

instance after instance, sectionalism has defeated progress.

Again, as with the problem of schools, Jackson County is not alone with this problem. This matter of sectionalism and undue rivalry is common to most sections of the State, and has been one of the greatest handicaps of progress.

But here the problem is being exposed for what it is, and leaders in the county now are working vigorously to bring unity and progress. Last spring the people of Ravenswood and Ripley got together on the proposed school improvement program and genuinely worked together. This month, the chambers of commerce of the two towns are cosponsoring an appreciation dinner for Kaiser Aluminum—simply to say they're happy to have such a fine industry and would like to work together as a team for a brighter tomorrow.

Jackson County has been the most looked at, written about, surveyed, and studied place in the State this past decade. While our achievements these past 10 years have fallen far short of the fabulous publicity we've received, our growth has indeed exceeded most every area of the Mountain State.

Jackson County today is a nice place to live and work. There is opportunity. There is a future—a bright one.

We still have but one movie house and only a few more taverns in Ravenswood. There still isn't the night life you picture when you think of Pittsburgh, Washington, or Charleston. A majority of the stately trees remain. Modern housing dots the landscape. There are more and more jobs for the young folks, but not enough even yet.

Planning has been good and most Government services and utilities are adequate and can be expanded as the need increases. Our crime rate is low. We have little water pollution and even less air pollution.

Resolution Supporting U.S. Position in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in the wave of irrational behavior hitting many college campuses, it is refreshing to note an item of calm, patriotic reasoning.

The University of Mississippi campus senate on October 19 unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Government's effort to halt the spread of communism in southeast Asia.

I congratulate senate members on their expressed judgment and am pleased to make this resolution available to my colleagues.

It follows:

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING U.S. POSITION IN VIETNAM

Whereas our Nation is currently engaged in a war in Vietnam against Communist aggression that threatens the freedom of the people of southeast Asia and the security of the free world; and

Whereas we, the University of Mississippi senate, are shocked by the behavior of certain groups of students in this country who are currently engaged in anti-Vietnam war demonstrations and who are urging that eligible persons evade the draft in every way possible; and

Whereas we are cognizant of the responsibilities and commitments of our Nation to resist Communist aggression throughout the world, and are aware of the responsibilities of all patriotic Americans to support our Government in this effort; and

Whereas we are fully aware of our personal responsibilities, our draft status, and the realization that many of us will be called upon to give of our time and perhaps even our lives in the service of our country in Vietnam; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the University of Mississippi campus senate:

1. We condemn the actions of those organizations and persons currently urging that qualified persons evade the draft and urge the President, the Justice Department, and the Congress to deal with them accordingly.

2. We support the President of the United States and the policy of our Government in resisting Communist aggression in southeast Asia.

3. We urge the President of the United States to continue the policy of the United States in Vietnam and to take whatever steps that are necessary to achieve total victory over the Communist aggressors and to secure freedom for all of the people of Vietnam and southeast Asia.

4. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Mississippi congressional delegation, and to the press.

Passed by acclamation: October 19, 1965.

MARY ANN HANCOCK,
Senate Clerk.

BO ROBERTS,
Senate President.

Report on 1st Session, 89th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, if quantity and quality were one and the same thing, there would be little difficulty in rating the accomplishments of the 1st session of the 89th Congress.

Certainly, the 454 public and private bills enacted into law, the 16,882 measures introduced, the 460 rollcall votes and the 27,816 pages of House and Senate proceedings in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are impressive statistics by themselves.

But we well realize that legislative accomplishments are not properly measured by the page or the pound, and that the number of words in an act of Congress is not necessarily an accurate measure of its importance or its impact on our lives.

What we need are more significant yardsticks to give us a better picture of what happened during the 177 days that Congress was in session.

One of these meaningful measurements, to be sure, is the \$119.3 billion to be spent by the Federal Government during the fiscal year ending next July—the largest amount ever appropriated by any government anywhere for any purpose in either peace or war.

