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BOB DOLE 1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS COMMITTEE: AGRICULTURE

DISTRICT OFFICES: ROOMS 210-211 FEDERAL BUILDING HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

BOX 31 RUSSELL, KANSAS

## Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

COUNTES:		
BER	HODGEMAN	R
TON	JEWELL	R
YENNE	KEARNEY	R
RK	KINGMAN	R
DD	KIOWA	R
ANCHE	LANE	R
ATUR	LINCOLN	R
ARDS	LOGAN	S
IS	MEADE	S
SWORTH	MITCHELL	S
NEY	MORTON	S
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E	NORTON	5
MAH	OSBORNE	S
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ELEY	PHILLIPS	1
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Hutchinson, Kansas December 7, 1965

## FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8 AT NOON

Congressman Bob Dole (R-Kans) was the featured speaker at the Wednesday morning session of the National Beet Growers Federation meeting in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In commenting on the Sugar Act passed by Congress in the closing days of this session, Dole stated that the basic concept of the Sugar Act is sound, and its performance over the years has proved that concept to be sound. Dole said many members of Congress voted for the Sugar Bill this year in order to keep the basic program going even though they recognized the particular bill passed by Congress had many serious shortcomings.

He pointed out that in order to obtain sugar legislation this year, it was necessary for all elements of the domestic sugar industry to agree on a joint program. This meant compromises had to be made, but he added, "I was disappointed with the final treatment accorded the domestic beat industry." Dole stressed particularly the fact that the new bill does not allow the domestic beet grower to share in the growth of the United States sugar market until U. S. consumption reaches 10.4 million tons per year, nor does it provide for expansion of the domestic beet industry by new producers.

Congressman Dole also commented briefly on his recent trip to Rome, Italy, where he served as a Congressional advisor at the biennial Food and Agriculture Organ ization conference. "The emphasis," Dole said, "was on food needs and world food supplies and, in spite of efforts made in most countries, the increase in food production in the world as a whole during the past few years ranged from 1 to 2 percent per annum while the average rate of increase in the world population reached at least 2 percent. This stagnation of food production, in the face of rapidly rising population, is presenting serious economic and social problems to the governments of many developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization is the one international body which is concerning itself with this growing problem and, as the FAO looks toward the solution of the mounting food crisis, the United States will play a key role in helping to meet the problem."

"There seems to be widespread agreement that it is not in the interest of the United States or recipient countries for any country to become permanently dependent on our food aid programs for a substantial part of its food supply. In my opinion, definite plans should be worked out to insure that food aid is gradually replaced by

Rutchingon, Kanaga December 7, 1965

## DECERER & VI. NOON

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in advance to assist U. S. farmers in the planning of their output."
 Dole concluded, "The cost of food aid extended to other countries as an instru
ment of foreign policy should be charged to foreign policy and not to agriculture,
and the distribution of U. S.-produced food supplies <u>should not</u> be delegated to
any international agency."

or to any country that threatens international peace." "It would also be beneficial if food aid is extended only in the form of authorizations to purchase specified quantities of U. S. commodities on the <u>open</u> market. These authorizations should be negotiated and announced as far as possible

increased home production or commercial imports. No food aid should be continued to any country that expropriates foreign-owned property without just compensation

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