

REMARKS OF HONORABLE BOB DOLE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANTS  
HOTEL MONTELEONE  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1969

TODAY WE LIVE IN AN AGE OF DIFFICULTIES, OF ORDEAL, OF CHALLENGE. BUT WE ALSO LIVE IN AN AGE OF ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS.

THIS MORNING I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME OF THESE MATTERS WITH YOU: THESE CHALLENGES AND THESE ANSWERS. TO BEGIN, I WOULD SAY TO THOSE WHO ARE PESSIMISTIC, "LOOK AROUND YOU". OF COURSE THERE IS MUCH TO CAUSE CONCERN. BUT THERE IS MUCH TO INSPIRE US. ALMOST ANY OBSTACLE CAN BE OVERCOME BY A NATION WHICH CAN MOVE FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON IN LESS THAN A DECADE. IF THAT IS NOT INSPIRATIONAL, I CANNOT TELL YOU WHAT IS.

LET US LOOK AT SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS CONFRONTING ALL OF US.

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VIETNAM

FIRST, THERE IS THE WAR IN VIETNAM. EACH DAY WE SEE TRAGIC LOSS OF LIFE AND VAST EXPENDITURE OF RESOURCES. WE HAVE PAID A TERRIBLE PRICE FOR FAILING TO HEED GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S WARNING AGAINST INVOLVEMENT IN AN ASIAN LAND WAR.

BUT AFTER SO MANY YEARS OF PAYING THIS PRICE, WE FINALLY HAVE AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR PEACE. THE FRUITS OF THIS STRATEGY ARE ALREADY APPARENT. THE QUESTION IS NO LONGER WHETHER OUR DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR WILL BE LESSENER, BUT HOW RAPIDLY IT WILL BE REDUCED.

DESPITE OUR INABILITY TO REACH AGREEMENT IN PARIS, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS REVERSED THE COURSE OF AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTH VIETNAM. AFTER YEARS OF STEADY TROOP INCREASES, PRESIDENT NIXON HAS BEGUN SIGNIFICANT TROOP WITHDRAWALS, AND AT LEAST 60,000 WILL HAVE



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BEEN REMOVED FROM VIETNAM BY THE END OF THE YEAR. INCREASED EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRAINING AND MATERIEL TO THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE SO THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO CONTINUE FIGHTING IF AN ACCEPTABLE PEACE SETTLEMENT CANNOT BE REACHED. ALTHOUGH WE ALL HOPE FOR FURTHER WITHDRAWALS, I WOULD POINT OUT THAT NO IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL TROOPS FROM ANY COMBAT ZONE CAN BE EFFECTED --- BUT WE HAVE MADE A BEGINNING.

ALSO IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IS THE SHIFT IN EMPHASIS FROM CRISIS MANAGEMENT TO CRISIS PREVENTION --- TO ANTICIPATION OF TROUBLE, RATHER THAN MERELY RESPONSE TO IT. THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AFFORD MORE VIETNAMS. ONLY THROUGH AN ORGANIZED, LONG-RANGE APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY CAN WE INSURE AGAINST HARMFUL MISCALCULATIONS IN THE FUTURE.

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BALANCED DEFENSE

TO EFFECTIVELY PURSUE PEACE AND KEEP IT REQUIRES A BALANCED AND SUFFICIENT DEFENSE CAPABILITY, ONE WHICH DETERS BUT DOES NOT PROVOKE, ONE WHICH IS NOT ONLY POWERFUL, BUT ALSO MANAGEABLE AND EFFICIENT.