We realize the meaning of this total, because as taxpayers we realize we are going to have to pay this bill one way or another sooner or later.

But there is another form of payment we will have to make for some of these programs so recently passed into law, and the date due for collection is unfortunately not very far away.

Payment will be made in freedom as well as in dollars. To some extent, each of us will be forced to give up a part of our right to make decisions for ourselves as individuals and for our community as members of it. We will turn that freedom, that authority over to the Federal Government.

Whether the benefits from these new programs are worth the price we must pay is something which each of us must decide and determine for ourselves.

But there is little doubt that in some cases, the price is going to be high and that some Federal agencies have been given massive doses of power and authority in areas they have never had such power before.

Already, there are serious doubts about the wisdom of some of the programs enacted into law. For instance, Congress refused to appropriated funds for a rent subsidy program which it had authorized only a few weeks earlier.

The reason for the cutoff of funds was that Federal regulations to administer the new program appeared to go far beyond anything Congress had intended and would have amounted to virtual dictation by the Federal Government on some aspects of housing in our local communities.

Families with assets to up to \$25,000 would be eligible for Federal subsidies of up to 70 percent of their rent under these new guidelines. This certainly would be outside the category of assistance to needy families envisioned by the proponents of this plan.

REGRETS

Also, it is worth noting that the administration has not offered to amend its regulations to make them more palatable. Instead, it has simply regretted that the regulations were made public before funds for the program were appropriated and when it would have been too late for Congress to do anything about them.

The latest warning has come from the chairman of the House Education Subcommittee who has urged Congress to "stop, look, and listen" after the flood of education programs urged by the administration were enacted into law by Congress, in some cases with little committee consideration and very limited congressional debate.

Many fear that control of the funds and the administration of these programs gives the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare entirely too much power over local school districts.

They fear that the Office of Education will become the virtual dictator of what will be taught, how it will be taught, and who will teach in our schools.

WITHHOLD FUNDS

Already, the Office of Education has been charged with attempting to withhold \$30 million in Federal school funds from the Chicago school district, and has tried to exert similar pressures on

school districts in Boston and San Francisco even though such efforts were directly contrary to the intent of the law.

They further point out that the Office of Education has grown 800 percent in personnel in the past 20 years, while funds administered by the agency have increased 7,000 percent in the same period of time.

Certainly not all programs passed by Congress this past year have been automatic raids on our freedom or our wallets. Some few of them, such as the voting rights bill and the removal of Federal excise taxes, have had just the opposite effect. They have enhanced and extended both political and economic freedom for many Americans who previously had been deprived of their fair share in years past.

PRICE OF PROGRAMS

It will be up to each of us to determine whether the price paid in freedom and in dollars for these programs was worth it in benefits received.

To comprehend all that has gone on in Congress in the past few months is a difficult task. A great deal will depend upon how programs are administered, the competence of those responsible for them and whether or not they are responsible public servants.

But it is important that the basics of what was done in Congress are understood by our citizens, because they will pay the bills for these far-reaching programs.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

Therefore, I would like to outline the major provisions of the programs considered by Congress since last January and give those I represent my vote on these issues and my reason for voting as I did.

After they have read this report, I would invite them to write me at Room 2435, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., if they have further questions or views on these programs or my position on these issues. I assure them that their letters will receive prompt consideration and attention.

Following are the issues, how I voted on them, and why:

VOTING RIGHTS

Voted "yes." Implements 15th amendment to the Constitution which provides that no one shall be deprived of the right to vote in either national or local elections because of race or religion. Provides for Federal examiners where there are indications that right to vote has been denied by local units of government or where less than 50 percent of voting age population voted in last presidential election.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Voted "yes." For those over age 65, provides hospital care program including inpatient hospital service, post-hospital and outpatient diagnostic services. For extra \$3 a month, provides doctor and surgeon services, home health services, ambulance, X-ray. Benefits start July 1, 1966.

