

# War on Hunger

*A Report from The Agency for International Development*



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**COVER:** A bumper crop of wheat flooded the market at Ludhiana in the Punjab, India, last May.

**OFFICE OF THE  
WAR ON HUNGER**

# War on Hunger

*A Report From The Agency for International Development*

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Agency for International Development.



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*Fabian Bachrach photo*

Robert S. McNamara, 52, U.S. Secretary of Defense for seven years (1961-68), became President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA) on April 1 of this year. Born and educated in California, Mr. McNamara received a Master's degree in 1939 from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where, from 1940 to 1943, he was an assistant professor and a consultant to the War Department on the establishment of a statistical control system for the Air Force. During World War II, he served in the United Kingdom, India, China and the Pacific and was awarded the Legion of Merit. Upon discharge from the Air Force as a lieutenant colonel, Mr. McNamara joined the Ford Motor Co., and on Nov. 9, 1960 was named president of the company. Two months later he took the oath of office as Secretary of Defense. The accompanying article is extracted from his speech to the World Bank Governors on Sept. 30, 1968.

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. . . I have always regarded the World Bank as something more than a bank, as a development agency, and when I came here six months ago I was not entirely a stranger to the problems of world development. As American Secretary of Defense I had observed, and spoken publicly about, the connection between world poverty and unstable relations among nations; as a citizen of the world I had begun to sense the truth in Pope Paul's dictum that "Development is Peace." Yet I was uneasily aware that as the peoples of the world looked at the sixties—the United Nations' Development Decade—they felt a deep sense of frustration and failure. The rich countries felt that they had given billions of dollars without achieving much in the way of development; the poor countries felt that too little of the enormous increases in the wealth of the developed world had been diverted to help them rise out of the pit of poverty in which they have been engulfed for centuries past.

How far is this mood of frustration and failure justified by the events of the past decade? I have sought to find out the truth about this, but, though there have been many voices only too anxious to answer my question, each with a panoply of statistics to prove its point, there is no agreed situation report, nor any clear joint strategy for the future.

#### **Aid Has Succeeded**

There have been successes: many billions in aid have been forthcoming from the developed world, and as a result of that aid and of their own increased capacity to manage their affairs, the economic growth of the poorer countries has been stimulated.

Let us make no mistake; aid does work, it is not money wasted, it is a sound investment. Even the ultimate goal of the Development Decade, an annual rise in national incomes in the poorer countries of 5 percent by 1970 is likely to be achieved: the average annual growth thus far has been 4.8 percent.

And yet . . . these cheerful statistics are cosmetics which conceal a far less cheerful picture in many countries. The oil rich nations of the Middle East have prospered economically; so have some small states in East Asia. But for the nations of Africa and South Asia—nations with a population of over one billion—the average increase in national income is, at most,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent, and much of the growth is concentrated in the industrial areas while the peasant remains stuck in his immemorial poverty, living on the bare margin of subsistence.

Casting its shadow over all this scene is the mushrooming cloud of the population explosion. If we take this into account, and look at the progress for human beings rather than nations, the growth figures appear even less acceptable.

The annual growth of per capita income in Latin America is less than 2 percent, in East Asia only about 2 percent, in Africa only 1 percent, and in South Asia only about half a percent. At these rates, a doubling

of per capita income in East Asia would take nearly 35 years, in Latin America more than 40 years, in Africa almost 70 years and in South Asia nearly a century and a half. Even in the most progressive of these areas, the amount of improvement would be imperceptible to the average citizen from year to year.

#### **Greater Effort Needed**

Such a situation cries out for a greater and more urgent effort by the richer countries to assist economic growth in these poorer countries. It is clear they are financially capable of such action. During the Development Decade so far, they have *added* to their *annual* real incomes a sum of about \$400 billion, an addition itself far greater than the *total* annual incomes of the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But I found . . . that while the requirement for assistance was never higher, the will to provide it was never lower in many, though not all, of the countries which provide the bulk of economic aid. . . .

*'Midst disenchantment  
and frustration . . .*

# **WORLD BANK TO BOOST DEVELOPMENT AID**

**By Robert S. McNamara**

What can the Bank do in this situation? I have been determined on one thing: that the Bank can and will act; it will not share in the general paralysis which is afflicting aid efforts in so many parts of the world. I do not believe that the Bank can go it alone and do the job of development that needs to be done around the world by itself; but I do believe that it can provide leadership in that effort, and can show that it is not resources which are lacking—for the richer countries amongst them have resources in plenty—but what is lacking is the will to employ those resources on the development of the poorer nations. . . .

### **Five-Year Total to Double**

I believe that globally the Bank Group should, during the next five years, lend twice as much as during the past five years. This means that between now and 1973 the Bank Group would lend in total nearly as much as it has lent since it began operations 22 years ago. . . .

Our loans will be for projects as soundly based and appraised as ever in our history. However, more and more, in looking for projects to support we shall look for those which contribute most fundamentally to the development of the total national economy, seeking to break strangleholds on development; to find those growth opportunities that stimulate further growth. And our help will be directed to those poor nations which need it most. . . .

Our five-year prospect calls for considerable changes in the allocation of our resources, both to geographic areas and to economic sectors, to suit the considerably changed circumstances of today and tomorrow.

First as to area: in the past the Bank Group has tended to concentrate its effort on the South Asian subcontinent. Much has been achieved—the harnessing of the waters of the Indus River system for power and irrigation for instance—and much remains to be achieved. I believe World Bank lending to Asia should rise substantially over the next five years. But it is not to Asia alone that our new effort will be directed. It is to Latin America and Africa as well, where in the past our activities have been less concentrated, and to some countries in great need of our help, such as Indonesia and the United Arab Republic, where our past activities have been negligible.

In Latin America, I foresee our investment rate more than doubling in the next five years. But it is in Africa, just coming to the threshold of major investment for development, where the greatest expansion of our activities should take place. There, over the next five years, with effective collaboration from the African countries, we should increase our rate of investment threefold.

### **More Small Projects**

Further changes will flow from our shift to a greater emphasis on Africa and Latin America. The states of these two continents are smaller than the giants of Asia. There will be many more but smaller projects,

demanding much more staff work per million dollars lent than in the past. . . .

Not only should our lending double in volume and shift geographically, but we can foresee, as well, dramatic changes among sectors of investment. Great increases will occur in the sectors of education and agriculture.

We are aware of the immense numbers of illiterates in the developing world: about 30 percent in Latin America, 60 percent in Asia, 80 percent in tropical Africa. We know too that education is relevant to all aspects of development: it makes a more effective worker, a more creative manager, a better farmer, a more efficient administrator, a human being closer to self-fulfillment. . . .

Our aims here will be to provide assistance where it will contribute most to economic development. This will mean emphasis on educational planning—the starting point for the whole process of educational improvement. It will mean assistance, particularly in teacher training, at *all* levels, from primary to university. It will mean expansion of our support for a variety of other education activities, including the training of managers, entrepreneurs and of course of agriculturalists.

It is important to emphasize that education, normally one of the largest employers in any country, is one of the few industries which has not undergone a technological revolution. We must help to move it out of the handicraft stage. With the terrible and growing shortage of qualified teachers all over the developing world we must find ways to make good teachers more productive. This will involve investment in text books, in audio-visual materials, and above all in the use of modern communications techniques (radio, film and television) for teaching purposes.

To carry out this program we would hope over the next five years to increase our lending for educational development at least threefold.