WE ALL AGREE THE MILITARY CANNOT SET OUR NATION'S PRIORITIES AND GOALS. WE ALL AGREE THERE ARE UNMET DOMESTIC NEEDS. BUT, IF AMERICA LACKS AN EFFECTIVE NUCLEAR DETERRENT DEFENSE, THE STABILITY OF WORLD ORDER WOULD BE SHAKEN, AND THE CHANCES FOR PEACE BROKEN. THE SENATE HAS JUST COMPLETED A THOROUGH AND PAINSTAKING EXAMINATION OF THE MILITARY PROCUREMENT BILL. I FEEL THIS WAS A HEALTHY AND BENEFICIAL PROCESS. FOR TOO LONG, MILITARY EXPENDITURES WERE PASSED OVER LIGHTLY AND WITHOUT ADEQUATE SCRUTINY. NOW WE HAVE AIRED THE LINEN,

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SO TO SPEAK, AND EACH OF US IN THE SENATE HAS TAKEN A HARD LOOK AT THE PROPOSALS. THIS EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION PUT THINGS INTO PERSPECTIVE. I, FOR ONE, AM PLEASED WITH BOTH THE PROCESS AND THE RESULT. AND I LOOK FORWARD TO SIMILAR WORTHWHILE DEBATES IN THE FUTURE.

#### INFLATION

THE MOST SERIOUS DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY FACING THE NATION IS THE RAPIDLY INCREASING RATE OF INFLATION. AT HOME, THE CONSUMER SAW PRICES RISE 18 PERCENT IN THE LAST 5 YEARS; 26 PERCENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS. A DOLLAR IS NOW REQUIRED TO BUY WHAT 38 CENTS WOULD HAVE BOUGHT IN 1939. ABROAD, THE STRENGTH OF THE DOLLAR HAS BEEN THREATENED AND OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT HAS PERSISTED.



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INFLATION HAS CAUSED SEVERE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DAMAGES. IT IS THE MOST REGRESSIVE TAX OF ALL, HURTING PEOPLE ON FIXED INCOMES MOST, AND THEY CAN LEAST AFFORD IT.

TO COMBAT INFLATION, AN ECONOMIC POLICY OF "GRADUALISM" HAS BEEN ADOPTED. POLICY ACTIONS IN BOTH THE FISCAL AND MONETARY AREAS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO GRADUALLY SLOW THE RATE OF GROWTH IN THE ECONOMY WITHOUT UNACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT. BILLIONS HAVE BEEN CUT FROM THE FISCAL 1970 BUDGET. THE SURTAX HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO SLOW THE MONEY SUPPLY'S GROWTH. A 75% REDUCTION IN FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS WAS INSTITUTED TO COMBAT RISING CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

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THE ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES WILL NOT TAKE HOLD IMMEDIATELY. WE HAVE ALLOWED INFLATION TO RUN UNCHECKED FOR TOO LONG. IN SUCH A COMPLICATED, SOPHISTICATED, AND MASSIVE ECONOMY AS OURS, A RETAIL PRICE DECLINE WILL NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL THERE HAVE BEEN TIME-CONSUMING READJUSTMENTS.

THERE ARE HOPEFUL INDICATIONS THAT THE NECESSARY READJUSTMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE. EARLIER THIS WEEK, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS REVEALED A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE INDEX OF CONSUMER SENTIMENT. THIS INDEX HAS BEEN A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF SUBSEQUENT SHIFTS IN DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE OVERALL PRICE STRUCTURE. SPEAKING IN DETROIT, DR. PAUL MC CRACKEN NOTED THE APPEARANCE OF A SLOWLY EMERGING CONVICTION THAT THE EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES "ARE BEGINNING TO BECOME VISIBLE".

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HOWEVER, HE STRESSED THAT THE EVIDENCE "IS NOT DRAMATIC". AND THERE IS STILL A "MARGIN OF UNCERTAINTY" THAT WE ARE ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN THE INFLATION FIGHT. INFLATION MAY BE SLOWING, BUT IT HAS NOT STOPPED. THE PRESSURE MUST BE MAINTAINED DESPITE THE LOUD OUTCRIES OF DISMAY AT THE TEMPORARY PROBLEMS CREATED IN CERTAIN SECTORS OF OUR ECONOMY.

