysis of the Food For Peace operation. . . Dr. Schaefer is currently preparing nutritional briefing reports which will "translate" scientific technical studies to a form which will be understandable and meaningful to those at the operating program level. . . There will also be some basic nutritional material made available to Food For Peace officers around the world. . . All new FFP officers will be briefed by members of the NIH staff, as part of their regular orientation before departing for the field. And members and consultants of the NIH staff will meet with Food For Peace teams (including vol agency representatives) when the nutritionists visit the field. Such meetings have already taken place in South America and in the Near East.

In answer to the frequently raised concern that massive PL 480 wheat shipments may have a disincentive or inhibiting effect on agricultural production in India, Ag Attache Horace Davis has come up with the following information: Wheat production during the seven years PL

Former food marketing executive Herbert J. Sugden has been elected President of the Freedom From Hunger Foundation. He is pictured here at the Foundation's third annual trustees meeting with James Patton (left), outgoing President, and Food For Peace Director Richard Reuter.



480 has gone to India has been substantially higher than the seven years before the first agreement with India was signed (152.2 compared to 113.5 on a 1949-50 base of 100). Dr. Davis' figures also point out that this increase in production was greater, by far, than most other Indian crops which are not included under PL 480. . . In a recent paper presented to an FAO subcommittee concerned with such matters, Irun Ghosh, the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Washington, said, "The fact that we have not succeeded in becoming free of imports in ten years, cannot, I think, be really laid at the door of the PL 480 program. All I can say is, if we had not had the PL 480 program, either we could not have undertaken the large development outlay that we did, in which case the increases in production that we have achieved might well have been even less, or we would have had a large increase in prices, resulting in instability not only of prices but also in our economy as a whole." (See New Materials). . . It sometimes has been argued that an inflationary pressure, which would raise the prices of food, would act as a stimulus to agriculture production. Dr. Kenneth Kauffmann, who is the Chief Economist of the AID Mission in India, answers in The American Economist that, "The use of inflationary finance to stimulate production is fraught with so many other potentially harmful social and economic consequences that it is extremely difficult to justify such a policy."

Highlights of the recent progress report on "Operation Ninos", the Latin American child-feeding effort (see New Materials), point out that the program is now active in 150,000 schools. . . that in Mexico, the program is now daily reaching well over 2 million school children, and that the maternal and child care programs there will reach 350,000 infants and mothers (this represents more than a 100% increase since "Ninos" began). . . that Nicaragua has just submitted plans for a new nation-wide school luncheon program. . . that more than half the school-age population in El Salvador will benefit from the program inaugurated in February. (Through small contributions of 20¢ per month by those able to pay, the program will be self-sustaining.) . . that a similar program is under discussion for Guatemala. . . that plans are being developed for another regional workshop to train Latin American personnel involved in child-feeding programs (tentatively planned for LA in either June or July). . . that (as mentioned in the last Newsletter) resource booklets are currently being prepared on feeding of pre-school age children, and on school gardens. . . that work is also now under way to plan mobile food demonstration units, which will be provided to select countries to serve as teaching aides in feeding, health, and nutrition.

AID's PL 480 team, now officially known as the Food For Peace Division (instead of Agriculture Resources Division), has just reorganized to provide better coordination, greater flexibility, and quicker servicing to the field. . . The new structure, under Chief Frank Ellis and his Deputy Roger Stewart, includes three branches--a Food Resources Branch (Title I and IV) headed by Howard Gabbert, a Food For Development Branch (Title II and III) directed by Martin Forman, who also remains as head of a separate "Operation Ninos" unit, and an Operations Branch (compliance and program review) under Paul Johnson. . . There will also be a Program Support staff headed by Mary McCleary.

State and AID have recently issued instructions covering responsibilities and procedures for emergency foreign disaster relief. . . Stephen Tripp, working out of AID's Office of Material Resources, will coordinate the planning and implementation of all disaster relief activities during an initial emergency phase. . . Tripp has been with the foreign assistance program since 1956. . . For the past three years he has been Executive Officer in Bogota.

