

TIDL REPORT 1975

'75 TOKYO INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE LEAGUE

To Members of T. I. D. L.

The Committee of '75

Final Match

Tokyo University of Foreign Language ... Affirmative

Tokyo Women's Christian College ... Negative

Appendix

Osaka University ... Affirmative

Osaka University ... Negative

Tokyo Womens' Christian College ... Affirmative

Special Issue

... Dr. Kroff

T.I.D.L. Championship Debating Contest 1975 (Final)
Affirmative (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) vs
Negative (Tokyo Women's Christian College QGS)

1st Affirmative Constructive Speech

Thank you Mr. chairman, honorable judges, friendly opponents, and ladies and gentlemen. Today, we are going to debate under the proposition that "A Food Reserves System should be established by the United Nations." First of all, let me define some important terms. By "food", we mean "the grains." By "reserves", we mean "the grains that are stockpiled to meet for the emergency case." And by "emergency", we mean "a case in which the amount of trade decreases significantly compared with last year."

Now, by analyzing the present situation, we of the Affirmative came to the conclusion that global cooperation is indispensable that each country's voluntary work cannot cope with today's food crisis, because each country will give the priority for their own sake. And it can never solve today's food crisis. Global cooperation is indispensable, everybody. And we are also convinced that only the United Nations can do it. Ladies and gentlemen, please take a look at this chart. (CHART No. 1) When the World Food Conference was held in Rome last November, it was resolved that these organizations should be established.

--- Agriculture Development Fund, World Food Council, Food Information System and Committee on World Food Security --- these organizations should be established under the United Nations in order to secure the stable food supply to all the nations. And these organizations have been already established, so the committee on World Food Security which will be one organization under the United Nations should work as the reserve system. So our proposal is supported by the world wide trend, by the fact.

And ladies and gentlemen, please take another look at this chart. (CHART No. 2) -- Upside-down. (laughter) We of the Gaigo Affirmative analyze today's food crisis as follows. First of all, abnormal weather attacked the world in 1972, thus causing the decrease in food production. In 1972, the world food production dropped for the first time in 20 years, down 33 million tons, from 1,200 million tons. As a result of this, the following two things took place: One is U.S.S.R.'s massive purchase of wheat and the other is the restriction of food exports by the exporting countries. Because of the restriction, many many importing countries and developing nations got into trouble. In order to clarify this restriction, would you pay attention to this chart? (CHART No. 3) This is the restriction that has been done from June 1973 to October 1974. You'll be surprised to know how many restrictions have been done within

a year and half. Apparently, this is the great blow to the importing countries. Let me quote one case from Thailand. According to the book entitled "Foor crisis" by Yomiuri Shinbunsha. I quote:

(Evi) "The countries that import rice from Thailand, were severely hit by export control of Thailand in June 1973. Among them, Singapore took it as seriously as a life or death question of the nation, because she produces almost no agricultural products and depends nearly hundred per cent upon the import from the neighboring countries. And so this is the crisis that has not been eliminated yet." Unquote.

But the same thing can be said to the importing country like Japan. So, there is a strong and urgent need that we have to secure the stable supply to all the nations and get prepare for the emergency case. We have to secure the stable food supply to all the nations. Right? Right!! (laughter)

Let's move on to the next point. In 1972, U.S.S.R. made massive purchase of wheat as much as 25 million tons to make up her poor harvest, but this brought about price fluctuation and the decrease in the amount of national stocks. Just after that, the world wheat price jumped up from 60 dollars per ton to 92 dollars per ton. And this took place even before the energy crisis. And moreover, as for the decreased stock, according to

FAO periodical, "World Agriculture and Fishery," issued on April, 1975, I quote;

(Evi) "The jump in U.S. agricultural exports has virtually exhausted the grain stocks which had already been running down. As the U.S. was the biggest supplier of the food assistance, this depletion led to the decrease of food assistance." Unquote.

In fact, food assistance has been decreasing from 12.6 million tons in 1972 to 7.6 million tons in 1974. Although it was expanded to 10 million tons this year, we have no assurance that this amount will be kept even in the bad harvest year. So the aid is very unstable. Meanwhile, in the developing nations, food production cannot catch up with the rapid growth of population and FAO estimates at least 460 million people of some 50 nations in Saharan Africa, Latin America and Indian subcontinent are threatened with starvation today.