#### AGRICULTURE

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO TURN TO ANOTHER PERSISTENT PROBLEM AREA, ONE WHICH IS CLOSE TO THE INTERESTS OF MY HOME STATE, AS IT IS TO THOSE OF YOUR ORGANIZATION. OF COURSE I AM SPEAKING OF AGRICULTURE.

TODAY, THERE IS MUCH DISCUSSION OF AGRICULTURAL GOALS, PRIORITIES AND NEEDS. WITH THE CURRENT FARM PROGRAM APPROACHING EXPIRATION, THERE IS A NATURAL AMOUNT OF IDEA-SIFTING TAKING PLACE. TIME LIMITS THE DEPTH AND DETAIL WE CAN EXPLORE THIS MORNING, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE SOME THOUGHTS WITH YOU ON A FEW IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.



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### CORPORATE FARMING

CORPORATE FARMING HAS BECOME A SUBJECT OF WIDE AND SOMETIMES HEATED DISCUSSION. MUCH OF THE EMOTION WHICH HAS BEEN GENERATED IS BASED ON MISCONCEPTION. MENTION OF THE WORD "CORPORATION" IMMEDIATELY BRINGS TO SOME MINDS THE SPECTRE OF MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS GIANTS. THIS VISION IS ACCOMPANIED BY ONE OF "FAMILY FARMERS" FORCED TO SELL THEIR HOMESTEADS AND DISPLACED FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL WAYS OF LIFE. THERE MAY BE SPECIFIC CASES WHERE THIS APPREHENSION IS JUSTIFIED, BUT THE CORPORATION IS MUCH MORE THAN A VEHICLE FOR EXPLOITATION AND PROFITEERING. A RECENT U.S.D.A. SURVEY COVERING 47 STATES HAS SHED LIGHT ON SEVERAL INTERESTING ASPECTS OF CORPORATE FARMING.

APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF ALL CORPORATE OPERATIONS WERE FAMILY OR ONE-MAN OPERATIONS, AND MOST OF THE ACREAGE INVOLVED WAS LOCATED IN THE MOUNTAIN STATES AND DEVOTED TO RANCHING OPERATIONS.

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CROP FARMING IS NOT THE SECTOR INTO WHICH CORPORATE OPERATIONS ARE MOVING. THE NUMBER OF CORPORATE OPERATIONS IS INCREASING ANNUALLY BY 5 TO 7 PERCENT, BUT MANY OF THESE NEW CORPORATIONS ARE FAMILY OPERATIONS ORGANIZED FOR ESTATE PLANNING PURPOSES. FEWER THAN 100 CORPORATIONS PRODUCING FARM PRODUCTS HAVE THEIR STOCK LISTED ON ORGANIZED SECURITY EXCHANGES. MOST OF THOSE WHICH ARE LISTED ARE FOOD PROCESSING AND MARKETING FIRMS WHICH PRODUCE FOR THEIR OWN PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS. ALSO SOME LARGE FEED MANUFACTURING FIRMS HAVE EXTENDED THEIR OPERATIONS FORWARD INTO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION.

I WOULD NOT WANT TO UNDERESTIMATE THE IMPACT LARGE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS COULD HAVE ON OUR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY, BUT MUCH OF THE CURRENT ALARM IS, I FEEL, PREMATURE. OF COURSE, WE SHALL REMAIN VIGILANT OF THE FAMILY FARMER AND OUR NATURAL AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, FOR BOTH ARE VITAL TO THE ECONOMY AND OUR SOCIETY.



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PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK OF PLACING A CEILING ON FARM PROGRAM PAYMENTS. THE GOAL IS TO PREVENT A FEW EXTREMELY LARGE OPERATORS FROM RECEIVING INORDINATE SUMS UNDER THE PROGRAMS. THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT THESE EXCESSIVE PAYMENTS ARE BUILT INTO THE PROGRAMS, AND PAYMENTS LIMITATIONS WOULD DESTROY WHATEVER BALANCE THERE IS IN THESE PROGRAMS. THE RESULT WOULD BE GREATER COSTS TO THE GOVERNMENT, INCREASED PRODUCTION INEFFICIENCIES AND A BIGGER ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD ACHE.