Also provides 7-percent average increase in social security benefits, plus increased benefits for child care, blind, disabled, needy children. Extends bene-

fits to sons or daughters of recipients to age 22 if full-time students, lowers benefit age to 60 for widows or workers at reduced monthly amount. Provides social security coverage for physicians and interns.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Voted "no" on final passage after supporting more equitable distribution formula. Provides more than \$1 billion annually in Federal grants to elementary and secondary schools. Opposed because distribution formula gives more money to richest counties rather than to poor who need it, because State educational agencies would be bypassed in many instances and Office of Education would have arbitrary control over distribution of funds. Because of complaints, House Education Subcommittee has already scheduled hearings next year on the question of possible Federal control of local school districts under this program.

EXCISE TAX REDUCTIONS

Voted "yes." Provides for ultimate repeal of all Federal excise taxes except for special purposes such as highway trust fund, alcoholic beverages and 1 percent excise tax on autos. Provides \$4 billion in cuts on such items as autos, telephones, furs, jewelry, appliances, general admissions. Most items reduced on sliding scale before outright repeal of tax.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Voted "yes." Provides community service program, college library and library training assistance, assistance to developing institutions, student scholarships and loans, work-study program extensions. Proposal to create a National Teachers Corps was killed in conference committee after being added in Senate.

APPALACHIA

Voted "no." Authorizes \$1.1 billion for 360 counties in 11 States. Opposed because emphasis wrongly placed. Eighty cents out of every dollar provided would go for highway construction, while only 2 cents would go for vocational training and the teaching of new skills to the unemployed. Roads without job skills for unemployed would be meaningless.

OMNIBUS HOUSING ACT

Voted "yes" on House passage. Voted "no" when Senate version containing rent subsidies came back to House. Authorizes \$8.2 billion. Establishes rent supplement program for Federal Government to pay portion of rent to low- and middle-income families. Provides for 60,000 additional units a year of low-rent public housing for 4 years, including rent certificate feature to be used in connection with single-family housing.

Provides \$2.9 billion for additional urban renewal. Increases college housing authorization by \$300 million a year. Authorizes matching grants to communities for water and sewer facilities. Provides grants for health, recreational and community centers under poverty program.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS

Voted "no." Doubled authorization of funds for poverty program, removed

right of State Governors to veto programs considered undesirable. Opposed because of program maladministration, political patronage of appointments, and because 1 in 7 OEO staff employees have salaries of \$19,000 a year or better—the highest ratio of any Federal agency. Programs in big cities too often serve politics rather than poor. What is needed is an impartial investigation rather than more Federal money.

RIGHT-TO-WORK REPEAL

Voted "no." Would invalidate State laws guaranteeing right to work and banning union shop, some of which were adopted by votes of the people of the States. Passed by House but died in Senate. Opposed repeal because it would have given worker no place to go if he were blackballed by union. Supported amendments to prohibit union dues from being used for political purposes, end to racial and religious discrimination in labor unions, end to punishment of union members for exercising constitutional rights of free speech but which were rejected in the House.

ARMED SERVICE PAY

Voted "yes." Provides 11-percent pay increase for soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines to meet cost-of-living hikes and to move them closer to comparable pay with industry and civil service. Provides bonds on first reenlistment to Armed Forces member who is designated as having critical military skill.

IMMIGRATION ACT

Voted "yes." Abolished country quota system for immigrants and replaced it with a new system based on the reuniting of families and the individual merit of each applicant. Sets a limit of 170,000 on the number to be admitted to the United States each year, exclusive of Western Hemisphere, and sets a limit of 120,000 on Western Hemisphere immigration. Provided safeguards from unfair competition and lowering of wages and working standards to American workman.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Voted "yes." Extend to 3 years program of matching grants for teaching facilities for training of physicians, dentists, public health personnel, optometrists, pharmacists and podiatrists. Also extends medical student loan program.

