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Vietcong. Bauman stated: "Our Government, if it supports trade with the Communist Rumania, deserves the strongest possible condemnation by the American people, especially from the wives, parents, and loves ones of all those who have died in Vietnam."

Bauman said: "Young Americans for Freedom is confident that the President and the State Department will find the American people opposed to such trade with Communists. We pledge that we will mount a national citizens campaign to do whatever may be necessary to prevent such aid to communism."

REGISTERING AND VOTING BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I wish to encourage young Americans, particularly those between the ages of 21 and 25, to vote. Even more strongly, I encourage those young Americans now in college who have a special responsibility that accompanies their special opportunity to develop and strengthen their minds and judgments for leadership roles in the years ahead.

Youth is on the march. In each Latin American country, most citizens are under 25. The leaders of many of the fledgling African states are in their thirties. They are going ahead in their own way and in their own time. Youth manned the barricades of East Berlin and of Budapest.

And here at home, as well, youth is questioning—and properly so—the structured conventional wisdom of its teachers and others in places of public responsibility.

The civil rights struggle, to name one area, is an outstanding example of youth on the march. A primary focus of this civil rights struggle is to secure for 19 million Americans, who are Negro, the unimpaired right of access to the polls. Among the major domestic struggles within the Congress since World War II have been those to secure voting rights to all. When young Americans in some areas of the country are braving injury and even death to gain voting rights, then those who, by accident of birth, are not denied the right to vote should use it. Equipped with this, there are many wrongs to right.

We need a return to the politics of public participation, of which voting is an indispensable element along with the sit-ins and teach-ins and the civil liberties activities.

As long as men come together to live, as long as they must learn the Greek ideal—to know at once how to govern and how to be governed—for that long, which is as long as men live, we shall not bring down the curtain on the great drama in which we are privileged to play our parts.

Emerson once said:

God offers to everyone his choice between truth and repose. Take what you please. You cannot have both.

THE CHRONIC FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, famine is no newcomer to the Republic of India. Her history is filled with years

of bad crops, of food shortages, which have meant desperate hunger, often death, for untold millions.

Since gaining her independence almost 20 years ago, India has resolved to free herself from this massive human suffering. We in the United States have rightly pledged increasing support for this objective. And India has taken major strides—her industrial production, for example, has been increasing by about 9 percent a year.

She has also improved her agricultural output, but she has not increased it fast enough to match her growing demands for food, demands brought on particularly by her frightening rate of population increase. Thus it is that India is experiencing a hunger explosion, one which threatens to cancel out all of her gains since independence.

Because of her chronic food shortage, India has just decided to introduce food rationing in her cities, rationing which will limit each man, woman, or child to 12 ounces of wheat or rice a day.

Today India may have little choice but to do this. But we must help her make tomorrow brighter than today. I am convinced, Mr. President, that the United States must do more to help increase food supplies in India, and in other countries caught up in the hunger explosion. We must do this by supporting India's efforts to improve her agriculture, and we must prepare to expand our food-for-peace program. Without such steps by the United States, I fear that the future for countries like India could be even darker than the present.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point an article by J. Anthony Lukas in Saturday's New York Times, entitled "India Will Ration Grain in Cities."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDIA WILL RATION GRAIN IN CITIES—SETS A 12-OUNCE DAILY LIMIT TO COUNTER SHORTAGES

(By J. Anthony Lukas)

NEW DELHI, August 6.—India decided today to impose food rationing on her city dwellers.

In a major move to meet the country's chronic food shortage, the Government will limit men, women, and children in urban areas to 12 ounces of wheat or rice a day.

Twelve ounces of wheat will make six chappatis, the large slabs of unleavened bread that are the staple of the North Indian diet.

Twelve ounces of rice, covered with boiled vegetables, curd or curry, will provide about two meals in South India.

The national consumption average for food grains is now about 14.4 ounces, according to Government statistics.

The rationing system will put India's city dwellers under more controls than at any time since World War II, when nationwide rationing was in effect.

Initially, the rationing, which is expected to begin in 2 weeks, will affect only the eight cities with more than a million residents and certain highly industrialized areas.

However, it will eventually be extended to 114 other cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. This will bring a total of 40 million persons, or one-twelfth of the country's population, under the rationing system.

The decision, announced today by Food Minister Chidambaram Subramaniam, is a tri-

umph for the policies of Mr. Subramaniam and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The two men recommended a similar system last year. It was rejected by most of the country's 16 states.

Today's decision does not reflect any worsening in India's food situation. In fact, the situation is appreciably better this year than last, when serious shortages caused near-famine conditions in many parts of the country.

HARVEST 10 PERCENT BETTER

Although the food-grain harvest this year has been 10 percent better than last year's and the best on record, the Government wants to establish a food distribution system that will work in good years as well as bad.

Despite large-scale irrigation projects, the country's agricultural production is still heavily dependent on the weather. A 2-week delay in the arrival of the southwest monsoon caused some crop damage even this year.

At present, rationing is in force only in Calcutta, the country's second largest city, and in the cities and towns of the State of Kerala. It was also used temporarily last year in the city of Madras.

However, the 16 state Chief Ministers, at a meeting here today, decided to adopt the system as a national policy.

Prime Minister Shastri presided at the meeting. The 5-hour closed-door session, held in the Government auditorium, was also attended by Mr. Subramaniam, Gulzari, Lal Nanda, the Home Minister; T. T. Krishnamachari, and Finance Minister; Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister of Planning, and other Government officials.

The decision must now be ratified by the full Cabinet. However, this is considered a formality.

EIGHT CITIES ARE LISTED

The first stage of rationing will apply to the following eight cities, all with more than a million inhabitants—Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kappur.

The next stage will embrace cities with populations over 300,000. The third stage, which the Government hopes to complete within 2 years, will extend the system to cities with more than 100,000 people.

On the basis of the experience during the first 2 years the Government will then decide whether to extend the system to cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The ministers decided today that the ration for manual laborers would be increased by 10 percent.

By limiting consumption by all but manual laborers to 12 ounces, or 2.4 ounces under the national average, the Government hopes to do the following:

Limit consumption in surplus areas and thereby provide more grains for deficit areas.

Cut down on the import of grains, particularly of rice which must be paid for in scarce foreign exchange.

India imports 6 million tons of wheat a year under the U.S. agricultural surplus program. However, such imports are paid for in rupees.

Two million tons of rice are imported every year, chiefly from Thailand and Cambodia, and are paid for in foreign exchange.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF TARIFF DUTY ON SYNTHETIC DIAMOND ABRASIVE CRYSTALS

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] who is necessarily absent today, I make the following observation with regard to H.R. 7969:

Mr. President, I am very much interested in that section of the Finance Com-