

BOB DOLE
1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS

243 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
AREA CODE 202
225-2715

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

DISTRICT OFFICE:
101 FEDERAL BUILDING
GREAT BEND, KANSAS 67530
AREA CODE 316
8W 3-5423

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
BARTON HOOGEMAN RAWLINS
CHEYENNE JEWELL REPUBLICAN
CLARK KEARNY ROOKS
CLOUD KIOWA RUSH
DECATUR LANE RUSSELL
EDWARDS LINCOLN SALINE
ELLIS LOGAN SCOTT
ELLSWORTH MEADE SEWARD
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FORD MORTON SHERMAN
GOVE NES S SMITH
GRAHAM NORTON STAFFORD
GRANT OSBORNE STANTON
GRAY OTTAWA STEVENS
GREELEY PAWNEE THOMAS
HAMILTON PHILLIPS TREGO
HASKELL PRATT WALLACE
WICHITA

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

FOR RELEASE: WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1967

THE REAL SIZE OF FOREIGN AID

After a long and often stormy debate last week, the House by a close vote of 202 to 194 passed the foreign aid authorization bill. The Administration's request had been reduced by almost half a billion dollars to 2.8 billion.

While the liberal press generally bemoaned the fact that the foreign aid bill had been slashed, they failed to mention our overall foreign aid commitment.

Sixteen Programs Involved

Not generally realized is the fact that the Foreign Assistance Act, commonly known as the foreign aid bill, represents only one of sixteen programs that can be termed "foreign aid".

Not included in the foreign aid bill are vast expenditures for the Export-Import Bank, the International Development Association, the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act, the Peace Corps, and others.

The Administration has requested over \$9 billion for foreign assistance in the past 8 months. Even more incredible, the President has over \$16 billion in unliquidated funds to expend from previous years' appropriations----all in the area of foreign aid. These aid figures total a staggering \$25,602,935,000, which could be spent or obligated during the current fiscal year, if the President had his way.

Some Programs Have Merit

Some of the foreign assistance programs have merit and are well administered. The Food for Peace program, first introduced by the late Senator Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas in 1953 was passed in 1954 when former Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas was Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. Under this program, over \$16 billion worth of agricultural commodities have been disbursed around the world since 1954. Not only has this program been instrumental in reducing surpluses, but it has built markets abroad for our products.

When a foreign aid program, such as Food for Peace, can demonstrate long range gains for the American economy and progress toward self-help within the recipient country, it deserves favorable consideration.

In my opinion, the foreign aid vote indicates Congressmen are beginning to listen to the taxpayer. This is indeed a hopeful sign.