ON WEDNESDAY, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE HARDIN STRESSED THIS NEED FOR DEALING WITH PAYMENT LIMITATIONS IN TERMS OF OVER-ALL PROGRAM POLICY, NOT MERELY BY AMENDMENTS TACKED ON TO THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

I AGREE WITH SECRETARY HARDIN'S APPROACH AND AM HOPEFUL THAT CONGRESS WILL BE ABLE TO ENACT A PROGRAM WITH THE INTEGRAL FEATURES NEEDED TO ELIMINATE THIS PROBLEM.



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MEAT IMPORTS

THE UNITED STATES IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST MARKET FOR MEAT. EXPORTERS CAN BE ASSURED OF HIGHER RETURNS ON SALES TO THE U. S. THAN ANYWHERE ELSE. CONSEQUENTLY, PRESSURES TO FLOOD THE AMERICAN MARKET ARE TREMENDOUS.

TO DATE, VOLUNTARY RESTRAINTS ON MEAT IMPORTS HAVE PRODUCED SATISFACTORY RESULTS. WHETHER THESE VOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS WILL CONTINUE TO BE EFFECTIVE IS NOT ENTIRELY PREDICTABLE. SECRETARY HARDIN HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE SUCCESS OF VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS IN MAINTAINING AN EFFECTIVE CEILING ON IMPORTS, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ASSURES ME IT IS WATCHING THE SITUATION CLOSELY.

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I SUPPORT THE CONTINUATION OF THESE VOLUNTARY RESTRAINTS, BUT THEY MUST CONTINUE TO PROVIDE REAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUBSTANTIAL IMPORT INCREASES. I WOULD INTERJECT HERE THAT THIS SORT OF VOLUNTARY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS THE PREFERRED METHOD OF DEALING WITH EXPORT-IMPORT QUESTIONS. UNILATERAL IMPOSITION OF TARIFFS, DUTIES AND QUOTAS DISRUPTS NATURAL TRADE CHANNELS. IT STRAINS RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES. IT ALSO ADDS TO ALREADY HEAVY BUREAUCRATIC BURDENS WITHIN NATIONS. IN THE LONG RUN, COOPERATIVE, DEDICATED, MULTI-NATIONAL EFFORTS WILL BEST SERVE THE INTERESTS OF EVERYONE.

#### EXPORT INCREASES

WE ALL KNOW OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS ARE HAVING AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TIME. THE DECLINE OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS HAS BEEN MORE THAN TWO BILLION DOLLARS, AND THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS OF ANY EARLY REVERSAL OF THIS TREND. THIS DECLINE HAS BEEN PRECIPITATED BY MANY

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CONTRIBUTING FACTORS: PROTECTIONIST TRADE POLICIES IN MANY MARKET AREAS, INCREASED COMPETITION FOR THE AVAILABLE MARKETS, AND GENERALLY GREATER YIELDS BY ALL PRODUCERS.

AT THIS POINT, I THINK IT WOULD BE PROFITABLE TO COMMENT ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT -- THE WORLDWIDE UNDERSTANDING GOVERNING WHEAT EXPORTS. THE IGA IS A THREE-YEAR TREATY AND RUNS THROUGH JUNE, 1971. THE UNITED STATES IS A SIGNATORY.

THE GRAINS ARRANGEMENT CAME INTO BEING AT A TIME WHEN WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES HAD BEEN LOW THE PRECEDING TWO YEARS -- THANKS IN LARGE PART TO U. S. PRODUCTION RESTRAINT.

BY THE MIDDLE OF LAST YEAR, WHEN THE TREATY WENT INTO EFFECT, THE SUPPLY SITUATION HAD CHANGED AND PRICES WERE ALREADY BELOW THE IGA MINIMUMS. SO THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO FLEXIBILITY FROM THE BEGINNING.