As important as the building of structures through Food For Work projects, is the building of "community spirit" among the participants. . . A recent case in point occurred in Bolivia where the townspeople of Vino Tinto had been successfully constructing two schools and a road with FFP help. When a neighboring village was flooded by strong rains, the community leaders of Vino Tinto decided immediately to help the others as they themselves had been helped. Volunteers picked up their tools and for three days worked side by side with their neighbors from Tembladerani to clean up the damage and reinforce the river banks.

New Food For Work projects have been approved for Brazil (to build 2,000 houses), Ecuador (to build 100 schools), Peru (to construct an 82 kilometer road), Algeria (to expand the reforestation project to 50,000 workers), and Bolivia (to build roads, a school, a dam).

A mule trail which is currently being used to transport all the products coming out of an important agricultural producing region in Peru will soon be transformed with an 82 kilometer road supported by a Food-For-Work project. . . Construction is being carried out through the Peruvian Army, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and The Civic Action Program. . . Civilian workers will receive daily meals at four separate camp kitchens, which will be installed along the project area. Their dependents will receive "chits" enabling them to obtain FFP commodities at central warehouses. . . Construction equipment for the road has been made possible through an Export-Import Bank loan.

March, the most active month to date for new World Food Program approvals, has seen more than a dozen new projects off the ground. A half dozen are in Africa--Sudan, Mauritania, Togo, Chad, Senegal, and Burundi. Five are in Latin America--Bolivia, Jamaica, Surinam, Chile, and Colombia. . . and three in the Near East--India, Iran and Iraq. Recent local currency sales agreements have been signed with Bolivia, Korea, the Ivory Coast (a first), and Sudan.

Many of the school feeding programs around the world are providing incentive to basic health instruction. In the Philippines, some schools (right) have built an entire hygiene program around school feeding--including daily drills in brushing teeth. The importance of cleanliness is stressed in conjunction with the child feeding program in Peru (left).



FROM CAPITOL HILL

While the Poage Subcommittee in the House is still considering the extension and revision of PL 480, Chairman Allen Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee has introduced a bill of his own on the other side of Capitol Hill. The Ellender bill includes all of the Administration's proposals (see March Newsletter), plus a number of other suggested amendments -- mostly relating to the use and accounting of local currencies... Other new bills have been introduced by Congressman Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin (to change requirements on commodity availability) and Paul Findley of Illinois (to limit Title I grants).

WHAT'S NEW

A major breakthrough has been made in the fight against insect infestation-- specifically in cornmeal packaging where weevils and other insects have always taken the largest toll... A combined effort by USDA, AID, the corn milling industry and paper bag manufacturers has resulted in an insect-resistant multi-wall paper container for use in the FFP program... The outer ply of the bag is treated with an insecticide, pyrethrins. A heat sealed plastic closure will prevent insect entry through the holes made by stitching... In tests at USDA's insect-control laboratory in Savannah, the bag withstood penetration by insects for eight months in a heavily infested storage room... To test the strength of the new bag and its resistance to insects under field conditions, trial shipments are being planned for summer arrival in hot, humid climates.

The International Technical Assistance subcommittee of the Institute of Food Technologists, has volunteered a group of scientists and technicians to answer questions on FFP-related projects on a no fee basis... In the past, the organization has assisted Peace Corps volunteers and voluntary agencies in technical information on handling procedure, distribution, and storage of food... The 7,000 member organization would like to make its services available on the same basis to the Food For Peace officers around the world.

Hong Kong's "Operation Feedbag", the Title II hog-raising program, includes a feature which hopefully will help to eliminate swine fever, a major problem in Hong Kong. To qualify for the benefits of the "Feedbag" program, Hong Kong farmers will be required to inoculate all livestock.