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

Voted "yes." Limits signs on interstate and primary highway systems within 660 feet of road right-of-way to directional and official signs and which conform to national standards, except for signs listing real estate on property for sale. If States do not conform, face loss of 10-percent of highway construction funds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE

Voted "yes." Provided for establishment of locally elected government for District of Columbia. House version called for Charter Commission to draft city charter. Senate called for Mayor-Commission form of government. Conference committee will attempt to reconcile differences for further action by Congress next year.

and this is the place for us to give reality to our commitments under the charter. For what was for other generations a hope is for us a simple necessity."

This is the age, and we are the men—and the hour is late.

The Stupidity of Intelligence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday October 21, I read in the New York Times an editorial advertisement entitled "The Stupidity of Intelligence," which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues.

The advertisement reproduced a column by the distinguished associate editor of the New York Times, Mr. James Reston. It was presented as a public service by the International Latex Corp.

I consider this article of the utmost importance for all Americans and indeed for the entire free world because, better than any other single item I have come across, it sets the protest demonstrations against the Vietnam war, which took place last week, in proper perspective.

Mr. Reston makes the point that:

The demonstrators are inadvertently working against all the things they want, and creating all the things they fear the most. They are not promoting peace but postponing it. They are not persuading the President or the Congress to end the war, but deceiving Ho Chi Minh and General Giap into prolonging it.

In an introduction appearing above Mr. Reston's column, Mr. A. N. Spanel, the founder of the International Latex Corp., stresses the mischievous exploitation of these demonstrations by the Communist propaganda apparatus—in Beijing, in Moscow, and in Hanoi.

I believe that Mr. Spanel and his company deserve a world of credit for the courage and public spirit they have displayed over the past quarter of a century in devoting so much of their advertising funds to the publication of vital statements on national and international affairs. I include the editorial advertisement which appeared in the New York Times on October 21, 1965, in the appendix of the RECORD:

THE STUPIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE

(An advertisement presented as a public service by International Latex Corp.)

Lurid headlines blazoned in the Moscow Ivestia in its report on the noisy demonstrations in the United States during the weekend of October 16, demanding that we abandon South Vietnam. We have ample reason to be ashamed of those Americans whose bizarre conduct gives the Communists added gall to write such grossly exaggerated and misleading stories.

What Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi do not tell their captive peoples is that their own agents organized and manipulated most, if not all of the ragtag gangs of beatniks and so-called pacifists including

students and a relatively small percentage of sincere conscientious objectors. Anti-American demonstrations that weekend took place not only in the United States but in many countries, from Uruguay to Belgium. Only the Communists have the worldwide apparatus for staging such an organized, coordinated international action.

In releasing a detailed study made by the Senate Internal Security Committee, Senator THOMAS J. DODD asserted bluntly: "The control of the anti-Vietnam movement has clearly passed from the hands of the moderate elements who may have controlled it at one time, into the hands of Communists and extremist elements who are openly sympathetic to the Vietcong and openly hostile to the United States."

It is good news that President Johnson is determined to deal with those who violate laws through activities bordering on treason. We are reminded that there was once a professor at Yale who opened his courses by advising his students to keep an open mind—"but not so open that the brains drop out."

The effect of the teach-ins and other agitations, professedly for peace, actually is to prolong the war. This total reality has been set forth brilliantly by James Reston in the New York Times of October 17, in the article reprinted below. We recommend that it be read and pondered especially by the honest, well-meaning Americans drawn into the swamp of confusion staged by the familiar Communist conspiracy.

A. N. SPANEL,
Founders, Chairman,
International Latex Corp.

ARTICLE BY MR. RESTON

WASHINGTON.—It is not easy, but let us assume that all the student demonstrators against the war in Vietnam are everything they say they are: sincerely for an honorable peace; troubled by the bombing of the civil population of both North and South Vietnam; genuinely afraid that we may be trapped into a hopeless war with China; and worried about the power of the President and the Pentagon and the pugnacious bawling patriotism of many influential men in the Congress.