And so, we have to stabilize the amount of reserves in order to stabilize the minimum food assistance to those needy nations. But present national stocks just can not do that, because each country will develop her own agricultural policy so as to be beneficial to only herself. So the importing countries are suffering from the massive purchase and also the restriction. That's why we propose the international reserves system to control, or supervise each country's behavior and

also, to secure the stable food supply to all the nations.

With these in mind, we of the affirmative strongly propose that a Food Reserves System should be established by the United Nations. Ladies and gentlemen, would you be very patient as to pay another attention to this chart? (CHART No. 4) This is our plan. Gaigo plan. First, the leadership will be taken by the Committee on World Food Security, as I've told you before. And how to collect. All the member nations of the United Nations should, according to their capability, be allotted to pay the fund which is needed to run and maintain the reserves system. Then, the Committee on World Food Security should purchase the grains from the countries who have surplus grains. But this reserve should also be raised by cultivating new lands in case there is no surplus. Therefore, our reserves system does not have any bad influence over the present commercial market. But in order to do so, some measures should be taken at the same time to improve agricultural production furthermore. So, the Committee on World Food Security should keep close cooperation with the present organizations, like FAO and World Food Programme, which give technical assistance to the developing nations to increase food output and control birth-rates. And this reserve system will require about 5 years to accumulate 60 to 70 million tons of grain, which is enough to cover up 95 per cent of the urgent decrease in food production,

according to FAO calculation. So, this reserves system is quite practical in saving the people. With this in mind, we of the Affirmative strongly propose that a Food Reserves System should be established by the United Nations. The second affirmative will explain more about our plan. Thank you.

Cross-examination 1st Neg. to 1st Aff.

Q: Thank you Mr. chairman, distinguished judges, excellent opponent side and ladies and gentlemen.

Let me ask you some of important questions.

As you analyze the status quo in this point, and I would like to ask you which evil are you going to solve by today's proposition?

A: All the evils. We cannot solve all the evils but we can minimize the evils.

Q: What is the damage right here? Concrete damage, can you pick up?

A: Yes. May I quote?

Q: Could you explain in your own words? I want explanation, please.

A: OK. For example, in Japan if the import stopped, Japan will suffer from malnutrition.....

Q: Malnutrition? Then, how many people starved in Japan?

A: If the restriction takes place,

Q: Then, in the soybean case, how many people starved in Japan? Did they?

A: Well, we are not

Q: How about other cases?

A: How about other cases?

- Q: Yes. You pointed out so many restrictions. Would you kindly pick up actual damage of each case?
- A: OK. May I
- Q: I want your explanation, please. I don't need any quotations like that. (laughter)
- A: Anyway, people suffered from the price hike that was caused by restrictions.
- Q: Then, you are going to solve price hike by this system, am I right?
- A: Yes. We can minimize the evils.
- Q: Make the price go on, you mean?
- A: Yes, that was caused by the restriction.
- Q: Would you clarify how this system is going to eliminate the damage? Is it going to stabilize the price? Or is it going to give food aid to starving people?
- A: We are not saying we are going to give aid by this system. But by stabilizing the amount of reserve, we can stabilize the amount of aid, food aid.
- Q: So, promotion of food aid is your purpose?
- A: Yes. One of the purposes. But other purpose is to stabilize the price in reasonable price.
- Q: So, would you kindly explain how you are going to stabilize the price first? And, second, how are you going to promote food aid?

A: I was asked too many questions at one time. (laughter)
First of all, food price is determined by the demand and supply relations.

Q: Yes

A: Then, by increasing the supply by stabilizing the amount of reserve, we can stabilize the amount of price which usually depends.

Q: But you defined in your definition, you do not deal with the trade market. Am I right? So

A: I said the definition that emergency means

Q: What is the decreases significantly? How much amount? Can you clarify this? Without clarifying this question, we can not debate. So, I would like to clarify this question.

A: Well, I don't say the exact amount. But if the trade decreases, Or committee decides or analyzes that the amount of trade decreases significantly, we are going to release

Q: The committee decides the emergency, am I right?

A: Yes, and the members of the committee are all experts.

Q: Who are the committee members? (laughter)

Then, why should it be done by the United Nations?

A: Because that I've repeated over and over

Q: What's wrong with the national reserves?

A: Because present national reserve, this cannot do it.

Because each country will give priority for her own sake.

Each country wants to develop her own agricultural products.

Q: What is each country has own reserves for each nation's sake?

A: Because

Q: What's wrong with it?

A: In the United States, if the U.S. tends to want to export food, they stopped. They restricted food production. For example, in the case of U.S.S.R., if U.S.S.R. wants to

Q: How about Japan?