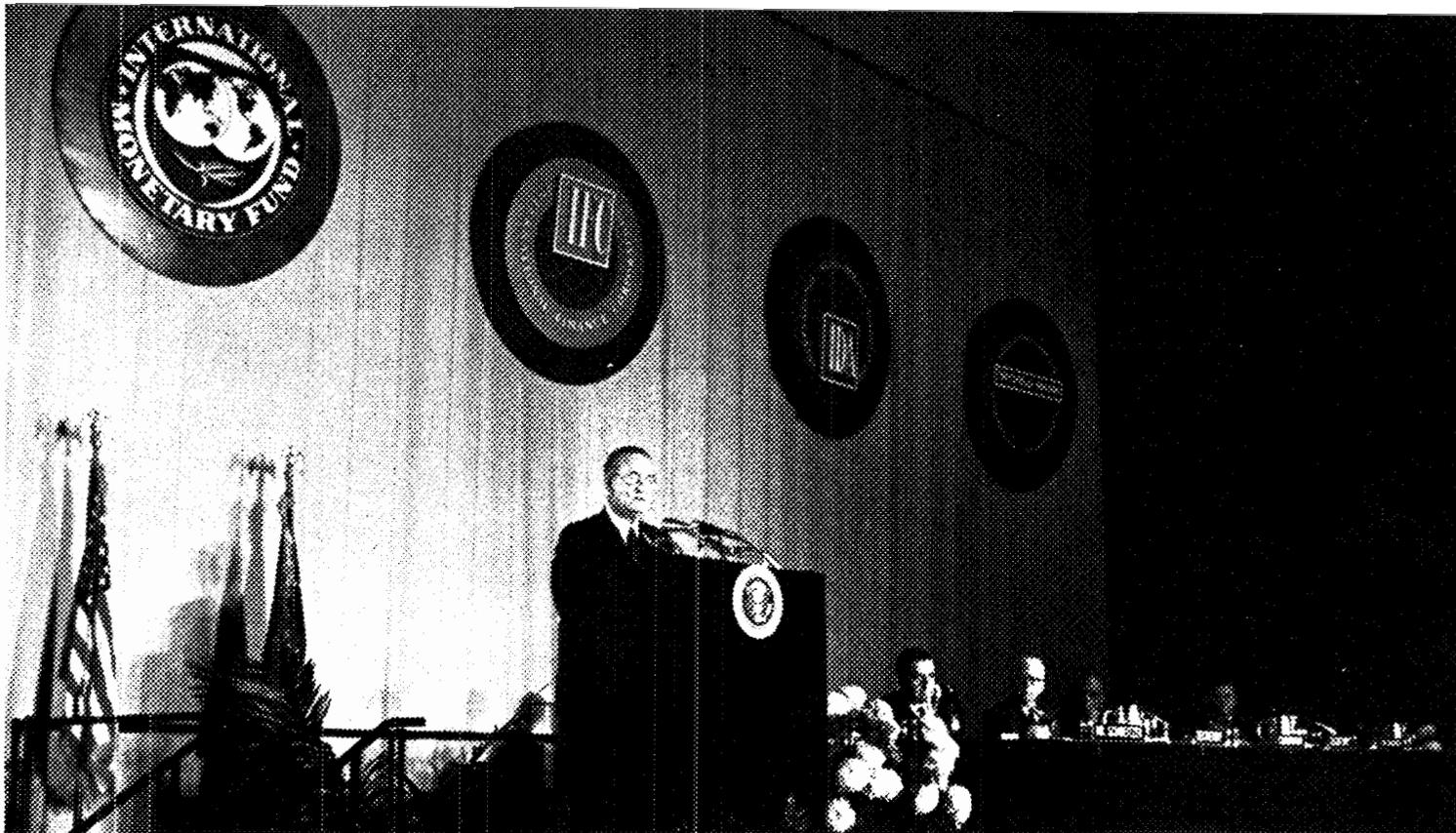
### **Agriculture to Expand**

But the sector of greatest expansion in our five-year program is agriculture, which has for so long been the stepchild of development. Here again there has never been any doubt about its importance. About two-thirds of the people of the developing world live on the soil, yet these countries have to import annually \$4 billion of food from the industrialized nations. Even then their diet is so inadequate, in many cases, that they cannot do an effective day's work and, more ominous still, there is growing scientific evidence that the dietary deficiencies of the parents are passed on as mental deficiencies to the children.

The need has stared us in the face for decades past. But how to help?

In the past, investment in agricultural improvement produced but a modest yield; the traditional seeds and plants did better with irrigation and fertilizer but the increase in yield was not dramatic. Now . . .

*(Continued on page 14)*



*President Johnson addresses the World Bank Group Board of Governors*

# WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?

By President Lyndon B. Johnson

What have we learned about development?

--First, development is a full-time job, calling for all-out mobilization in each country. Those who assist from outside can only be the junior partners in the venture.

--Second, development is serious nation-building—a task for the doers and not the talkers. There is no room for empty foreign adventures.

--Third, developing countries cannot carry the burden of excessive military expenditures. Every nation has legitimate security needs. But there can be neither security nor development with a senseless spiral of military purchases.

--Fourth, agriculture is a development industry. Most of the people are in the countryside. Hungry people cannot be productive people. But prosperous farmers can be the firm foundation for prosperous factories.

--Fifth, development requires diversified exports. Traditional products and traditional markets will not be enough to finance import needs. So the developing countries have the responsibility to create new and competitive export industries. The industrial countries have the responsibility to maintain an open and growing economy.

--Sixth, development requires broad opportuni-

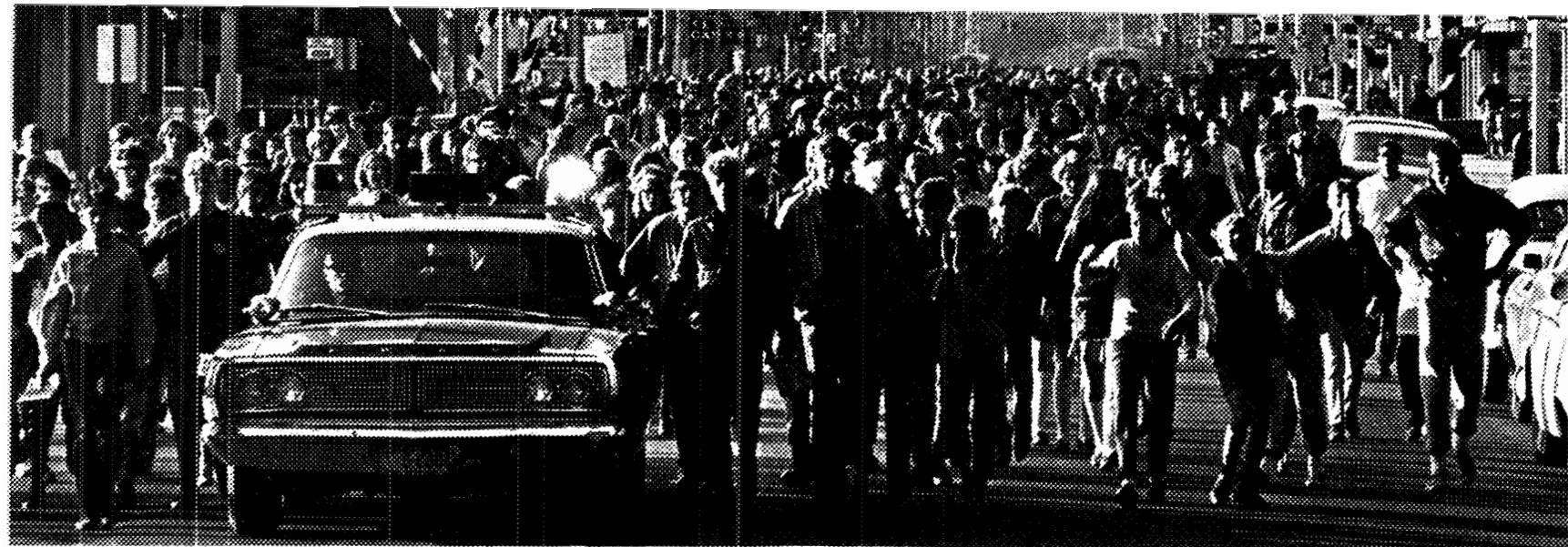
ties for the private sector—domestic and foreign. The technology, management and capital that foreign investment provides is a critical component if it is brought into the right sectors and if it is brought in on fair terms.

--Seventh, in some critically important nations policies of family planning have been adopted. New seeds and new priorities have lifted agricultural production and they have bought time for family planning policies to try to become effective. But the fate of development efforts hinges on how vigorously that time is used.

--Eighth, we have proved that development works. We have seen ancient fields reborn; new roads built to bridge the traditional gap between city and countryside; new schools to bring modern knowledge to age-old cultures. We have seen nations on the move reaching sustained rates of economic growth exceeding 6 percent a year.

We simply must not turn our backs on the majority of all mankind. This would be tragic. This would be a tragic end to more than two decades of commitment, of trial, or error, and I think of magnificent achievement. 

*From President Johnson's remarks to the Board of Governors of the World Bank Group.*



*"Walk for Development" gets started along Broadway in Fargo, N.D.*

## WALK FOR DEVELOPMENT

A demonstration of "foot power" to help relieve hunger at home and abroad netted more than \$25,000 for the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation in a unique campaign held in the twin cities of Fargo, N.D., and Moorhead, Minn., in late September.

The "Walk for Development", aimed at raising money for both an agricultural training program for rural youth in Dahomey in West Africa, and providing nutrition and health education training for four Indian reservations in North Dakota, drew more than 3,000 participants, 650 of whom walked the entire 33 miles through the streets of Fargo and Moorhead on Sept. 28.

Pledge cards were made out by donors in the Fargo-Moorhead area to pay each walker so much per mile. Sponsors ranged from grade school children to downtown merchants, civic associations and service organizations. Teachers persuaded their classes to sponsor walkers at the rate of a few pennies per student in grade school for every mile walked by each participant. High schools and colleges pledged larger amounts, and multiple pledges were encouraged. One Fargo high school girl who went the distance appeared to have the highest record of pledges, with a total income of \$16.50 per mile.

### Nice Day for a Walk

It was a bright, brisk day for walking. Restaurants, drive-ins and drugstores in the twin city area reported an extra heavy "walk-in" trade, and the statisticians on hand estimated that 7,800 plastic bandages were dispensed, chiefly to soothe blisters.

Words of encouragement came to the walkers as they set out. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey sent a telegram expressing his pride in the young people for their "growing sense of purpose and . . . unselfishness to those less fortunate. You have a commitment to a worthy cause. America must lead in bringing forth a new prosperity to the developing world. My thoughts will be with you as you walk your 33 miles. I know your steps are the beginning of a long journey—a

journey which will end hunger and disease throughout the world."

Dr. H. Brooks James, AID's Assistant Administrator for War on Hunger, told the youthful participants in the walk they had "enlisted in a new army, together with your sisters and brothers and friends to fight against man's oldest enemies—famine and pestilence, malnutrition and disease. You can be sure your cause is just.

*Fargo-Moorhead students await start of their long walk.*



*Young walkers have their cards stamped at one of the many checkpoints along the 33-mile Fargo-Moorhead route.*





*Blisters need bandages as the walk progresses, as Mary Jo Klosterman finds.*

"You do not face the same dangers and uncertainties as the pioneers who settled these lands. But your commitment is not less, for it is a total commitment of self. You are here because you care. You are here because this is your frontier. I congratulate you. I salute you and wish you every success as you go out and tell the world what America is all about."

#### First in the U.S.

The Fargo-Moorhead walk was the first held in the United States by the Freedom from Hunger Foundation, patterned after similar activities in Canada. Executive Director Leonard Wolf, a former AID official and Congressman, said the Foundation plans to spread the "Walk for Development" project throughout the United States, with as many as 100 walks scheduled to begin next summer.