Children around the world may soon benefit from a new technique, developed by the Midwest Research Laboratories, to prepare milk by successfully hand-mixing butter oil and non-fat dry milk powder--without a machine. 9.5% (by volume) of the powdered milk is combined with 3.5% butter oil and 87% water. The procedure for recombining consists of creaming together the butter oil (which is at room temperature) and the dry milk. The success of the technique depends on thoroughly creaming together these two ingredients. Then, water at a temperature between 120° and 140° is mixed slowly (at first drop by drop) until a paste results. The rest of the liquid is then added slowly. Tests show the mixture will remain stable in complete solution for up to one hour. The only equipment required is an ordinary container and a wooden spoon... The procedure was recently demonstrated in the FFP office for FFP staff and voluntary agencies by nutritionists from USDA's Food Quality Laboratory, who refined the techniques for institutional use.

Diversified efforts are being made to develop protein food supplements throughout the world... Dr. Arnold Schaefer of NIH reports that Taiwan has tested the acceptability of soybean cereal flakes for feeding weaned babies... India has developed a supplemental food based on peanut flour... In Pakistan, cottonseed flour is being added to wheat flour for protein supplementation... Fishflour is being tried in Korea, Thailand, and Malaya... Indonesia has a successful plan for making a spray-dried product from soybeans and sesame... In Korea a fermented soybean food is being tested for infant feeding.

An Italian Nobel Prize winner has suggested that synthetic food products which can be manufactured cheaply on a large scale would be a beneficial "treatment" for world hunger and malnutrition... Professor Daniele Bovet has written that "Using inorganic substances can effect a synthesis of

most, if not all, of the elements essential to human nutrition"... He continues that tests at an oil refinery in Italy have shown the possibility of producing proteins at a price competitive with the cheapest of usual proteins. Scientists have concluded, he said, that the rate of industrial production of proteins in a petroleum fermentation plant is 2,500 times faster than the rate of production in the standard raising of livestock.

NASA is currently sponsoring a \$400,000 study of a diet which consists entirely of synthetic foods... Although the experiment is being carried on chiefly to provide a "man-in-space" diet, the project directors say its chief value will be in "wiping out malnutrition in underdeveloped countries." ... Conducted by the Medical Sciences Research Institute of Nutrition at San Mateo, 18 volunteer prisoners have thrived for more than two months on a diet consisting solely of synthetic foods, principally protein-producing amino acids... The directors report that "a single teaspoon, or maybe a tablespoon of the food would eradicate nutritional deficiencies." ... "One factory could provide enough proteins to feed an entire city," say the directors. The raw materials for manufacturing amino acids, they say, "are available everywhere."

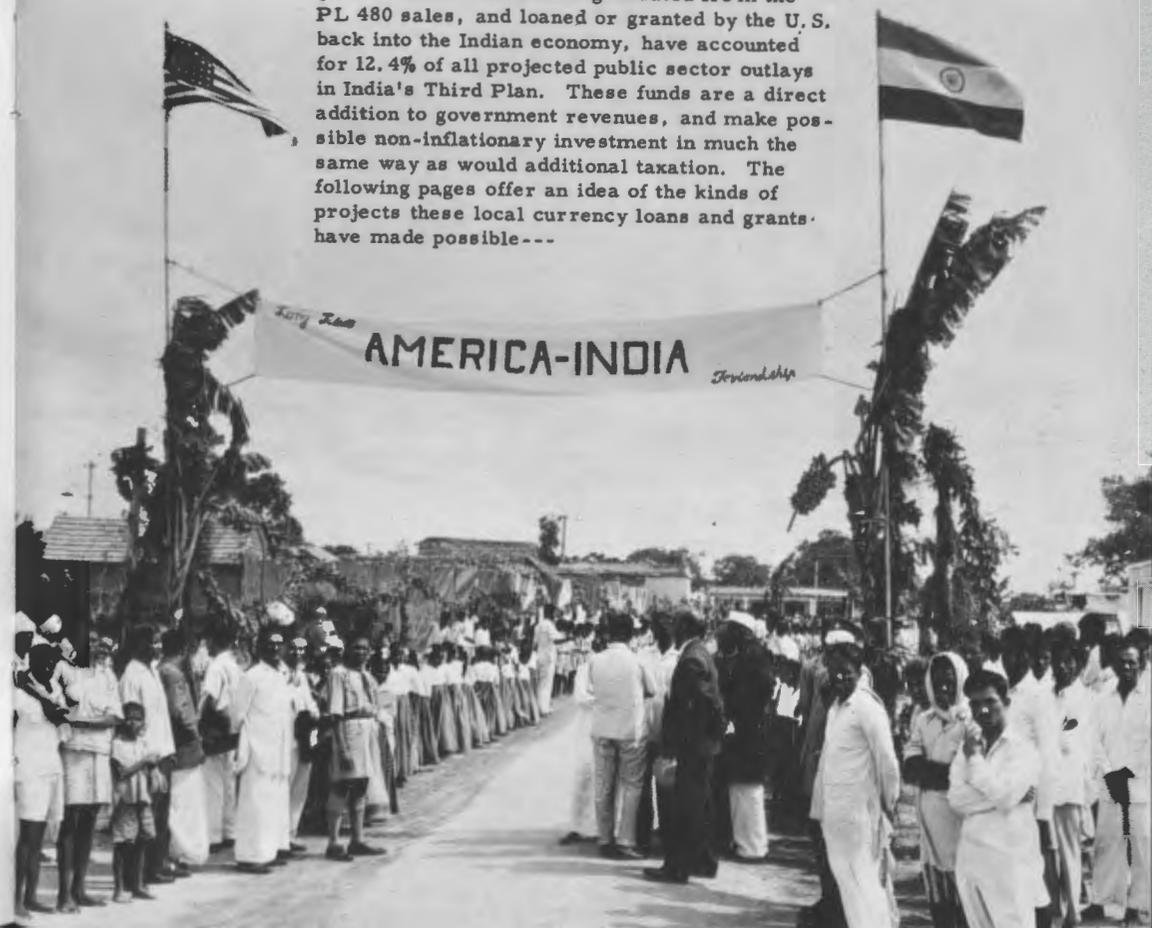
MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