(I'm sorry your time is up.)

Thank you very much.

1st Negative Construction Speech

Thank you Mr. chairman, distinguished judges, excellent opponent side and ladies and gentlemen.

Starvation is the acute condition of the food problem. And this is one of the difficult problem that we ever face. And since this is the crucial problem for us, we must seek for the best available and most effective policy to fight against this enemy. And since my colleague and I believe that this proposition, "A Food Reserves System by the United Nations" is neither effective nor available, we oppose to its adoption.

Before getting along with our main arguments, I would like to show you that a good situation has improved and this shows that the present policies are effective. Let me turn to the Japan Times, May 3, this year, I quote:

(Evi) "The World food situation has improved measurably recently. Food aid shipments from the U.S. and other countries have alleviated the food situation in the most severely affected countries." Unquote. This improvement of the situation was brought by the present policies. Please keep it in your mind. With this fact in your consideration, I'd like to examine the case presented by today's affirmative.

First of all, let me sum up the contents of today's

affirmative. First of all, they defined emergency as the drastic decrease of food trade. But on this point, we cannot understand what they mean. What kind of condition do they mean by emergency as the change in the trade market? Unless what kind of situation is judged as critical is agreed between affirmative and negative, it is very difficult to debate. So as for the emergency, we would like to think the drastic change that would cause direct starvation. This is our definition of "emergency".

As for the reasons of the affirmative to establish this system, they analyzed the status quo in many aspects of food situation, pointing out several evils. -- price hike, starvation, and other damages, and the cause is the restrictions and the only fact that the reserves system by the United Nations is not established among the long term plans that were resolved in the World Food Conference last year. And they pointed out the decrease of food aid, and they criticized that there is no assurance of continuity of food aid to the needy nations. That is one of the major problems in this debate. They said that national stocks are not enough, because that is to meet their own domestic needs. Lastly, they picked up their plan. As for the plan, my colleague will examine carefully in the second constructive speech. So, I would like to refer only to their

need contentions.

First of all, they pointed out today's crisis. But what is the today's crisis? We cannot understand. If today's crisis is the emergency as we defined, that is starvation, it was alleviated as I've already proved you by the present food aid system. Then, what is the present food aid system? I'd like to call your attention to this chart. (CHART No. 1)

This is the present food aid system. Mainly we have 2 types. By concessional sales, that means we will eliminate the damage at the time of high price -- that is, please remember, that is one damage they pointed out. When the price is very high, the exporting countries will sell the food at lower price, with lower profits, that is represented by the Public Law 480, conducted by the United States of America. And the second type is by donation. This is represented by the World Food Program of the United Nations, CARE that is a volunteer agency, and United States' public law 480 title 11. This is to meet the emergency relief -- that's when some catastrophe occurs, like droughts or earthquakes. And these plans operate. In order to prove that this is surely effective, let me show you the actual number how many people were saved. In this case (concessional sales) 62 million people, in 1972 when the price rose as they pointed out. As for the World Food Program, 12

million people, and as for CARE, 22 million people in 36 nations, Public Law 480, 27 million people. So this shows that the present system really works out, as a result it had alleviated the food situation. Thank you very much. And then, let me show you that this food aid is guaranteed in a long term. In order to substantiate this, let me turn to the Japan Times, issued on January 27, this year, I quote:

(Evi) "One of the specific achievements emerging from the World Food Conference in Rome was the agreement on the food stocking plan which all the food producing nations were to individually store 10 million tons of grain a year in food aid." Unquote.

The individual reserve for food aid, and 10 million tons of food aid will be guaranteed each year, every year. This is the long term guarantee. So, in the aspect of food aid, we don't have to worry at all. Because in this system, it surely is effective and at the same time, the continuity of this is secured.

Next, of the trade restrictions. They pointed out so many cases of trade restrictions. But does it cause actual evils? They picked up the case only in Thailand. But how about Japan? Did Japanese people starve to death by restrictions? No, the answer is the negative. (laughter) And further, the exporting countries are aware of the radical restrictions -- they will

reduce these kind of actions. This is mentioned in the Asahi Newspaper May 30, this year, I quote:

(Evi) "The member nations of the Organization of Economic Cooperations and Development agreed not to impose trade restrictions, including food restrictions for one year's end conference." Unquote.

May 30, this year -- a recent case, this shows that these kind of actions will be eliminated.