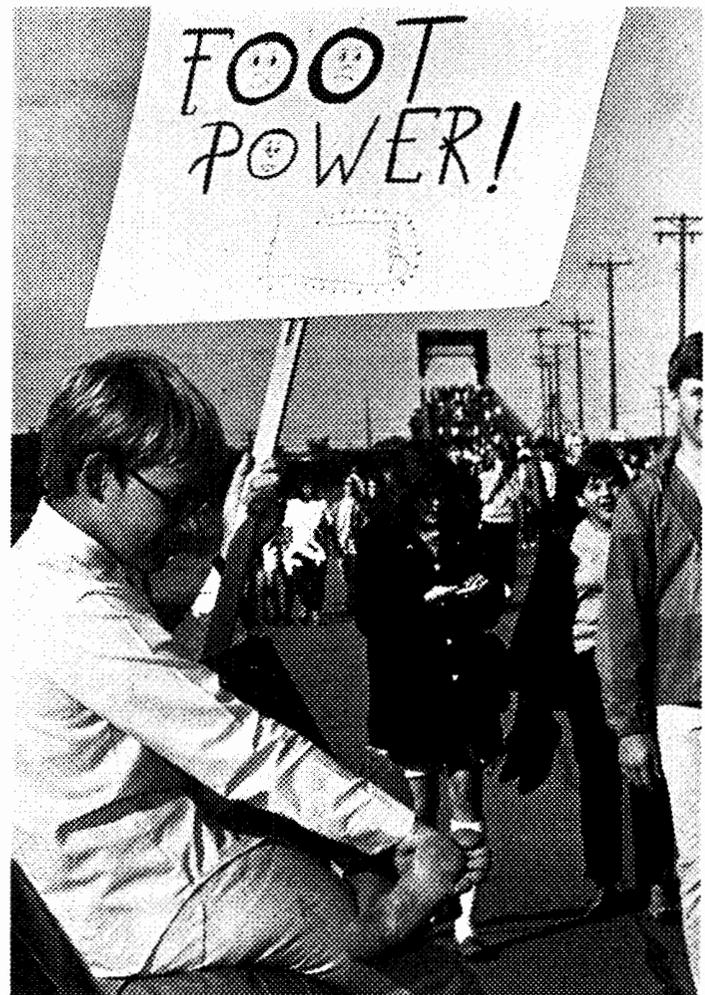
Wolf was among the walkers in the Fargo-Moorhead hike, earning \$5 a mile pledged by Robert Nathan, head of the Freedom from Hunger Foundation. The one-time Congressman lasted 24 miles. Robert Moses, the Foundation's director of youth activities and a native of Fargo, walked the complete 33-mile route. Two Catholic nuns completed 19 miles.

Bill Schlossman, Jr., a senior at Fargo South High

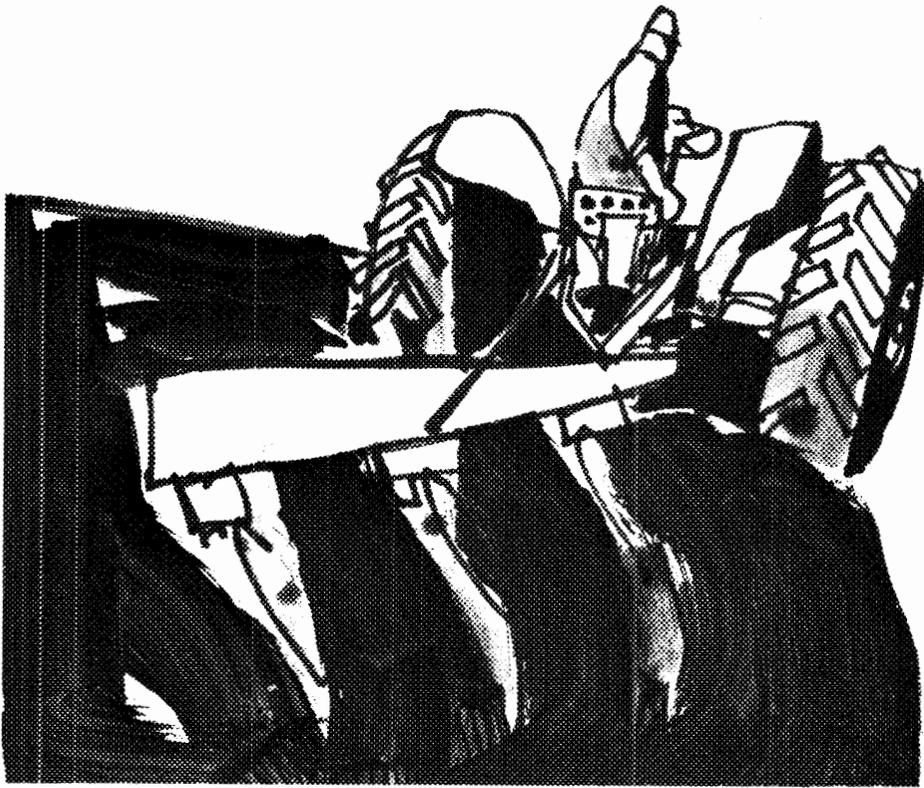
School and a coordinating director of the walk, said he was tired of hearing young people being downgraded. "We are walking *for* something instead of *against* something," he said. Jackie Voss, a senior at Fargo North High School, chimed in: "This is a walk, not a march or a protest or a demonstration. It is hard for us in Fargo-Moorhead to comprehend the problem of hunger, and we hope the walk will help us become aware of it."

Schlossman, along with two other walk participants, Fargo high school seniors Tom Dawson and Dale Buford later presented a check for \$10,000 to Addeke H. Boerma, chief of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, at UN headquarters in New York on Oct. 22, to be turned over to Dahomey to help launch an agricultural training program. Another \$10,000, earned by the Fargo-Moorhead hikers, will be used for a nutrition program among North Dakota Indian tribes, and the remainder will help finance Freedom from Hunger information campaigns.—Jack Doherty 

*(Further information on the Walk for Development projects can be obtained by writing the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Inc., Room 437, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone Area Code 202, 382-6727.)*



*Pam Matchie, 12, holds "Foot Power" sign aloft while applying massage power to a blistered foot.*



# THE TECHNICAL FRONT

## MARKETING PROBLEMS *for Indian Foodgrain Production*

By Olen W. Salisbury

*Mr. Salisbury of the U.S. Department of Agriculture served in India as a price support officer from May 1966 to May 1968 under an agreement with the Agency for International Development. His report represents his own views, not necessarily those of AID.*

This past year points up vividly the results of the concentrated efforts that have been applied to agricultural production in India over the past few years. With the advantage of good monsoons last year, followed by generally adequate winter rains, foodgrain production rose to about 100 million metric tons.

This bountiful harvest, while extremely welcome, focusses attention upon an aspect of agricultural production which at present is or should be cause for alarm in the near future. This problem is the inability of the existing market complex to cope with the anticipated volume in the areas of sales, transport and storage.

Using a projection of 120 million metric tons of foodgrains production by 1973—(and this is *not* an unreasonable estimate in the light of this year's experience—the continued emphasis on food production, the experience with high yielding varieties and the expected expansion in chemical fertilizers), there will be a minimum quantity of 36 million tons to be purchased, stored, transported and sold by the 1973 crop year. This estimate is predicted on the assumption that by 1973 rural consumption will be 70% with 30% moving to the urban centers throughout the nation. There is a possibility that continued modernization of India's agriculture and increased industrialization could effect a shift to more than 30% of food consumption in the urban areas but for the purpose of this discussion 30% is reasonable and any higher ratio would merely aggravate the basic problems to be faced.

To provide perspective, consider the question: What is 36 million tons of foodgrains? In terms of gunnies, it is 360 million which, if laid end to end, would girdle the earth eight times at the equator. In terms of railway cars it is 1,500,000 cars. In terms of trucks it is 6 million truck-loads. In terms of farmer sales transactions at the present average of 4 quintals per sale it is 90 million individual sales transactions. In terms of storage space it is more than two million cubic feet.

It is true that production is widely dispersed throughout the nation. It is also true that production is spread over two crop seasons and in some cases over three. But even so, the magnitude of the marketing operation is tremendous and unless the marketing apparatus is modernized, it will not be possible to move this bulk without shocking losses which would be tragic for India.

### Principal Problem Areas

In what respects would the present distribution complex prove inadequate for this projected burden? It is anticipated that the principal problem areas would be:

- A. Farm Sales
- B. Rural Storage
- C. Grain Conditioning
- D. Transport
- E. Terminal Storage

These need consideration in detail because each of these categories is very broad in scope.

A. *Farm sales* entail: (1) The need or desire to sell, (2) Knowledge of market conditions to permit intelligent decisions, (3) A determination of quality and quantity, (4) Agreement between buyer and seller on price, and (5) Delivery. In one sense element (1) above is largely dependent upon element (2) and at some future date the order may be reversed, but at present, where producers have limited or no information about market conditions except in their own areas, the need or desire to sell some or all of their produce must be generated by purely personal or family economic pressures that have little or no relation to logical business decisions based upon knowledge of market supply and demand or price levels. Element (3) presently is a system of individual weighing of small lots with a look, feel, smell and tell method of quality agreement between the producer and the local merchant. Element (4) is largely a bartering, haggling process. These contribute to a slow, laborious, and uneconomical merchandising system at the country level. Element (5) presently is a logical result of the primitive status of elements (1) through (4) and delivery is made by abandonment to the buyer at the place of sale.

B. *Rural storage* is highly individualistic, unorganized and primitive. It is practical only for a virtual farm-to-pot level of production and offers no scope for latitude of selling decisions when the level of productivity has increased to

a surplus position requiring maintenance of stocks for several months as an alternative to disaster priced sales.

C. *Grain conditioning* is a necessary corollary to storage and is in a complementary position to present rural storage. It consists primarily of spreading in the sun on beaten earth or the adjacent highways. This is not only an unsatisfactory method but it cannot possibly expand to accommodate the projected increase in volume.