A case can be made for it. In a world of accidents and nuclear weapons and damn fools, even a dreaming pacifist has to be answered. And men who want peace, defy the Government, and demonstrate for the support of the Congress, are not only within their rights but must be heard.

THE PARADOX

The trouble is that they are inadvertently working against all the things they want, and creating all the things they fear the most. They are not promoting peace but postponing it. They are not persuading the President or the Congress to end the war, but deceiving Ho Chi Minh and General Giap into prolonging it. They are not proving the superior wisdom of the university community but unfortunately bringing it into serious question.

When President Johnson was refusing to define his war aims in Vietnam the student objectors had a point, and many of us here in the Washington press corps and the Washington political community supported them, but they are now out of date. They are making news, but they are not making sense.

HEART OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of peace now lies not in Washington but in Hanoi, and probably the most reliable source of information in the Western World about what is going on there is the Canadian representative on the Vietnam International Control Commission, Blair Seaborn.

He flies regularly to the North Vietnamese capital with the Polish and Indian members of that commission, and he is personally in

favor of an honorable negotiated peace in Vietnam. He is a cultivated man and a professional diplomat. He knows all the mistakes we have made, probably in more detail than all the professors in all the teach-ins in all the universities of this country. What he finds in Hanoi, however, is a total misconception of American policy, and, particularly, a powerful conviction among Communist officials there that the antiwar demonstrations and editorials in the United States will force the American Government to give up the fight.

Not even the conscientious objectors on the picket lines in this country really believe that they have the power or the support to bring about any such result, but Hanoi apparently believes it and for an interesting reason.

Ho Chi Minh and the other Communist leaders in Hanoi remember that they defeated the French in Vietnam between 1950 and 1953 at least partly because of opposition to the Vietnam war inside France. The Communists won the propaganda battle in Paris before they won the military battle at Dienbienphu.

COUNTING ON PROTEST

Now they think they see the same surge of protest working against the Government in Washington, no matter what Mr. Seaborn says to the contrary. They have not been able to challenge American air, naval, or even ground power effectively since midsummer in South Vietnam, but they apparently still have the hope that the demonstrations against the Johnson administration in the United States will in the end give them the victory they cannot achieve on the battlefield.

So the Communists reject the negotiations the demonstrators in the United States want. They reject the negotiations the American Government has offered, and the demonstrators are protesting, not against the nation that is continuing the war but against their own country that is offering to make peace.

WRONG OBJECTIVES

Honest conscientious objectors are being confused with unconscientious objectors, hangers-on, intellectual graduate school draft-dodgers and rent-a-crown boobs who will demonstrate for or against anything. And the universities and the Government's policy are being hurt in the process.

So there are now all kinds of investigations going on or being planned to find out who and what are behind all these demonstrations on the campuses. It is a paradoxical situation, for it is working not for intelligent objective analysis of the problem, which the university community of the Nation is supposed to represent, not for peace, which the demonstrators are demanding, but in both cases for precisely the opposite.

The Problem of Hunger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. MACKIE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. MACKIE. Mr. Speaker, all of us received a copy of the September issue of Limestone, a quarterly magazine published by the National Limestone Institute, Inc., of Washington.

This issue features a special section on the No. 1 problem for the world in the years ahead—hunger. This issue of Limestone is indeed an outstanding

November 8, 1965

example of corporate responsibility and vision in the social area. Limestone Institute President Robert M. Koch and the members of this organization are to be commended for bringing this important issue to our attention.

Authors of articles in the special hunger issue include Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN, of South Dakota; B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Bishop Reuben Mueller, of the National Council of Churches; and Mr. Koch.