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TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE, THE FACT THAT MOST PRICES WERE BUILT AROUND THE GULF OF MEXICO AS A BASING POINT HAD FORCED THE U. S. INTO A RIGID PRICING POSITION. U. S. REPRESENTATIVES WERE PLACED IN A FIXED POSTURE RELATIVE TO OTHER EXPORTERS. PRICES TO OTHER EXPORTERS ARE BASED ON TRANSPORTATION DIFFERENTIALS WHICH ARE WIDELY VARIABLE AND SUBJECT TO ABUSE.

THE ARRANGEMENT SET A FIXED SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM PRICES FOR FOURTEEN (14) MAJOR WHEATS, WHICH HAS ALSO PRODUCED A PRICING RIGIDITY. THIS HAS WORKED AGAINST THE U. S. BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY SUPPLIES SEVERAL CLASSES OF WHEAT AND FINDS ITSELF WITH LITTLE OR NO FLEXIBILITY TO ADJUST PRICES BETWEEN THEM.

WE HAVE MADE SELECTIVE ADJUSTMENTS TO RESTORE CERTAIN U. S. WHEATS TO REASONABLY COMPETITIVE LEVELS IN THE WORLD MARKETS. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED THIS MOVE JUST LAST MONTH. IT

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WAS A DECIDEDLY RESTRAINED ACTION TAKEN IN AN EFFORT TO BRING SOME STABILITY TO WORLD WHEAT MARKETS.

WE FACE SOME STARK REALITIES IN PROMOTING EXPORTS, BUT THERE IS A BRIGHT SIDE TO THE LEDGER. LOOKING AHEAD, THERE IS EVERY REASON TO ANTICIPATE A GENERAL GROWTH IN AGRICULTURAL TRADE -- IF THE WORLD CAN GET ITS TRADE POLICIES ON SOME KIND OF RATIONAL FOUNDATION. IT WILL NOT BE EASY, BUT IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE GENERAL GROWTH IN ECONOMIES TAKING PLACE AROUND THE WORLD.

MOST WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE EXPERIENCING SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH. JAPAN HAD A REAL PER CAPITA GROWTH OF 12 1/2 PERCENT IN 1967-1968. SOME LESSER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ARE MOVING AHEAD AT AN IMPRESSIVE ANNUAL AVERAGE NEAR THREE (3) PERCENT.

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IN THE LONG-TERM FUTURE, EXPORTS OF FEED GRAINS -- AND TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT SOYBEANS -- WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE RATE AT WHICH WE CAN BE INSTRUMENTAL IN EXPANDING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES. IF WE ARE REASONABLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS IN THE WORLD, THIS HAS TO REPRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF JAPAN'S PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION WERE RAISED JUST TO THE 31 POUNDS NOW PREVAILING IN TAIWAN, THIS WOULD REQUIRE AN ADDITIONAL 1.1 MILLION TONS OF FEED. IN INDONESIA, THIS WOULD TRANSLATE TO 3.3 MILLION TONS OF ADDITIONAL FEED.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REVIEW OF THE MOST PROMISING MARKETS FOR THE NEWER U. S. EXPORTS. CONSIDER THAT SOME OF OUR MAJOR FARM EXPORTS ARE COMMODITIES THAT DID NOT BECOME IMPORTANT



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IN WORLD TRADE UNTIL AFTER WORLD WAR II. SOYBEANS AND FEED GRAINS ARE NOTABLE EXAMPLES. THERE MAY BE COUNTRIES WHERE THE NEWER EXPORT ITEMS ARE NOT BEING PROMOTED AND SHOULD BE.