D. *Transport* data available is as of March 31, 1966, which indicated 228,179 licensed trucks and 163,207 covered railway cars. If six tons is an effective average load estimate for a truck, then each truck would be required to make 24 trips or each railway wagon would be utilized 10 times for the movement of 36 million tons of foodgrains. During the ten-year period 1955-56 to 1965-66 the rail tonnage of foodgrains increased from 3.2 million to 6.8 million tons or slightly more than 100%. This volume taxed facilities and it must be remembered that a substantial part was represented by imports received in large volume at major ports where equipment is more readily available than it is in the hinterland. Even if this rate of increase continued by 1970-71 the rails presumably could handle 10.2 million tons or less than 1/3 of the projected 36 million thus leaving 25.8 million tons for movement by highway.

It appears to be a reasonable conclusion that there is little possibility of existing transport facilities handling this volume expeditiously, and if it is not done expeditiously, a high rate of loss is inevitable. It is also almost inevitable that government procurement programs designed to stabilize markets will be tailored to the transport availability, as it is not politically possible for government agencies to invest public funds in commodities which will spoil for lack of transport and storage.

E. *Terminal storage* is slightly more sophisticated than rural storage but is far from adequate for the demands that will accompany the anticipated marketable quantity of 36 million tons of foodgrains. In a large measure the recent addition of godown (storage) space has been influenced by the need to accommodate large import volume, and locations have not been logically selected with a view to serving India's own foodgrain production. In addition, with only minor exceptions, the storage space constructed has been designed for bagged grain handling and not to encourage a shift to bulk grain handling and storage methods.

During the past two years little or nothing has been done in the marketing area to meet these challenges of the future. The hard fact remains, however, that these problems are not of a nature that can be dissipated by ignoring them. If the gains made and, hopefully, still to be made, in agricultural production are to be fully exploited for maximum benefits to the nation, it is essential that action programs be formulated and actively pursued in the following areas:

#### **A. Sales**

1. A Market News Service, national in scope, to provide timely and reliable information on holdings and prices in all major market centers. The news to be disseminated by radio, press and government bulletins.

2. Establishment of simple, enforceable official grade standards to permit description of sales supplemented by a system of licensed official weighers for quantity determinations.

3. Provide a mechanism for settlement of contract disputes between buyers and sellers that will avoid the delays and expenses inherent in actions at law and before the courts. This administrative machinery could be any of many forms. Perhaps the simplest would be a national organization of all licensed traders with the publication of trading rules and an arbitration board which would include a regional basis representation nominated by producers. Appeals from the decisions of this body to be to a board of review established by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation with final recourse, when necessary, to the courts.

#### **B. Rural Storage**

1. Determine from a survey of all major producing areas the amount of storage required to hold the optimum quantity in producing regions after it has been determined whether 30, 60 or 90 days supplies are to be stored in the urban consuming centers.

2. Begin, as soon as the survey results have been analyzed, a program of construction to provide modern bulk storage for the foodgrains produced. Efforts should be made to persuade producers to store all surplus even if they make partial withdrawals from time to time for home consumption. The preservation of the food from insect and rodent depredations would offset the cost.

#### **C. Grain Conditioning**

1. Each storage installation should provide means for aerating, mechanical drying and fumigation. Drying capacities will vary by areas and the degree of moisture drying capacity would perhaps be small and principally intended for emergency cases whereas in some of the paddy regions all production would need mechanical drying.

2. The importance of grain conditioning cannot be over-emphasized and scalper cleaners should be seriously considered when normal arrivals are heavy in trash content as this encourages insect infestation. Good care of stored grains pays dividends.

#### **D. Transport**

1. Highways and highway transport equipment must be upgraded materially before truck transport potential, required to supplement rail facilities, can be realized. Village access roads need to be improved and made all-weather in order that trucks can move at greater average speed and thus achieve maximum tonnage from available equipment. Trunk highways, for the same reasons, need to be widened and improved especially as to all-weather bridges that will not flood during monsoon seasons.

2. Equipment needs to be designed for bulk grain handling but of a nature that will be of multi-purpose use for economy. The importance of highway supplement to the railways cannot be emphasized too much.

3. Railway cars suitable for bulk grain handling will be required in ever-increasing numbers when the storage construction program is begun and the size of these wagons should not be less than 40 tons. Removable tops, with loading hatches, for present hoppers offers an attractive possibility for quick availability of bulk grain carriers at a minimum investment. With this type of convertibility, coal and ore hoppers may be pressed into use during harvest seasons.

#### **E. Terminal Storage**

1. As in the case of rural storage any action should be preceded by a survey of urban areas to establish patterns of consumption and extend them on a growth projection. With these data in hand and decisions made on the question of desirable reserve levels, plans for construction need to be made and implemented.

2. The same arguments, for a change to bulk handling, exist here as they do in the rural areas. No other system will be adequate for the anticipated volume. Some time back a paper on bulk

grain handling was released. This paper purported to show that developing agricultural countries had to be moved, by labor costs, from package to bulk handling of grains. It was thought that such a controversial position would start a dialogue that would lead to a realization of the fact that circumstances did, sometimes require the bridging of labor cost gaps. Unfortunately this reaction did not materialize, however, but under any rationalization of India's future marketing problems, the necessity for this bridging must be recognized.

3. In the development of terminal storage capacity, full consideration should be given to the importance of coordinating storage with the modern mills, those that are now in existence as well as those planned for the future. It would be wasteful to duplicate storage or arrange it so short haul transport was required from storage to keep mills running.

In summary, if the gains, made and anticipated, in India's food production are to be exploited fully for the benefit of the people, it is essential that modernized production be served by modernized marketing methods and techniques. One without the other will inevitably fail to produce maximum results. It is also inevitably true that the price support operation required to stabilize this increased production cannot be performed without modern marketing facilities.



## THE STORAGE PROBLEM — IT'S HIGHLY VISIBLE

By Lynn Ascher

As explained in the article by Olen Salisbury, the grain storage problem is crucial in India. It is also conspicuous. This was particularly true in the Punjab where a record-breaking 3.4 million tons of foodgrains came to market in a very short space of time. The state's previous high, in 1964-65, was 2.8 million tons. Local markets were nearly buried in wheat during May and June of 1968.

High-yield Mexican wheat varieties helped to produce the bumper crop. Also, the Government of India had set a favorable price—the equivalent of \$2.75 a bushel—and farmers, fearful that the price would not last, brought their wheat to

market as fast as they could. As a result, a large part of the harvest descended on the markets simultaneously. Storage space for such an unexpected torrent did not exist.

The situation was met by shipping grain out as fast as possible, while storing part of the crop in empty buildings, such as schools.

All in all, makeshift measures proved sufficient and efficient. Very little wheat was lost through spoilage or careless handling, and the \$2.75-a-bushel price was maintained.

But the message was clear: much more storage capacity would be needed in such areas as the Punjab.

Until the 1950's, there were virtually no big storage facilities in India. The nation depended on the small farmers to produce the food and to store what they produced. A farmer's "storehouse" was a corner of his small home, or a clay-lined pit in his yard, or perhaps some large baskets or crude bins. Losses to rodents and insects were sizable.

If he sold part of his crop to a local merchant, the merchant likely would have a small storage house, or "godown," where the grain would be deposited until it was taken into a city for sale.

In the 1950's, large quantities of food aid began arriving from the United States and the need for warehouses and silos quickly became obvious. The Government began importing and manufacturing prefabricated warehouses, setting them up in port cities. Some concrete and steel facilities were built near major ports and large cities. The total capacity of the Government-owned warehouses now exceeds 6 million tons, and more are being built. Cooperatives have set up an additional capacity of 2.2 million tons. The Government built storage silos with a capacity of over 100,000 tons in 1967 near Bombay; other silo units were built in 1961 in Calcutta and in Hapur, a major rural market.

But by and large, the storage capacity so far built up serves the ports, not the big grain-producing areas. The Punjab, in northern India, is far from any port. Spurred by the 1968 experience, the Government has started construction of silos and warehouses in food-surplus regions, and is introducing improved storage methods on farms and in villages, using inexpensive weather-proof, rodent-proof bins. Arrangements are being made for construction of steel storage containers in Punjab and Haryana States.

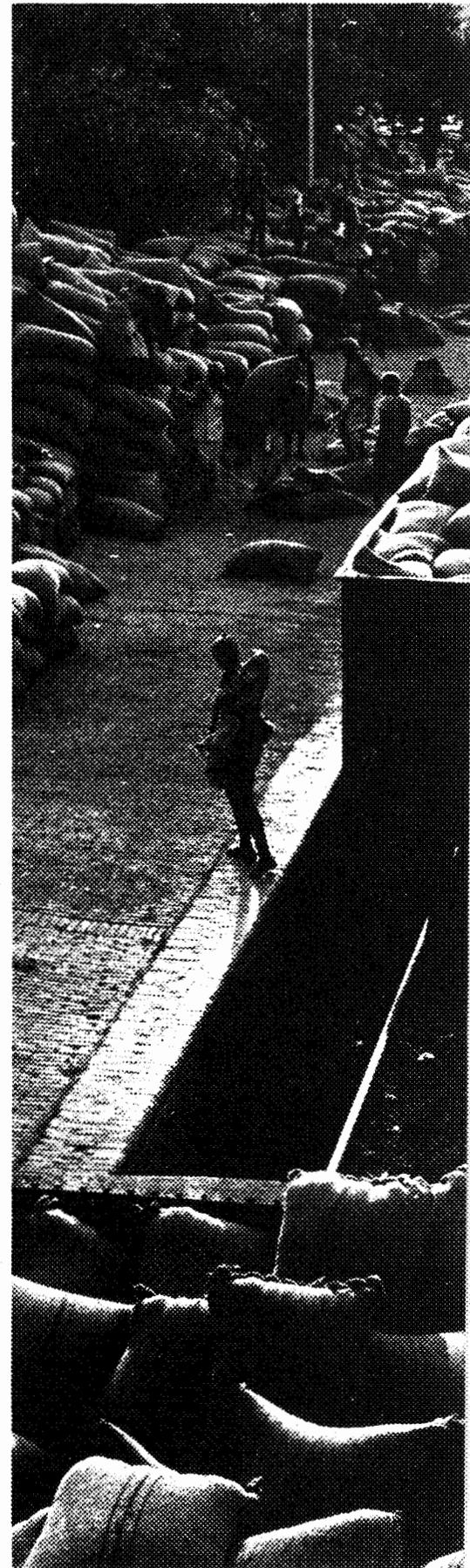
With luck and energy, the 1968 crisis was met. The Government is determined to be much better prepared for the next one.