A recent paper by Raymond Christensen and Arthur Mackie of USDA reports that "If real growth rates for income and imports during 1950-61 continue, total value of agricultural exports measured in 1959-60 dollars would be about twice as large in 1980 as they were in 1959-60... U.S. exports to the less developed countries would also double, but agricultural exports to these countries would nearly triple... For the less developed countries, imports of agricultural products quite likely will increase as rapidly as income. These countries are experiencing rapid population growth and find it difficult to expand their agricultural production quickly. Many densely populated countries are likely to become large net-importers of agricultural products as they progress economically... It is well known that American agriculture has surplus agricultural production capacity. Use of this capacity through food aid programs to help the less developed countries develop and achieve higher incomes can lead to larger commercial sales of farm products in the future than it is possible to predict with past trends." (See New Materials)

USDA Assistant Secretary for Marketing, George Mehren, points out that in the six years since PL 480 introduced soybeans to Spain (a new product to the people of that country), Spain has become the biggest U. S. cash market for soybean oil -- \$50 million worth a year.

THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF PL 480 SALES

With the current multi-year program coming to a close, negotiations will be starting soon on a new PL 480 agreement to India--which has received more than twice as much through local currency sales than any other country. These Title I sales have been capable of providing an average of 140 pounds of grain to every one of India's nearly half billion men, women, and children. Also, they could provide enough cotton for an average of seven yards of cloth, per capita. In addition to the help U. S. commodity shipments have given to the stabilization of Indian prices, the program has also been of direct benefit to that country's development program. Local currencies generated from the PL 480 sales, and loaned or granted by the U. S. back into the Indian economy, have accounted for 12.4% of all projected public sector outlays in India's Third Plan. These funds are a direct addition to government revenues, and make possible non-inflationary investment in much the same way as would additional taxation. The following pages offer an idea of the kinds of projects these local currency loans and grants have made possible---



**WHAT HAPPENS
TO THE LOCAL
CURRENCIES?**

Sharavathi
Hydroelectric
Project which will
increase by 15% the
present installed
capacity of power
production in India



Tire factory
in the Punjab
(Cooley Loan)



All India
Institute
of Medical
Sciences

Dairy
Development:
"Calcutta
Milk Scheme",
capable of handling
400,000 lbs.
of milk daily



Modern grain
storage facilities



Bombay Machine Tool
Plant (Cooley Loan)



Uttar Pradesh
Agricultural University



Indian Institute
of Technology



Rihand Hydroelectric Project--
one of 28 power projects being
constructed with U. S. help



The 420,000 kilowatt
Chandrapura thermal power
station under construction



Nagarjunasagar Dam--
one of the largest
in the world--
will irrigate
3.5 million
acres of land.