And further, as for the needy nations we have the long term insurance, that is the trade agreements. The exporting countries are aware not to restrict toward these countries, the vulnerable ones. So, as they would not starve to death. So that they will not be in "emergency". In this way, the poor nations are secured. We can find so many, so-called developing countries, the vulnerable ones in this chart. (CHART No.2) This is the case of United States of America, the major food exporting country. Thank you very much.

Lastly, they pointed out the problem of the national stocks. But we couldn't hear any concrete explanation why it is wrong. And I'd like to ask to the next affirmative speaker what kind of unique difference, unique benefit will be brought when the stocks are held by the international organization, namely by the United Nations.

And since my colleague and I believe that today's proposal is neither available nor effective, we oppose to its adoption. Please stand by the negative. Thank you very much.

Cross-examination 2nd Aff. to 1st Neg.

Q: Now, you said this is our feeling. What is this feeling about?

A: Contents?

Q: Yes.

A: In the case of -- let me see -- Colombia which is the top of the list. The U.S. guarantees 1 million and 5 hundred tons of grains to its country.

Q: Then, how about the others? About all the

A: Yes, the grain that supervise

Q: Then, how do you evaluate this fact?

According to Asahi Shimbun, June 8, this year. "Coming quoting countries are fear that many importing countries have made a cancellation of the trade."

A: Cancellation?

Q: How do you cope? Don't you think that such kind of agreement will cause a cancellation?

A: Unless you can clarify between what countries. It says only they are afraid of that.

Q: No!

A: No. It's not the actual case.

Q: Japan

A: Japan?

Q: Japan, for example, Japan made a large cancellation by the major exporting countries, 7 of the world

A: What is your question?

Q: How do you evaluate the fact?

A: The fact?

Q: Yes, the cancellation of the agreement.

A: Ah ... That is the case of Japan, and the agreement we dealt with in the needy countries and we hope Japan is ...

Q: OK. Thank you very much. (laughter)

You defined in your reserve as the direct starvation. But what starvation do you mean by this?

A: Starvation -- is the one acute condition of malnutrition.

Q: The predict or emergency?

A: I defined emergency as starvation.

Q: OK

A: Because we can not understand what is the significant change in trade compared with the previous year. So we can not judge that is the emergency even though those countries have and you did not clarify what kind of change meant by that.

Q: Thank you. Then, you said that 62 million people and 27 million people are saved by trade agreement.

A: Not only that That is the case of U.S. bilateral

food aid.

Q: Then, do you think that present aid is enough to help all the people?

A: I can not understand. But the experts calculated the number of 10 million tons of food aid annually. And I suppose this is the adequate amount.

Q: Ten million? OK. Then, you said that W.F.P. saved 27 million people.

A: No. No. 12 million.

Q: Oh, 12 million people. That is more better for us.
(loughter) Then, you said that this will guarantee the constant aid.

A: One part of the food aid program. Not all.

Q: OK. Then, can you guarantee that this will be kept constantly in the future?

A: In the future?

Q: Yes!

A: So I pointed out that the case of 10 million tons.

Q: But this Ah ... Thank you very much. Then, don't you admit the necessity to reserve?

A: Reserve for what? Unless you clarify the purpose of reserve. We have various types of reserving.

Q: No. Don't you admit ... by your assersion, are you going to

A: Ah ... done by individual nation, of course, yes. It's quite natural.

Q: OK. Thank you very much.

2nd Affirmative Constructive Speech

Thank you Mr. chairman, honourable judges, friendly opponents and ladies and gentlemen.

Now, as the second member of the affirmative side, I'd like to explain you how to distribute the reserved grain and show you our plan's workability and advantage by examining negative assersion. Now, please look at this chart again. The grain will be distributed to the needy nations in an emergency case. And the committee of the world food security will estimate which country should receive how much based on the data they have collected. And the grain will be distributed on the reasonable commercial terms or lending terms. Thank you.

Now, we have 3 items to prove that our plan is very practical. Now, first, there is a clear prospect that we can newly produce surplus grain in five years. Now, in order to prove this point, let me quote Asahi Shimbun, May 22nd, issued this year, we quote:

(Evi) "The annual output of soybeans in Southern Brazil was 1.5 million tons two years ago which increased rapidly to 9 million tons last year. When the large scale cultivation of 130 million hectare potential arable lands led successful result, it

will pay a great role on relieving the worldwide food shortage." Unquote.

And please bear in mind that we can get financial and technical assistance from the today's organizations, like FAO and the World Bank. In order to prove this point, the Japan Times June 10, issued this year, We quote:

(Evi) "The world bank will spend 7 billion dollars over the next five years on agricultural and rural development projects." Unquote.