## Bumper Crop Creates Problem



*A Punjabi farmer hand-harvests his share of the 540,000 tons of wheat grown in 1968 in the Ludhiana district. Seven years ago, the harvest was 170,000 tons.*



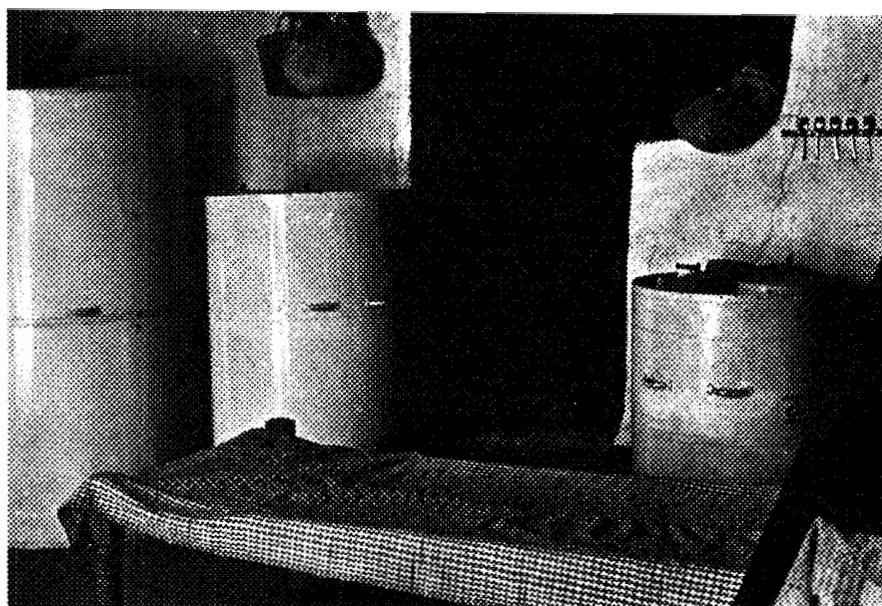
*Bags of wheat are loaded at Khanna Station out of town as fast as possible. Extra staff is sent to handle the backup.*



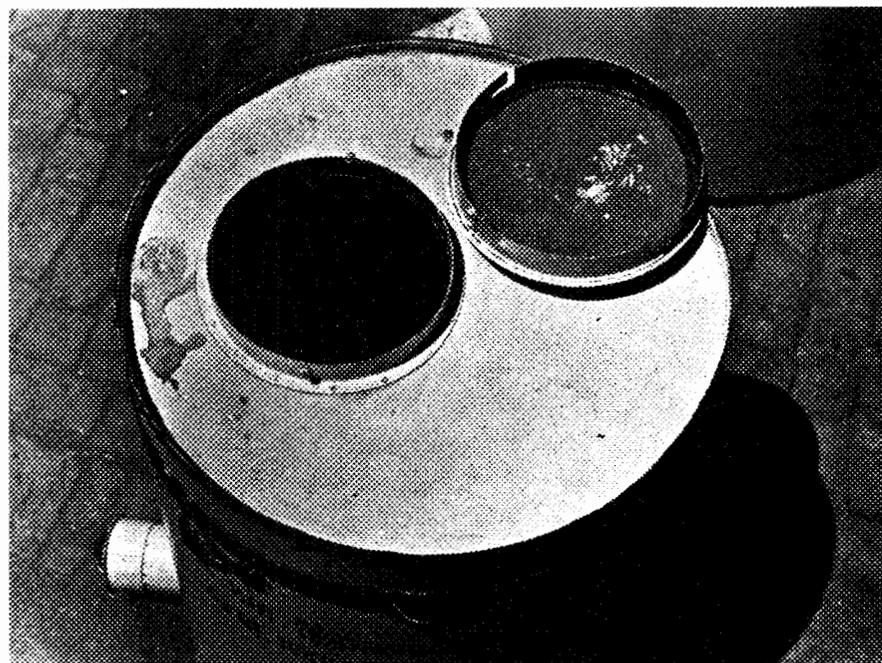
*Bags of wheat had to be stored outside the market and along the main road in Khanna's New Market, Ludhiana District, because of the lack of storage space.*



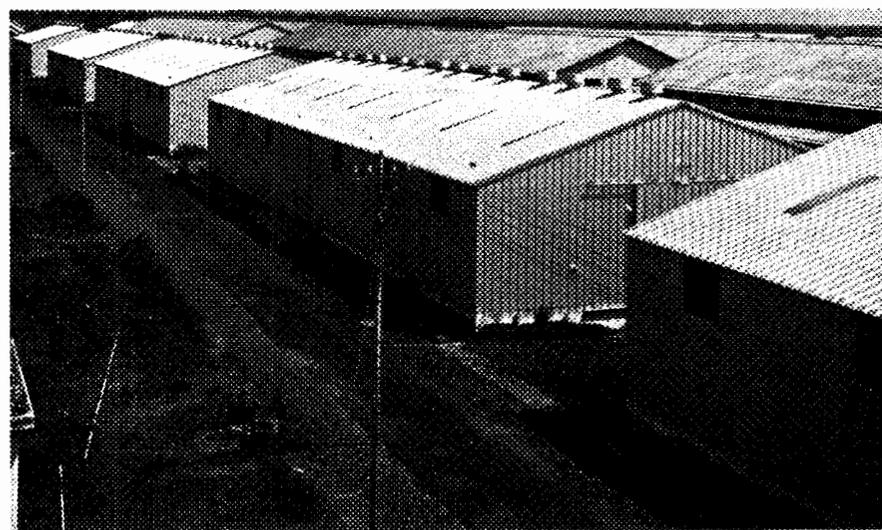
*These pots are traditional grain storage receptacles in India.*



*Prominent in this Punjabi farmer's house are modern metal storage bins, impervious to rodents and insects.*



*These home grain-storage bins are becoming more popular.*



*India needs—and is getting—more facilities such as this modern warehouse installation near Madras harbor.*

on, to get rains were



*Representative Seymour Halpern (R.-N.Y.)*



*Senator Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.)*

*'An Idea Whose Time May Have Come'*

## **A DEPARTMENT OF PEACE**

**By U.S. Rep. Seymour Halpern (R.-N.Y.)**

*Representative Halpern and Sen. Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.) introduced companion bills late in the 90th Congress to establish a Department of Peace. Because the proposed Department would include the Agency for International Development, we asked Representative Halpern to describe some of the objectives and details of the legislation. His views are his own, and do not necessarily reflect those of AID.*

As the 91st Congress convenes next month, members of both Houses will be asked to consider an idea whose time may have come.

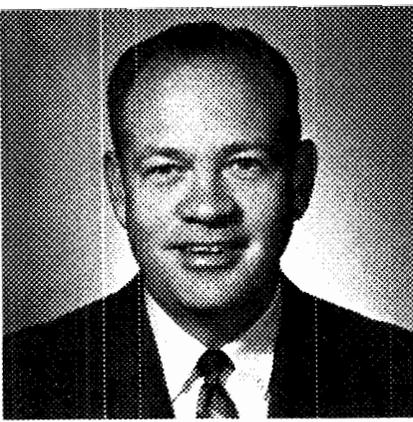
This is a measure to create a new Cabinet-level De-

partment of Peace and a Joint Congressional Committee on Peace.

I offered this legislation, with 30 co-sponsors, in the last Congress, unfortunately too late for formal action. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.), also with many co-sponsors. I intend to reintroduce it when the new Congress convenes.

The measure, in effect, proposes a Department of substantial size having major day-to-day responsibilities. Earlier proposals sought only to establish a Department of Peace or "peace agency" small in size, with functions confined largely to research, education and training, or policy advice.

*(Continued on page 18)*



# WHAT ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO CAN'T PAY?

By William D. Bair  
Chief Special Activities Division  
AID Mission to Colombia

Several recent studies indicate that in 1980 there will be 30 million tons of grain production capacity in excess of *effective economic demand* (what people will buy with the money they have). This is certainly some consolation.

By meeting effective economic demand we may avoid widespread starvation and famine in the world. Food prices will not rise in an inflationary spiral. Large scale food riots will not occur, and the situation may not be worse than it is today.

Effective economic demand, however, is something quite different from the consumption necessity of those who don't have purchasing power. *For them, it is not enough to meet effective economic demand!*

Merely meeting effective economic demand will still leave many problems. Optimistic calculations imply a movement of agricultural supplies in the import/export channels far greater than that which presently strains the world's logistic capacity. This prediction suggests that whereas the less developed countries have net imports of 11 million tons of food per year at present, they will be importing 30 millions tons in 1980. Even if it is possible to solve the logistics problem of moving that quantity of food around the world we are left with unsolved problems of how it will be delivered into the hands of the ones who need it most.