With a great deal of foresight, Senator MCGOVERN has introduced a bill in the Senate that is designed to give America a leading role in an international effort to end malnutrition and human want.

After Senator MCGOVERN introduced his legislation, I did a considerable amount of research on the problem of world hunger and decided to introduce similar legislation in the House of Representatives. Recently, Representative LYNN E. STALBAUM, of Wisconsin, joined me by sponsoring the same bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues who have not yet done so to review the current issue of Limestone. Because I feel Dr. Sen's message is worth repeating, I include it as part of my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ARTICLE BY MR. B. R. SEN

Today, not less than half of the world's population suffers from varying degrees of undernutrition and malnutrition. Undernutrition means plain hunger. Malnutrition has been called "hidden hunger," an expression which implies that people who have enough to eat may nevertheless be unhealthy and even become seriously ill and die because their diet does not provide all the elements needed for satisfactory growth and health. The causes of undernutrition and malnutrition are numerous, but the major causes are poverty and ignorance.

This is the biggest human problem of the century. I say this advisedly, because even if there were an end to the cold war and arms race today, there would still remain the problem of providing food, clothing, shelter, and education to nearly half the world's population who live in poverty and constitute a perennial threat to peace and security.

Before I proceed to define the problem of hunger as I see it, let me briefly refer to two fairly recent and continuing developments which make the problem so much of a peril and so much of an opportunity. The first development is to be seen in its most dramatic aspect in the new states that have come into being in Asia and Africa. The peoples of these new states number nearly 1,000 million—or almost one-third of the entire human race. They have come to their freedom not as an end in itself, but as a beginning—the beginning of a dynamic and demanding new life. They have come to their freedom not blindly and mechanically but in an alert and informed understanding of the many ways in which they can make their needs and aspirations felt at home and in the world.

When you add to these mobilized millions the many more millions elsewhere in the world who are equally underprivileged and equally aware of their condition and the possibility of changing it, you have a ground swell of aspiration that has the potential power to sweep institutions, administrations, national barriers pell-mell out of its giant path. This ground swell has been well-named "the revolution of rising expectations."

Many are pessimistic about the capacity of the underdeveloped countries to climb out of primary poverty. It may be pertinent to inquire what the outlook was in Europe 200 years ago when she started pulling herself up by her bootstraps. Could it not be said then that her peoples were too poor to save on any massive scale, that her agriculture could not be made more fruitful, and her peoples would not adapt to factory tasks and the urban way of life? And yet the revolution took place. Is the plight of the underdeveloped countries today any worse than that of Europe in 1760?

It is true that the world food position is a little more satisfactory than it has been in past times, but today we are confronted by a new challenge in human history which, if it is not faced, could easily sweep away the little progress we have so far made—this is the upward surge of world population at a rate which has never been approached before. Through most of man's history, high death rates, due to disease and lack of control over natural surroundings, prevented his numbers from increasing very considerably. Then with the development of medical science, the new triumphs in death control began to remove the influence of this brake on population growth, and numbers began to soar.

In 1600 the population of the earth is believed to have been 300 to 400 million people, and it was not until about 1800—two centuries later—that this figure had doubled. By 1900—just 100 years this time—the population had risen to about 1,500 million. In only 60 years since then, our numbers have almost doubled again—to about 3,000 million people. With world population rising by more than 50 million people a year, it will not take 60, but only 35 years to double our numbers once more, and all the indications are that 6,000 to 7,000 million people will enter the year 2000. If today we are having trouble in producing adequate supplies of food for 3,000 million people, what a problem lies only 35 years ahead in feeding twice that number.

The essence of the world food problem is not what is happening in the world as a whole or on average. It is the differences that exist between countries and regions, and the growing disparities between various population groups that give the greatest cause for concern.