So, these figures clearly show that 60 to 70 million tons are very much available by raising productivity over cultivation. So our plan has nothing to do with present commercial market, please bear it in mind, ladies and gentlemen.

And secondly, our plan is imposing funds on every nation according to its capability, that is to say, every nation must bear the same burden to our system. So, please bear in mind. And moreover, our plan is very beneficial to all the member nations.

Now, first, surplus grain producing countries, they will not have to waste any grain in bumper years, because our plan offers them a very good market to absorb the surplus grain. And on the contrary, today's negative stated that they are increasing today's situation is better and when there is

a surplus grain, they can not get constant demand. But our plan, surplus grain producing countries can get constant demand. So they will participate in our plan. Then, how about hungry nations or importing nations? On this point, please look at this our Gaigo analysis again. If our plan is adopted, importing countries will be secured stable supply of food even in case of emergency. So if the exporting countries restrict the export of grain, they will be distributed grain from our system, so it will be very beneficial. And then, how about today's negative? They never prepare for the emergency case. Because they do not admit the international reserve, the secured amount of reserve. Without secured amount of reserve, and without increasing productivity, the exporting countries will give priority for domestic use. And by FAO calculation, today's national reserve is far from the minimum level in case of emergency. So today's national reserve is not enough. And by our plan, because of the stable amount of reserve and also ... today's negative could never prove that some massive purchase will never been done in case of emergency in future. So they can never stabilize the price hike. So, the importing countries and the hungry nations can not be secured the stable supply of food. So, this is today's negative. On the contrary, our plan is very beneficial for the starving people, too.

Because they can get constant assistance by our plan.

Now, because if the amount is kept constantly, we can get stable assistance. On the contrary, today's negative could never prove that today's 10 million tons will be kept in future. First the negative sated that they will promote to possess to give 10 million tons from 1975. But this is stated in today's situation. They have to happen emergency. In emergency, it will never be kept, unless they proved about the future. They never did. But by our plan, we can get stable assistance and we can minimize the damage in the future starvation. Then, please bear in mind that we, affirmative, too, continue the present organizations like FAO and help today's starving people. So, the fatal difference between affirmative and negative is that we can secure stable assistance.

And to America, what is the assistance decreased in the past? The assistance decreased because we depend on the stock and affirmative will work and reserve. But while, the negative propose the stock, stock means the level of the secured grain. Because it will use adequately at any time. So, by the negative, they can never guarantee the stable assistance. So, that is today's negative's fatal point.

So, by our plan, importing countries can be secured the stable food supply and the starving nations can be secured the

stable assistance. And we can stabilize the food price hike caused by the rapid purchase. So our plan can minimize those damages in starvation. Thank you very much.

Then, how about today's negative? They can never, because today, we can never solve the food crisis, only by promoting, only by maintaining the status quo, nationally. Today's negative say that the food aid is enough and also those countries who are secured by the agreement of the trade. But this is only based on the status quo. Then, when in case of emergency, when each country do ... Without international control of reserve system, each nation will develop their own agriculture on behalf of themselves. So, for example, in a good harvest year, the exporting countries will reduce the production and in the bad crop year, the exporting countries will control their exports. And when in the good harvest year, the importing countries will make the cancellation of agreement. And as I said in my first period, I said that Japan which is the most biggest importing country made a large cancellation which is made by the agreement. To make an agreement is very good. And to give assistance is very good. But this agreement and this assistance will never solve the evils unless this international controlled reserve system is established. So, by the negative, they can never eliminate today's evils. On the

contrary, as we explained so far successfully, we can minimize those evils and starvation. So, global cooperation is indispensable and we propose today's proposition. Thank you very much.

Cross-examination 2nd Neg. to 2nd Aff.

Q: Thank you Mr. chairman, distinguished judges, friendly opponents and ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, I'd like to ask you several questions.

First of all, what do you mean by food crisis?

A: Food crisis means when the importing countries can not get stable food supply and cause starvation. This means ... the present and also emergency.

Q: And then, next, what do you mean by constant food supply?

A: Constant supply, we don't mean the unstable supply.

Q: You mentioned the most countries are guaranteed the constant supply.

A: Stable supply.

Q: Yes. So, please explain that by 60 million tons of grain, how many people are saved?

A: As my colleague said that 60 million tons will save 95 per cent of the decrease of the harvest.