## Brazil's An Example

A case in point is Brazil—a country that reportedly has adequate food supplies for its population. Brazil's reports to FAO indicate the calorie level per capita was 2780 in 1961-62 and by 1964-65 it increased to 2950.

These are the kind of figures that lead one to feel that "All's well in Brazil". However, in spite of these relatively satisfactory calorie levels as the national average, one does not have to search far to find large regions and large groups in which the nutritional level is strikingly less than these average figures.

In 1952 a nutritional survey was carried out in the Northeast of Brazil by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development (ICNND) in cooperation with the Brazilian government. A sample was taken of 333 families, including 2,122 individuals in 15 communities representative of the various geographical zones of the Northeast. The data collected in this particular dietary survey indicated average calorie intakes per capita in the Northeast of 1,472. This region, which contains one-third of the population of Brazil, consumed half as many calories per person as the national average.

Of 170 children studied in the Northeast under the

age of two years, the average calorie intake was found to be 570. This compares very unfavorably with the regional population average calorie consumption of 1472, and the country population average of 2780.

## Inadequate Income Distribution

These disparities of nutrition exist for a variety of reasons. At times in the Northeast of Brazil there are actual shortages of food caused by drought, low production, poor marketing, etc. However, the major problem is one of the inadequacy of income distribution, as 50 percent of the population have an annual per capita income of only \$25. These people are not helped much even if food supplies become in excess of *effective economic demand*.

It is useful to predict effective economic demand as was done by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its World Food Situation Report of September, 1967. Such predictions can help greatly in estimating effects on commercial agriculture and normal market. However, this criterion can not be applied rigidly for countries which have a large number of people not in the commercial market.

In our development efforts we must be increasingly successful in developing the commercial agricultural sector. Agribusiness must be established and all the inputs of modern production must be made available. We must help private enterprise market more efficiently locally produced as well as imported food stuffs. Storage and marketing systems must be improved and the consumer must be protected against price increases that reflect inefficiencies in the system. *All this is true but it will not solve the problem of the 20, 30 or 40 percent of the population who have little or no purchasing power and who have little opportunity of gainful employment.*

I am not suggesting that we ignore the commercial marketing system. Far from it! We must develop this system to provide adequate market outlets to the consumer and adequate price incentives to the producer. I am suggesting, however, that we must develop other programs concurrently with our activities in the commercial sector. We must improve our procedure to provide useful and dignified means of expanding the consumption of those sectors of the population which in the foreseeable future will not be part of *effective economic demand*.

*Note: This article is an excerpt from a speech presented by Mr. Bair to a conference of CARE officials in Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 16, 1968.*



## **McNamara—Continued from page 2**

research in the past 20 years has resulted in a breakthrough in the production of new strains of wheat and rice and other plants which can improve yields by three to five times. What is more, these new strains are particularly sensitive to the input of water and fertilizer; badly managed they will produce little more than the traditional plants, but with correct management they will give the peasant an unprecedented crop.

Here is an opportunity where irrigation, fertilizer and peasant education can produce miracles in the sight of the beholder. The farmer himself in one short season can see the beneficial results of that scientific agriculture which has seemed so often in the past to be a will-o'-the-wisp tempting him to innovation without benefit.

### **Plan to Act at Once**

Our task now is to enable the peasant to make the most of this opportunity and we, with the continuing assistance of FAO, intend to do so at once and in good measure. Irrigation schemes, fertilizer plants, agricultural research and extension, the production of pesticides, agricultural machinery, storage facilities—with all of these we will press ahead in the immediate future. Indeed in the coming year we plan to process more than twice the value of agricultural loans as in the last, and our agricultural dollar loan volume over the next five years should quadruple.

There is an element of risk in all this, of course. The seeds were issued before all the tests had been completed; the resistance of the crops to local diseases or pests cannot yet be assured; the splendid harvests in India and Pakistan this year cannot all be attributed to the new seeds. But I have no doubt, though setbacks may lie ahead, that we are now on the brink of an agricultural revolution as significant as any development since the industrial revolution. It is one that gives us a breathing spell in the race between man and his resources.

### **Population Control**

This leads me to yet another area where the Bank needs to take new initiatives—the control of population growth. . . .

Recent studies show the crippling effect of a high rate of population increase on economic growth in any developing country. For example, take two typical developing countries with similar standards of living, each with a birth rate of 40 per thousand (this is the actual rate in India and Mexico) and estimate what would happen if the birth rate in one of those countries, in a period of 25 years, were to be halved to 20 per thousand, a rate still well above that in most developed countries. The country which lowered its population growth would raise its standard of living 40 percent above the other country in a single generation.

In terms of the gap between rich countries and poor, these studies show that more than anything else it is the population explosion which, by holding back the advancement of the poor, is blowing apart the rich and the poor and widening the already dangerous gap between them.

Furthermore, these economic studies show that this drag of excessive population growth is quite independent of the density of population. This is something that needs emphasizing in view of the fact that many policy makers in the developing countries attach only minor importance to reducing population growth. It is a false claim that some countries need more population to fill their land or accelerate their economic growth. There are no vacant lands equipped with roads, schools, houses, and the tools of agricultural or industrial employment. Therefore, the people who are to fill those lands, before they can live at even the current low standard of living, must first eat up a portion of the present scarce supply of capital—it is this burden which defeats a nation's efforts to raise its standard of living by increasing its population.

### **What Can Be Done?**

No one can doubt then that very serious problems of population growth face most of the developing nations today; what are the chances of their being mastered by natural causes? The answer lies in understanding the nature of the population explosion. It is not caused by an increase in the birth rate, but by a dramatic drop in the death rate due mainly to medical advances. It is this death control which has created the present emergency, and I do not believe that anyone would wish to reintroduce pestilence—or any other of the four horsemen of the apocalypse—as a “natural” solution to the population problem.

We are therefore faced with the question of what action we at the Bank, as a development agency, should take to lift this burden from the backs of many of our members. I propose the following three courses:

First: to let the developing nations know the extent to which rapid population growth slows down their potential development, and that, in consequence, the optimum employment of the world's scarce development funds requires attention to this problem.

Second: to seek opportunities to finance facilities required by our member countries to carry out family planning programs.

Third: to join with others in programs of research to determine the most effective methods of family planning and of national administration of population control programs. . . .

There is no cause for despair. There is every reason for hope. In the past few generations the world has created a productive machine which could abolish poverty from the face of the earth. As we lift up our eyes from contemplating our troubles, who can fail to see the immense prospects that lie ahead for all mankind, if we have but the wit and the will to use our capacity fully. . . .



## COMMENT

# 'Needed - A New Consensus on Foreign Aid'

"As the Decade of Development limps to an inconclusive close, the American people are more doubtful than ever that it is in this country's national interest to extend foreign aid to the developing countries. Nor is this so very surprising. For it is, to say the least, hardly self-evident that a slice of every American tax dollar should be used to raise the standard of living of Chad, or even of India. Why not spend the money at home? Indeed, why spend it at all?

"In retrospect, it seems all too clear that foreign aid has been presented to the American people as a nasty but necessary task that could be completed in a few years time. It hasn't, of course, turned out that way.

"Thus, in the twentieth year since the outset of the Marshall Plan, there is mounting public resentment, weariness, and disillusionment with the program. The annual budgetary process has become a circus sideshow featuring distressingly venomous exchanges between administration witnesses and congressmen.

"The overwhelming temptation, even among the stoutest supporters of the program, is to settle for an ever more minuscule foreign aid budget, and have done with it.

"It was in this austere climate that Robert McNamara delivered his maiden policy speech as World Bank president. His thesis on economic development should commend itself to those who would attempt, in the future, to persuade the American public of the importance of foreign aid.

"McNamara argues as follows: The United States and the other rich nations have an outmoded notion of



'GO 'WAY, BOY, YOU BOTHER ME!'

THE SUNDAY STAR, OCT. 8, 1966

what national security is all about. They willingly spend billions for defense even though the prospects of nuclear or conventional war are hopefully remote. Yet they skimp on foreign aid which is a singularly appropriate means of avoiding Vietnam-type conflicts in the developing countries, where many persons are inclined to embrace violent revolution through despair of an effective frontal attack on poverty.

"The relation between poverty and violence is startlingly direct. The World Bank divides nations, on the basis of per capita income, into four categories: rich, middle-income, poor, and very poor. In a recent eight-year period; 87 percent of the very poor nations, 69 percent of the poor nations, 48 percent of the middle-income nations, and just 4 percent of the rich nations suffered serious violence.

"How have the poor countries come to be in this population bind? And what, if anything, can be done about it? The chief cause of the present dilemma has been a dramatic fall in the death rate due mainly to medical advances. Thus, we are forced to accept the inevitable conclusion that the birth rate must be lowered.

"Experience has conclusively shown that the birth rate drops when a country's standard of living rises and parents make a conscious decision to have fewer children so that the entire family can live a more comfortable life. This, of course, is a far cry from the situation in the developing world where parents tend to have as many children as possible so that a few boys will survive to adulthood and care for them in their old age. Even

# VIETNAM SAYS 'THANKS' WITH RICE

AID Administrator William S. Gaud (right) holds two bags of IR-8 "miracle" rice harvested at Vo Dat, in South Vietnam, presented to him by South Vietnamese Ambassador Bui Diem (foreground) at an October 2 ceremony in Washington. Looking on are Donald G. MacDonald (left), Director of the AID Mission in Saigon, and James P. Grant, AID Assistant Administrator for Vietnam (right). Ambassador Diem said the bags of rice were "a token of our gratitude to the American people for their valuable support in our campaign against hunger, poverty and ignorance in Vietnam." Gaud accepted on behalf of AID and President Johnson. He said the example of Vo Dat was important "in the race between the plow and the stork." The IR-8 had been swiftly planted to offset severe crop losses due to flooding, and in four months produced the largest crop in Vo Dat's history, twice the yields of native varieties. Ambassador Diem said the "miracle at Vo Dat" set in motion the "Green Revolution" in Vietnam, which is expected to double its annual rice production.



though a lower death rate has made this practice unnecessary in many poor countries, an age-old custom dies hard.