Indian Agriculture
Research Institute



Malaria Eradication



A program to provide elementary education (by 1966) to 75% of all Indian children between ages of 6 and 11.

Food For Peace generated rupees are also being used for ---
● Fertilizer Plants ● Craftsman Training ● Primary Health Centers
● Smallpox Eradication ● Industrial Finance Corp ● National Highways

The Rice Millers' Association reports that "commercial sales of rice are up 46% during the current rice market year which began last August 1. United States rice is now being sold for cash in 102 different foreign countries, on every continent of the world. Because of this heavy cash movement, shipment of rice under Food For Peace Programs will be down this year despite the fact that the 1963 rice crop was 10 per cent larger than the previous crop."

AID's Dr. Martin Forman told an April 3rd audience of Wisconsin dairy cooperative members that "We are creating the concept in Latin America that milk is good for you... This is overcoming a 'sissy food' label the product has in some parts of South America."

NEW MATERIALS

RESEARCH ANALYSIS -- A 76-page study on "The Effects of the United States Agricultural Surplus Disposal Programs on Recipient Countries" has just been published by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University. (See Quotable.)

REPORT ON OPERATION NINOS -- A detailed progress report on the child-feeding program in Latin America is available from AID's Food For Peace Division. (See Program Highlights.)

PAPER ON FFP IMPACT -- "A Recipient Country Looks at Food Aid-Its Benefits and Problems", a recent paper by Irun Ghosh, the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Washington, is available from the Food For Peace Office. (See Program Highlights.)

TRADE AND AID FACT SHEET -- USDA has come up with a 7-page Fact Sheet called "How U. S. Farm Products Support World Progress." It may be ordered from the USDA Office of Information.

COOLEY LOAN PAMPHLET -- USIS in India has published a pamphlet on the use of Cooley loans called "This Is The Key."

USIS FILMS -- A new film on the CARE school lunch program in Kerala, "Raju Goes Back To School" recently has been completed. It depicts the value of the school lunch to the life of an Indian child... Other USIS films completed in the past year on Food For Peace include "More Milk for the Northeast" (Brazil), "Hunger - The Present Enemy" (Peru), "Greenless Land" (Brazil), "New Horizons For Old Problems" (Brazil)... These USIS films are available for distribution outside of the U. S.

REPORT ON FUTURE MARKETS -- A recent study on "Foreign Economic Development and Agricultural Trade" by Raymond Christensen and Arthur Mackie is available from USDA's Economic Research Service. Ask for ERS-61. (See Market Developments.)

NUTRITION PUBLICATIONS -- "Meeting Protein Needs of Infants and Children", "The Role of Nutrition in International Programs", "The Problem of Changing Food Habits", are among the many publications available from the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. For a newly-published pamphlet listing all recent publications, write the Food and Nutrition Board, at 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PAMPHLET ON FOOD SANITATION -- USDA and AID have combined efforts to publish a 24-page booklet called "Prepare and Serve Safe Meals." It is aimed at The Home Economics Extension Worker to offer ideas on how to teach families to prepare and serve safe meals. Copies available from USDA's Federal Extension Service.

Because of the shortage of firewood in Guatemala, a "one stick a student" plan has been devised to get enough fuel for heating the school lunch. Each child must bring a stick to school as his "pay" for the meal. U. S. Ambassador to Guatemala, John Bell, helps dish out a resulting hot lunch in a program sponsored by the Maryknoll Fathers in Soloma.