THERE MUST BE AN INTENSIFIED STUDY OF THE DEVELOPING MARKETS -- COUNTRIES WHERE OUR EXPORT PRODUCTS MIGHT NOW PROFIT FROM A PROMOTIONAL PUSH. MANY OF THE WORLD'S NEW NATIONS OFFER COMMODITY MARKET POTENTIALS FOR SOME COMMODITIES. PERHAPS THE VOLUME WOULD BE SMALL AND UNPROFITABLE AT FIRST, BUT THE PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING IS TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING MARKETS WHERE THE PRIVATE SECTOR CANNOT DO THE JOB ALONE.

ANOTHER AREA IN WHICH TO EXPAND OUR EFFORTS IS THE PROMOTION OF NEW END PRODUCTS. THERE IS A GROWING WORLDWIDE OPPORTUNITY TO

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PROMOTE THE USE OF FARM COMMODITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR END PRODUCTS AS SOLD FROM RETAIL SHELVES. IN OTHER WORDS, WHEAT CAN BE SOLD AS BREAD, SOYBEANS AS MARGARINE, AND TALLOW AS SOAP. THE MARKET CONSISTS OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF OVERSEAS CUSTOMERS.

ONE AREA HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED IN OUR ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE EXPORTS. I AM SPEAKING OF THE FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM WHICH WAS INITIATED BY THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION. P. L. 480 PROGRAMS HAVE PROVEN TO BE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR EFFORTS THIS COUNTRY HAS UNDERTAKEN IN THIS AREA. THEY RECEIVE BIPARTISAN SUPPORT IN CONGRESS. THEY BENEFIT PRODUCERS, SHIPPERS, AND THE ECONOMY GENERALLY. AND THEY PLACE EMPHASIS ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES TO DEVISE MEANINGFUL SOLUTIONS TO THEIR NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

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I URGE THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION INITIATE A THOROUGH STUDY OF  
P. L. 480 PROGRAMS. THIS STUDY SHOULD INCLUDE A REVIEW OF PAST ACTIV-  
ITIES TO DISCLOSE THE FOLLOWING:

- INFLUENCE ON U. S. FARM INCOME
- IMPACT ON NET-GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (COST EFFECTIVENESS)
- EFFECTS ON OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- IMPACT WITHIN THE COUNTRIES RECEIVING FOOD UNDER THESE  
PROGRAMS

OF COURSE, MANY OTHER QUESTIONS SHOULD BE EXAMINED, BUT I FEEL  
CERTAIN THAT THE ANSWERS TO THESE INQUIRIES WILL SHOW THE FOOD FOR  
PEACE PROGRAM TO BE ONE OF THE GREAT UNDER-UTILIZED TOOLS IN THE BATTLE  
TO INCREASE THE U. S. POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE.



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IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, WE ARE IN A CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD AGRICULTURAL POLICY. THE OPPORTUNITY IS AT HAND FOR THIS NATION AND OTHERS TO MOVE RAPIDLY TO A COMMERCIAL WORLD AGRICULTURE. PARTS OF THE WORLD ARE NOW EMERGING FROM SUBSISTENCE ECONOMIES. I AM PLEASED TO NOTE THAT THIS ADMINISTRATION IS NOT RECONCILED TO THE TREND OF DECLINING EXPORTS AND IS DETERMINED TO AGGRESSIVELY PURSUE WORLD MARKETS.

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CONCLUSION

I SAID EARLIER THAT OUR AGE IS ONE OF DIFFICULTIES AND CHALLENGES. THIS IS TRUE OF EVERY ASPECT OF OUR LIVES. BUT THERE ARE ALSO SOLUTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT WAS ONCE ASKED WHAT AN ORDINARY CITIZEN COULD DO TO HELP THE COUNTRY.

T. R. REPLIED, "DO WHAT YOU CAN, WITH WHAT YOU HAVE, WHERE YOU ARE, BUT DO IT."

THIS IS WHAT WE NEED TODAY. IF EACH OF US WILL DO HIS PART, WITH HIS TALENTS AND NOW, WE WILL FIND OUR ANSWERS AND DISCOVER OUR SOLUTIONS.