"Thus, the circle of despair: Poor countries must lower birth rates to achieve substantial economic development, yet birth rates tend not to drop until standards of living improve significantly. No wonder that violence is so prevalent in the developing world.

"It is worth recalling, therefore, that it is the rich countries that have the most to lose if violence is allowed to become increasingly a fact of life in the southern hemisphere. Granting the proposition that neither the United States nor any other nation has a mandate to be the "world's policeman," there are times when this responsibility is unavoidable. Far better, then, that the rich countries not turn their backs on their less fortunate neighbors, but instead extend those resources necessary to help them achieve rapid economic growth.

"In sum, one of the key foreign policy challenges of the next administration will be to forge a broad public consensus in support of a greatly expanded foreign assistance effort. The prospects are not encouraging. The mood of the country is becoming increasingly

isolationist, and the next Congress is certain to be more conservative.

"Further, there are major questions to be resolved about how an expanded aid effort would be organized and administered. Should AID be scrapped and a cabinet-level department founded in its stead? Should a higher portion of American foreign aid be channeled through the World Bank, the regional development banks, and public corporations? Should the State Department or the Defense Department assume responsibility for economic aid programs in places like Vietnam, Laos, and the Dominican Republic? How can congressional oversight be harmonized with the administration's overall direction of the program in a way so that every foreign aid bill does not provoke a battle royal?

"Such problems will not easily be solved. But they should become more manageable if a public consensus can be forged in support of foreign aid as a program vital to this country's national interest. If that cannot be done, the consequences for the security of this country are likely to be tragic."

*From The Sunday Star  
Washington, D. C.  
Oct. 6, 1968*



## 4-H Learns About War on Hunger

Four leaders of the 4-H Club met with Irwin R. Hedges, AID Deputy Assistant Administrator for the War on Hunger, October 8 as part of the youth organization's Report-to-the-Nation. Seated with Hedges in the photo above are, left, Tammy Turner, 18, of Blaine, Miss.; Nancy E. Alward, 19, of Epping, N.H., and Charles B. Mitchell, 18, of Broseley, Mo. In the photo below, Hedges receives an honorary 4-H Medallion from the fourth member of the group, fellow Oklahoman Larry Brooks, 19, of Edmond, who attends Hedges' alma mater, Oklahoma State University. In

the conference, the 4-H reporters, chosen from more than three million members for the National 4-H Club tour, told Hedges of the "Head-Heart-Hands-Health" current activities in scientific farming, citizenship and leadership training, conservation of natural resources, safety and health promotion, culture appreciation and community development. Hedges in turn outlined War on Hunger efforts in agriculture, crop research, food assistance, nutrition, food from the sea and population planning.



## **Peace—Continued from page 12**

Specifically, the measure would transfer the following agencies to the new Department:

- (1) the Agency for International Development, including all the programs concerned with the Office of the War on Hunger;
- (2) the Peace Corps;
- (3) Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;
- (4) International Agricultural Development Service, Department of Agriculture and
- (5) Certain functions of the Bureau of International Commerce relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Another part of the bill would create an International Peace Institute under the supervision of the Secretary, and would outline the functions of the Institute in training American personnel in the skills required to find peaceful, non-violent solutions to international conflict.

A third section would establish a Peace by Investment Corporation.

Finally, the measure would provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Peace to be comprised of seven members each of the Senate and House of Representatives.

### **Priorities Would Continue**

Within the new Department of Peace the high priority our Government has given to programs aimed at easing the worldwide food-population problems would be continued. AID established in 1967 the Office of the War on Hunger as a focal point for the expertise, staff and prestige necessary to attack world hunger. What emphasis or redirection this would take in the new Department would depend on details to be worked out.

The idea of a Department of Peace in our government structure is not new. Benjamin Rush, a doctor and pioneer in the field of social reform who played a part in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, offered a plan in 1799 to create a Cabinet-level Secretary of Peace. The proposal has been introduced periodically in Congress; the most recent occasion being 1960.

Earliest of the "peace agency" bills was offered in 1935 by Sen. Matthew Neely of West Virginia. In 1945, three months after World War II ended, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs held hearings on a Peace Department bill introduced by then Rep. Jennings Randolph. Later in 1959 as a Senator from West Virginia, he introduced a similar peace bill. Today, Senator Randolph is an active co-sponsor of the current and companion version of this legislation in the Senate.

### **Dirksen Offered Bill**

Of the four bills offered in 1945, one by then Rep. Everett Dirksen provided for the creation of a Peace Division in the Department of State. Additionally, hearings were held that year on legislation introduced by Rep. Melvin Snyder of West Virginia to establish a Department of Peace.

In support of the Snyder bill, President Douglass of American University gave the following reasons, which are even more valid under the changed conditions of today: (1) it recognizes the problem as one of urgent, continuing, and fundamental national interest; (2) it recognizes that peace is as specialized a function as national defense and requires equally technical and alert administrative and policy operation; (3) it provides recognition of this fact by a Cabinet-level secretary; (4) it insures Cabinet deliberation will include one citizen who will by assignment approach problems under discussion from the point of view of orderly human relations, and (5) it makes peace a function of national policy.

However, even the most lucid testimony in those days could not budge the Congress. Interest waned after 1947, with the lone exception of Rep. Harley Staggers who kept the Peace Department proposal alive in four consecutive Congresses through the close of the 84th in 1956.

### **Special Office Set Up**

The idea received some vital attention in the 1950's. President Eisenhower created a special Office of Peace in the Department of State in 1955, and in 1959, the Committee on Science and Technology of the Democratic Advisory Council proposed a National Peace Agency. In December of that year, former President Truman commented that he had read the proposal and that it was a "good statement." Also, a popular Senator from Massachusetts, who was beginning to attract a wide following, telephoned that he could not be present at the meeting considering the proposal but that he approved the statement and wished to be listed as a co-sponsor and signer. Joining John F. Kennedy in support of the National Peace Agency were Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman, Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Hubert H. Humphrey.

In February 1960 there were three dozen such bills, including mine as a freshman Congressman, in the House, alone. Senator Humphrey introduced his bill for a National Peace Agency (S. 2928) because, he said, "there is a need for emphasis on peace by this government—not peace as a byproduct of defense or as a byproduct of the State Department, but rather as a concerted, determined effort by the government of the United States to dramatize our sincere dedication to the cause of a just and enduring peace."

The new proposal for a Department of Peace incorporates this concept, and others. It would blend them with established programs, and attempt at long last to define our national purpose as one dedicated toward peace.

It may well be that at last the time for this idea has come.

*Reprints of the Congressional Record containing specific information may be obtained from Senator Hartke's office, Room 451, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*



# Quotes

"The diet of most of the Philippine people, with rice and fish as the main staples, is deficient both in protein and calories. With the high population growth, in less than 20 years the present population of 35 million will double. We must move vigorously to meet the grave implications of the situation.

"The first task must be to find a good local source of protein. Soya beans and other protein-rich products are not grown in the Philippines. The improvement of the production of meat and milk is a costly and long process. On the other hand, it has long been acknowledged that the coconut is a rich source of protein for human consumption. Research work on its amino acid content has revealed that it compares favorably with amino acids in human milk protein. Yet under present anachronistic processing methods, all this goes to waste.

"For many years now research has been going on to do away with this wasteful copra-conversion process, with generous assistance from friends abroad, particularly the United States, Germany and the United Nations. Several processes have been tried many of which showed promise, but somehow they did not come up to expectations. Today, with the earnest assistance of the U.S. Agency for International Development, a new process is being developed which we believe will mean the breakthrough that we seek. Under this method, coconut oil will be produced from the fresh nut and the dried coconut meat will be converted into flour for human consumption. Coconut protein will thereby be conserved and will certainly go a long way to alleviate protein-hunger in our people and in those of other coconut-producing countries."

*Senator Emmanuel Pelnez of  
Republic of the Philippines  
in Washington, D. C.  
Sept. 27, 1968*

\* \* \*

"Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, it is clear that the widening food gap in the world is more critical than ever. The moral obligation to act with renewed vigor is compelling. The Biblical promise is you shall inherit the kingdom if you give meat to the hungry and drink to the thirsty. America has never stood by while famine or pestilence raged, and although there are many demands upon our resources, we cannot ignore our responsibilities as leaders in the community of nations. If the interdependence of nations is the great lesson of our time, failure to act will not avoid the problem but will multiply suffering and unrest . . .

"We must prosecute the war against hunger as aggressively and vigorously as we pursue our own national defense. There are many claims upon our resources today, but none exceeds the claim of seeing that people do not starve."

*Rep. Lee H. Hamilton (D-Ind.)  
North Dakota Law Review  
September 1968*

\* \* \*

"As many as five or ten thousand people a day are dying of starvation in the Nigerian civil war, and their plight or rather their fate, has elicited enormous humanitarian concern around the world. The seeming inability of the international community to separate what is patronizingly called 'politics' from the hunger issue is widely deplored, and is blamed for the sweep of the tragedy. It is as though 'politics,' some arbitrary inhumane intervention by officialdom, were responsible . . .

"Doubtless this is so to a degree and certainly one would not want to condone any action which kept available food from the mouths of the dying . . .

"Beyond pity and recrimination, the world's response to the Nigerian tragedy is relief, a quick burst of humanitarianism. We read of midnight mercy missions; so protracted is the emergency that the Steve Canyon comic strip has caught up with it. Yet however emotionally necessary the provision of relief is to the donors, it is physically inadequate to

the recipients. Hunger in Nigeria, like hunger everywhere, is too profound to be left to the intermittent impulses of charity. It can be properly approached only in institutional ways: more food, more population control, more development, more self-help, more aid . . ."