PEOPLE

New Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs is Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, who has been an assistant to Secretary Orville Freeman for most of the past decade. . . She succeeds Dr. Roland Renne, who has resigned to run for Governor of Montana. . . Mrs. Jacobson, who will hold the highest rank of any woman in USDA's more than 100-year history, has devoted considerable time in the past three years to foreign agriculture. In 1961 she accompanied Secretary Freeman when he travelled in the Middle East and Southeast Asia to evaluate the Food For Peace program. Last year she was on the study team that the Secretary led in a month-long visit to the Soviet Union and other Bloc countries. . . Since coming to Washington in 1961, Mrs. Jacobson has been



Dorothy Jacobson

a legislative advisor, policy statement drafter, and speech writer for Mr. Freeman. . . During her years in Minnesota, Mrs. Jacobson was the then Governor Freeman's Administrative Assistant and also a key member of his farm policy advisory group. . . Among cooperative organizations she has become a spokesman and innovator, seeking to enlarge the role of cooperatives at home and abroad. (Her husband, George W. Jacobson, is also an expert in cooperatives. He is currently serving on the International Cooperative Development Staff in AID). . . Before joining Mr. Freeman's staff in 1955, Mrs. Jacobson, a Phi Beta Kappa Key holder, had taught political science for ten years at Macalester College in St. Paul. Earlier, she taught at Columbia University and also had done some high school teaching at the Minnesota University High School. Mrs. Jacobson had also served as Program Secretary for the National League of Women's Voters, and as a senior research associate with the Minnesota State Department of Education.

Also recently named in USDA is a new Administrator of the International Agricultural Development Service. He is Dr. Matthew Drosdoff, who will have responsibility for coordinating USDA's participation in all overseas technical assistance programs. Since 1962 Dr. Drosdoff has been Food and Agricultural Officer for AID in Viet Nam. He has also served as technical advisor in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and several Central American countries.

Recent arrival in Santiago is Curtis Spalding, the new Food For Peace Officer for Chile. . . For most of the past five years he has served as Food and Agricultural Officer for AID in El Salvador and Bolivia. Before this, he was with the Near East Foundation in Iran. Spalding has

also had a twenty-two year career with USDA, as County Agent and as District Conservationist.

The new Agricultural Attache in Manila is Lee Paramore, who has had thirty-three years of experience in agricultural work at the state and federal level. For the past three years, he has served as Assistant Agricultural Attache in Rome, and for five years before as a Marketing Specialist in FAS.

John Motz has returned to Athens, this time as Ag Attache. He had served as Assistant there for four years, from 1957 to 1961. Motz replaces Henry Baehr who is now Attache in Vienna. . . In recent years, Motz served in the Inspector General's Office, and formally had been the Assistant Administrator for Management in FAS.

A former Catholic Relief Services Food Program Director has been named by AID as Assistant Food For Peace Officer in Tunis. He is Robert Andrew Dumas, left, who headed the CRS program for the past two years in Rwanda and Burundi. Dumas, a former field representative of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Rights, is pictured above during his Washington briefing with Assistant FFP Director, William McCahon.



QUOTABLE

Concluding paragraph of new research monograph, "The Effects of United States Agricultural Surplus Disposal Programs on Recipient Countries" by Lawrence Witt and Carl Eicher of Michigan State University (see New Materials): "If development is to be a major feature of future P. L. 480 programs, then U. S. officials responsible for the specific country programs need to plan P. L. 480 commitments more carefully into the total development program in cooperation and consultation with development economists in the local government and in the U. S. AID teams. Only in this way can an integrated approach to development be attained. Successful development is sufficiently difficult to attain, that it must not be handicapped by partial programs and conflicting policies."

From a March 3 Floor statement on "the war against poverty" by Congressman Harold Cooley of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee: "Through other programs perhaps a hundred million people living in many nations of the earth are receiving vital food from the abundance we have harvested from our fields and ranches; yet there are many Members of this Congress who are willing to close their eyes to the poverty and the hunger that exists throughout this Nation of ours."