A particularly disturbing feature of the situation is the slow tempo of economic development in those regions where food deficiencies are most pronounced. For instance, in North America the total food production today is about 50 percent higher than before the war, while the population during the same period has increased by 33 percent. In the Far East region, including most of the densely populated countries of south and southeast Asia but excluding China, food production has increased by about 25 percent since before the war, while the population has gone up 80 percent. Today, per capita production in Asia and the Far East, where prewar consumption levels were among the lowest in the world, is about 8 percent lower than it was 20 years ago. On the other hand, agricultural production in the United States, Canada, and Australia has so outstripped national requirements that vast surpluses have accumulated in these countries.

With the world's present trade and economic arrangements, it has been found difficult to move these surpluses into consumption. This dilemma of hunger and surpluses is one of the most baffling paradoxes of our time.

The statistics of hunger and malnutrition are neither complete nor wholly accurate. But we know enough to formulate a fairly reliable estimate. From the statistics of agricultural production and food con-

sumption surveys which are available, it is clear that up to half of the world's population suffer from dietary deficiencies. The food they eat somehow keeps them alive, but lacks those nutritive elements which are essential for growth, vitality, and resistance to disease. The incidence of endemic deficiency diseases, such as kwashiorkor, pellagra, beriberi, and goiter in various parts of the world, supports this estimate more eloquently than any impressive array of statistics.

In Africa, for instance, one child in four is affected between the ages of 1 and 4 by a more or less severe form of kwashiorkor. Pellagra, usually rife in areas where maize is the staple food, is endemic in north Egypt, Basutoland, and Yugoslavia, and occurs sporadically in Latin America. Beriberi, although the first known vitamin deficiency disease, still takes a heavy toll in the rice-growing areas of Asia. A wider use of polished rice has only increased its incidence in recent years. In a survey in Burma, 40 percent of the 2,000 expectant and nursing mothers examined had symptoms of beriberi. In northern Thailand in 1956, 24 percent of the adult population was suffering from polyneuritis which is attributable to this disease. It is endemic in the Indian States of Assam and Bengal.

Rickets, rare in tropical countries, is nevertheless found in South Africa and north India. It is frequent in north Africa and the Near East. Fifteen percent of the children in Cairo and Damascus hospitals show clear signs of rickets. Endemic goiter is common in the Andes and the Himalayas. In eight States of Mexico comprising 11 million inhabitants, an estimated 2 million have goiter. In Basutoland, 40 percent of the population is affected and in East Cameroon, 25 percent.

Available data reveal enormous differences in infant mortality rates in different parts of the world. They range from over 200 per 1,000 live births in some African countries, and over 100 per 1,000 live births in the major countries of Asia, to below 30 in countries with efficient health and social services. Undernutrition and malnutrition are among the important causes of infant mortality.

Even more suggestive is the death rate in children aged 1 to 4, the age group in which malnutrition is most common and severe. In the developed countries this is nowadays one of the safest periods in life. Figures from Sweden will illustrate this point. In that country the infant mortality rate—the number of deaths per 1,000 live births in the first year—is about 16. In the age group 1 to 4 the death rate per 1,000 population is about 1; that is, only about 6 percent of the infant mortality rate. The Swedish figures are exceptionally good but other highly developed countries can produce figures of approximately the same kind.

In the underdeveloped countries the picture is altogether different. The infant mortality rate will, of course, be higher: 100 per 1,000 live births can be taken as a typical figure. The death rate in the age group 1 to 4 per 1,000 population may be of the order of 20 to 60, or even higher. Suppose 40 is taken as a typical figure. This means that for 1 child dying every year in Sweden in the age group 1 to 4 years, 40 die in the underdeveloped countries.

Such figures, however approximate, bring out a fact which is still insufficiently recognized, namely, that children in the underdeveloped countries survive the first year of life only to enter into another dangerous period. Malnutrition is one of the most serious dangers which they encounter. The incidence of malnutrition in the less developed countries may be placed at well over 50 percent. In other words, well over 1,000 million people in the world today suffer from various degrees of malnutrition.