*Stephen S. Rosenfeld  
Washington Post  
Oct. 24, 1968*

## In Print

### Recent Publications of Interest

*Child Nutrition In Developing Countries: A Handbook For Fieldworkers.* by Dr. Derrick B. Jelliffe. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 200pp. \$1.25.

This is an informative, illustrated volume, introducing itself as "intended for the many different people with no technical training in the health field . . . who are working in a variety of programs in developing tropical countries." It is now clear, Dr. Jelliffe says, that classical tropical diseases such as yellow fever are of much less significance than childhood malnutrition. "Numerically, economically, and socially, malnutrition not only causes a higher rate of sickness, misery and death, but also leads to a population that may be irreversibly damaged physically, mentally and psychologically."

The handbook covers some of the indicators of malnutrition and gives illustrations of children suffering from various types of malnutrition. The dietary needs of infants and children, tropical foods and their uses, problems of food production, customs and food, nutrition education and some of the primary methods of combatting malnutrition are included, along with recipes and formulas for supplementary feeding of infant children.

Dr. Jelliffe, one of the world's leading experts on tropical pediatrics and nutrition, prepared the handbook at the request of the Agency for International Development. It is being employed in the field by both AID and the Peace Corps.



# IN BRIEF

## 65 Million More Mouths

The world population grew by 65 million from mid-1966 to mid-1967, to reach a total of 3.42 billion people, the United Nations Demographic Yearbook reports.

Three-fourths of the population live in less-developed countries, and half of the total population is in Asia. The population of Communist China was given as 720 million, with a growth rate of 1.4 percent a year. Central America has the highest growth rate in the world: 3.5 percent. Regional rates: Latin America, 2.9 percent; Africa, 2.5 percent; Asia, 2 percent; North America, 1.3 percent; the Soviet Union, 1.2 percent, and Europe, 0.8 percent.

The Yearbook said that the world's highest life expectancy, 76 years, is for a female born in Iceland, while the lowest, 31.1 years, is for a baby girl in Upper Volta.

Throughout the world, married men and women live longer than single, widowed or divorced people.

Doubling of the world's population would occur by the year 2006 if the present growth rate continues, the Yearbook said.

\* \* \*

## Powerful Name

In Ethiopia, high-protein food is called "faffa," which means "grow big and strong." And that appealing name has led to its success, nutrition experts at a Protein Advisory Group meeting in Rome were told. High-protein products may be the food of the future, but the word "protein" has no commercial appeal, and also there is the matter of different appearance, taste and smell to overcome.

\* \* \*

## Fish Plant for Congo (B)

Congo-Brazzaville will get a fish plant under a contract signed with a Yugoslavia industrial group. Included will be a canning center for bluefish and tuna, a fishmeal factory, an ice plant, and a number of fishing boats, all to form the nucleus of

a large fishing center at Pointe Noire. Construction is under way. The contract is with an association of 21 Yugoslavia industrial concerns.

\* \* \*

## Credit to Farmers

El Salvador plans a credit program for low-income farmers with the help of an Inter-American Development Bank loan equivalent to \$2 million. An initial 3,000 farmers will get medium-term and long-term loans to help them get water pumps, irrigation equipment, agricultural implements, tractors, insecticides and farm animals, and to help them build wells, dams, drainage facilities and storage buildings.

\* \* \*

## India to Fortify Flour

The Indian Government expects soon to be requiring vitamin and mineral fortification of wheat flour produced in major mills. There are 175 such mills, which produce 10 percent of the wheat consumed in the country.

\* \* \*

## Meals for Millions

A bill to grant a Federal charter to the Meals for Millions Foundation was introduced by Rep. Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif.) too late in the 90th Congress to get House approval. The measure (H.R. 20204), however, will be reintroduced early in the next session of Congress.

\* \* \*

## Training Center

A Village Technology Center has been established in Silang, Cavite, in the Philippines about 20 miles south of Manila. The center will be a permanent part of a training site of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. IIRR's vice president, Dr. Domingo C. Bascara, is acting training director of the center. IIRR seeks to teach rural people better farming methods, better health practices, literacy, and self-government, and at the new center will train leaders for its own programs in the Philippines, Colombia, Thailand and Ceylon, as well as for other agencies such as the Peace Corps, the YMCA, and missionary groups.

Dale B. Fritz, village technology director for VITA (Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Schenectady, N.Y.) spent several weeks helping set up the center. Training tools include 18 full-scale models of devices useful in rural areas--including a water pump made from bamboo and a bicycle-powered wood lathe.

\* \* \*

## Bananas, Soybeans Mixed

Israeli scientists have successfully combined bananas and soybeans into a potable beverage for infants. The new process, which dehydrates the mixture into a powder-like substance containing 4 to 20 percent soy protein, was developed through research conducted under a PL 480 grant awarded by the Agriculture Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The new food, when mixed with water, makes a beverage that has potential for weaning and infant feeding, especially in countries where milk is unavailable or insufficient.

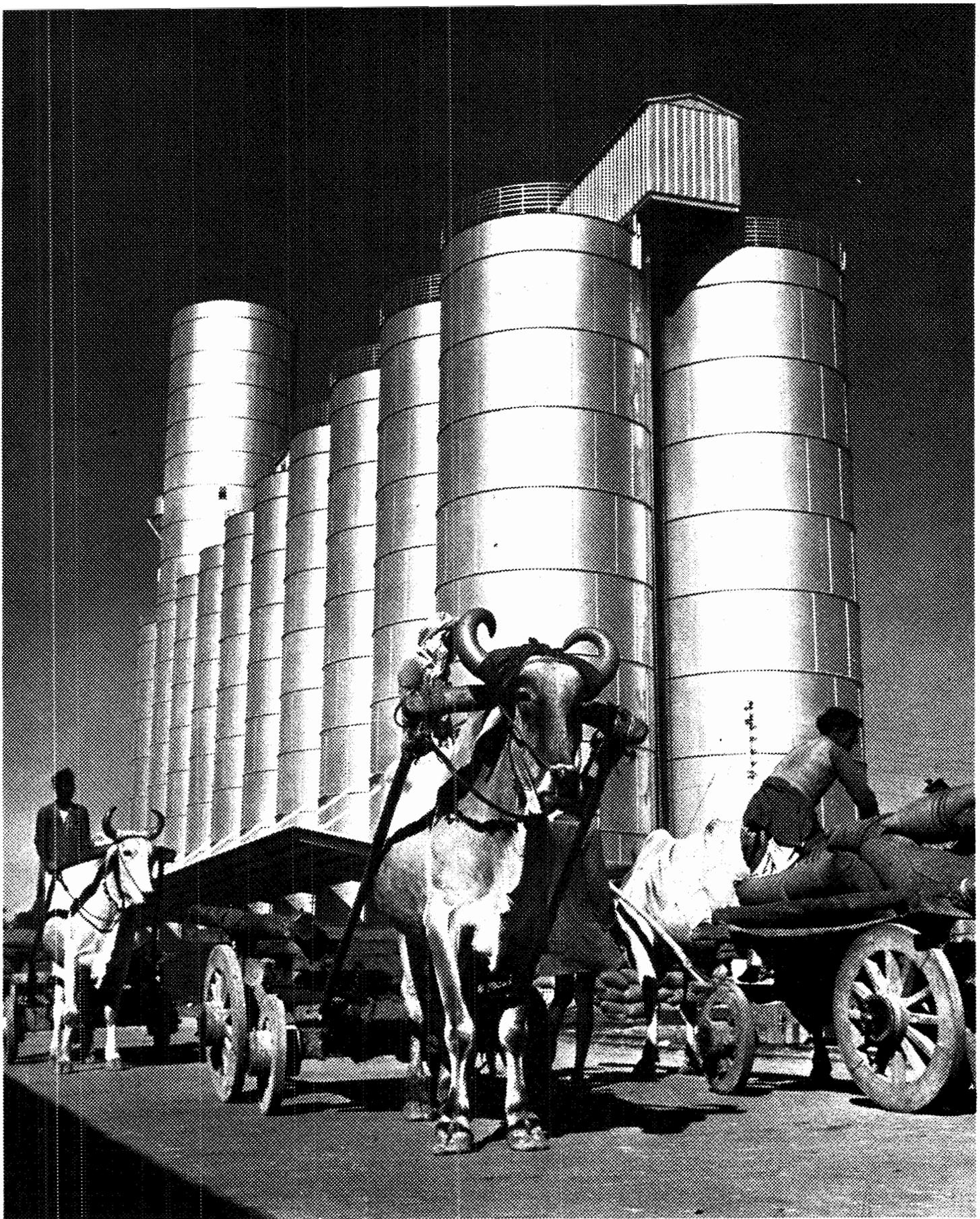
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## Indian Protein Study

The Department of Biochemistry of the University of Baroda, India, has recently completed a study of the nutritional impact of a CARE child-feeding program in India.

The subjects were selected from schools in Devgad Baria which had been implementing CARE school lunch programs for a period of two years. Exhaustive tests were given to the children; their heights and weights were recorded; physiological tests were also administered. Invariably the results were the same. Those children who had participated most regularly in the school lunch program were taller, heavier, healthier and more intelligent.

The results were considered significant despite irregular attendance of the children, as well as uneven delivery of supplies to the schools involved. Even so, the researchers were able to report that "the program has made a significant impact on the health of the children which might be expected to be greater if the program is more systematically implemented."



The new and the old present a contrast at Hapur in Uttar Pradesh, near New Delhi. The ancient bullock-power transportation can be a bottleneck for a nation speeding up its agricultural production. This is one of the storage and marketing problems discussed in the Technical Front. (See Pages 6-11.)

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