From a March 9 speech by Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland before The American Freedom From Hunger Foundation: "If you dare to work for world food abundance, you have to face a double-dare as well: the growing abundance of mouths to be fed. I do not intend here to rehearse those frightening box-car figures and repeat those statistical extrapolations with which the demographers regularly try to raise the hair on our heads. I do want to mention, however, one piece of good news: in the very recent past the population explosion has become a respectable subject of discussion--precisely because the demographers made their hair-raising forecasts and insisted that other people begin to pay some attention to them. So now at long last the taboo has been lifted from the subject of population growth. We are past the point when the mention of the population problem brought a smirk to the face of the listener -- as though the subject were dirty or funny or both. The way is clear now for serious discussion of a trend which, if uncontrolled, would commit the search for Freedom from Hunger to a perpetual treadmill or a chronic failure."

From a March 17 speech made by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, at

the Conference of Alliance for Progress Ambassadors and AID Directors:

"Because some recipient countries are now at the stage where they no longer need as much as they have been receiving, this will allow us to step up our programs where the need is greater."

From a March 13 speech by Secretary of State Rusk at the University of Wisconsin: "The millions of people who are now recipients of our... foods and technical assistance can be the customers of tomorrow."

From a March 3 address by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing, George Mehren: "By the time this fiscal year ends next June 30th we will have exported about \$6 billion worth of food and fiber. This will be 15 to 20 percent more than we have ever exported before in any other fiscal year."

From a February 19 Floor statement by Congressman Harris McDowell of Delaware: "I am happy that the Polish Government demonstrated its appreciation of the Public Law 480 agreement by giving it such prominent publicity. There is no doubt in my mind that the Polish people are aware of and appreciate the receipt of food and other agricultural commodities from the United States. It is another reminder of the ties between the United States and the Polish peoples. The Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade... declared that he expected the recent Public Law 480 agreement 'to pave the road toward normalization and the development of economic and trade relations between Poland and the United States'."

From a March 21 column by Selig Harrison in The Washington Post: "The program of U. S. imports has become a basic prop of the entire order here (India) and its removal or significant curtailment would release unimaginable economic and political dragons."

From a March 25 Floor statement by Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania on AID's streamlining efforts: "By the end of 1963, AID's rate of processing loans in soft currency accumulated from the sale of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 had increased by more than 60 percent from the rate of the previous year."

From "No Need For Hunger", a recent book by former Food For Peace consultant Jonathan Garst: "The contention of this book is that the present world population can be well fed and that feeding people well is one-way to slow down population growth."



Despite the fact that 40 million school children receive daily sustenance through Food For Peace, there are still many clamoring for help. Children in this photo, taken last month in Delhi, would like to be on the other side of the fence where milk is being distributed in a school courtyard.

FFP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

April 25 Food For Peace Conference at North Manchester, Indiana will be co-sponsored by Manchester College, Indiana Rural Life Conference and Heifer Project, Inc. Audience of farm, church, business and civic leaders will hear Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs; Senator Vance Hartke; Congressman J. Edward Roush; Grover Hartman, Executive Secretary of the Indiana Council of Churches; Food For Peace Director, Richard Reuter; and spokesmen for farm organizations and voluntary agencies.

VOLUNTARY AGENCY NOTES

Charlotte Owens has retired after 20 years of effective service as Executive Director of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies



An interesting FFP-sponsored experiment is currently underway in Hong Kong. The objective: to study the effect on growth and nutritional status of children by increasing their dietary intake of selected nutrients and by replacing a significant part of the rice in their diet with wheat. By using an isolated orphanage as a "laboratory", project technicians can keep track of all food intake. Each gram is meticulously measured, as pictured above, by a trained staff. USDA's Agricultural Research Service, the project supervisor, suggests that the data produced by the study "will be of value and will have application to similar problems in understanding and dealing with other developing countries."

for Foreign Service. Her successor: Eugene Shenefield, formerly of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, where he served as Associate Director of the Community Planning Division,

Countries receiving the highest portion of aid through the vol agencies were the UAR, Brazil, Mexico, Yugoslavia, Algeria, and India... The vol agency role in 1963 Title II programs was nearly four times as great in emergency relief projects, as in standard work projects. 16.7% of all Title II activity was vol agency emergency relief work, while only 4.4% of the total Title II effort involved standard vol agency work projects (in general, 70% of all Title II activities have been in emergency relief).

