

on the assumption that foreign feeding operations for some years to come will be a continuous outlet for our low-cost, high-protein foods.

(3) It should also set up short-range goals in terms of specific quantities, such as doubling the present volume of food donations, or doubling the number of recipients, or doubling the rate of feeding in 1962 or 1963.

(4) It should present these short- and long-range goals to the voluntary relief agencies, on the assumption that they will carry out the enlarged programs, for estimates of the additional personnel costs and other problems that would be involved.

(5) Similarly, processors should be asked to submit proposals as to new low-cost products to be included in the expanded and regularized program.

(6) Consideration should be given to the proposal that these foreign relief activities be made part of foreign policy operations rather than part of the agricultural production adjustment and price support programs.

A quantitative goal of this kind would make it possible for the responsible agencies to bring together the latest usable knowledge in food technology, in available foods, and in nutrition, now nowhere centralized. It would also make it possible for food processors who have developed products that could be used in the Food for Peace Program to plan their capacities and figure their costs more realistically. It would make it possible for Government agencies and the voluntary relief agencies to plan their activities more effectively. This would be true not only in planning feeding programs, but in developing the supply and uses of indigenous products and in establishing small-scale vegetable beverage plants and other food-processing enterprises. Thus, our food programs could accomplish a great deal more to meet the world's needs in aid and, ultimately, its needs in trade.