Lutheran World Relief has taken an active stand against the proposal (see March Newsletter) that PL 480-generated currencies be made available to support food distribution projects of the voluntary agencies.

IN ADDITION

Sample studies in Santiago, Chile, and the Brazilian states of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco show that children have gained as much as ten pounds in the first few months of school feeding programs... A group from the Ohio Farm Bureau last month delivered a citation for President Johnson, commending him on the Food For Peace program. Representing each voting district in Ohio, the group had come to Washington to encourage Congressional votes on the proposed PL 480 legislation... The Freedom From Hunger Foundation has just moved from Lafayette Square to the Federal Bar Building at 1815 H Street, N. W... The General Accounting Office has recently established a full-time division to study the operations of PL 480. Members of the staff are currently making on-the-spot evaluations of the program in a number of recipient countries... Through research sponsored by PL 480-generated currency, Indian scientists have discovered what appears to be a highly-effective drug to check epileptic convulsions. The drug, isolated in a pure state from a common indigenous plant, appears to be the first herbal product which is an effective anti-epilepsy drug... A study team at Harvard is currently preparing a report on how an international business firm might be established to produce and market a protein-rich food supplement at low cost to the developing countries... 98% of the USIS budget in India--nearly \$5 million--is paid for from PL 480-generated rupees... The U.S. has given Poland a \$6.1 million grant to complete the building of a children's hospital in the ancient city of Krakow. Nearly two thirds of the cost will come from zlotys obtained from sales of US food.

AID's Assistant Administrator Herb Waters is currently taking a look at FFP programs in the Far East... The 1964 "Yearbook of Agriculture" will be devoted to the U.S. stake in world agricultural trade in agricultural products. FAS has a major role in the preparation... AID has started work on a filmstrip on disaster operations--describing what has to be done from the time a disaster occurs until U.S. action is taken... All AID Latin American Mission Directors received a thorough Food For Peace briefing during the recent Alliance for Progress Conference in Washington... Speed-up delivery from bag manufacturers on future emergency programs is one result of a recent inter-agency survey. Instead of the three weeks or longer it has taken in the past, future de-

livery will be made in a week or less... The hunger problem will be represented in a number of exhibits at the New York World's Fair-- including representation in the "Developing Nations" and "Population" exhibits in the Federal Pavilion. Food need is also stressed in some corporate pavilions... UNICEF will have its own World's Fair Pavilion, thanks to the Pepsi Cola Company... John William Baccarini, formerly Executive Director of Self-Help, Inc., has been selected Program Director of The Freedom From Hunger Foundation... 78 agricultural research projects, costing more than \$4 million in P. L. 480 generated local currency, were started during the past year.

Voluntary agencies in Ecuador have become involved in broader aspects of the feeding program. CARE is helping to develop a national nutrition program, while CRS-CARITAS is working with the Ministers of Education and Social Welfare to build a school health education program... Mrs. Dean Rusk, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Jose Mora, wife of the Secretary General of OAS, participated in an April 8th ceremony announcing a new Pan American Development Foundation-Operation Ninos project. The effort will provide school materials to needy new students who have been brought to educational institutions by Alliance for Progress-FFP child feeding programs... USDA has formally requested offers for soya grits, the high-protein food which will soon be tested in pilot child feeding projects in Bolivia, Nigeria, Turkey, and the Philippines. The grits, to be distributed through the voluntary agencies, will be included in meals at schools, hospitals and orphanage centers... \$90 million is currently available for Cooley loans. Applications are being considered again in Peru, for the first time since 1961... USDA's Economic Research Service has come up with a thorough analysis of "Agriculture in India"... An international conference on marine protein concentrates (including fish flour) was held last month at The National Academy of Sciences... NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST: American Farm Policy by Don Paarlberg, former Coordinator of Food For Peace; No Need For Hunger by Jonathan Garst, a former Food For Peace consultant; Taxpayers' Hayride by Jules Duscha, Washington Post farm reporter; Scheduled for summer publication is Food For Peace: America's War Against Want, by former FFP Director, Senator George McGovern.

food for peace

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