Q: 95 per cent. How long?

A: How long? I don't know that but 95 per cent. And if we are going to increase food product, it is clear. Please bear in mind.

Q: Do you know that how long?

A: We are going to increase also

Q: How long can your plan save the hundred million of people?

A: Hundred million of people? How long?

Q: Yes.

A: How long is that not so important thing. Because we can save, we can make the importing countries secure the enough supply of food by 60 million tons. And that is the one we are saying.

Q: Then, how much improvement of emergency aid program will be given compared with the present situation?

A: So, by the present situation, by doing nationally, it can never cope with the emergency case because doing nationally
.....

Q: Then, why? Why can't they cope with?

A: Because each country will develop their own agricultural policy. Each country will develop. And the year of good harvest, the exporting countries will restrict

Q: Would you please prove this point?

A: As my colleague said that ... Please look at this chart.

Q: Thank you very much. (laughter) Please tell me the actual case?

A: Actual case of what?

Q: The aggravation of the present aid system.

A: Present aid system?

Q: Yes. Present aid system is not enough, you mentioned.

A: Not enough. Present aid assistance is not enough.

Q: Thank you very much. The time is limited. (laughter)

A: FAO Report, as this 460 million people in some forty nations in Saharian Africa threatened with the starvation today. And by also, you can not guarantee the stable food assistance in case of emergency. We are talking about the future crisis.

Q: Thank you very much. And, how much money will you gather?

A: Gather? No. We are not going to gather money. We are going to gather grain. (laughter) And the money will be raised by each nation according to its capability, and the money of cultivation is raised by the present FAO and the World Bank and we have many pieces of evidence to prove that

(Negative, I'm sorry your time is up.)

Q: Thank you very much.

2nd Negative Constructive Speech

Thank you Mr. chairman, distinguished judges, worthy opponents side and ladies and gentlemen.

As the second speaker from the negative side, I'd like to remind you once again what is the purpose in this debate. That is we must seek for the most possible and effective way to insure the stable food supply for all the nations. Based on this idea, I'd like to examine the plan presented by the affirmative side and next, I'd like to show you the serious repercussions after adopting their plan, and lastly I'd like to refer to their need contention once again.

As for their plan, let me touch upon the amount of grains. They mentioned 60 to 70 million tons of grains will be accumulated, by the United Nations. Mainly from the surplus countries. Surplus countries will offer this amount of grains. But on the contrary, from now on I'd like to disprove this point. The major surplus countries oppose to offer the great amount of food. Let me turn to the New York Times issued on January 14, 1975, I quote:

(Evi) "The United States and Canada opposed to the international food reserves system because they are afraid that they have to bear much food and much money." Unquote.

For fear of the reserve system. This reserves system will bring the more heavy burden to the surplus countries. So they oppose to this plan. And they mentioned as for money, the money will be accumulated by each nation according to their GNP or their capability. But at present, such a big amount of money is a fear by all the nations. Each nation will have much burden. So, can you imagine the poor nations can endure such a big burden? We don't think so. So this policy, the food reserve system will bring evils even to the needy nations.

Then, they mentioned that the global cooperation is indispensable to establish this food reserves system. But for its realization, a very important thing is needed. That is both developed and developing nations have to get benefits from this plan. Unfortunately, no benefit will be brought by their plan. All the nations have realized on this point. I'd like to quote from the "Study of Food Policy" published by the agriculture policy research center, March this year. Yoshiharu Yamada, who is the Japanese delegate to the Rome Conference said as follows. Quote:

(Evi) "Even the 11 major countries such as the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Soviet Union, Thailand, Brazil, India, Egypt, European Community, and Japan were asked to give the grains

and finance to the reserves plan. This conference ended in vain without any agreement, because of their negative attitude and clash of their interests." Unquote.

So, no nation will agree with this plan. As far as they cannot get the world cooperation, this plan will never be established.

And this plan is "by the United Nations." So to establish this system, the United Nations must have a strong binding power to the member nations. But unfortunately according to the book entitled "the Activity of the United Nations" published in 1974, I quote:

(Evi) "The United Nations General Assembly does not have the legal effect which means the binding power of member nations, it has only effects as advice."

Unquote.

Like this, the United Nations at present has only the advising power to the member nations. So we don't think this system would be established by the United Nations only with advising power.

And I'd like to touch upon the repercussions. They said the production will be promoted by adoption of their plan. But I'd like to quote from the New York Times, March 16, 1975, this year.

I quote:

(Evi) "By abundant crop for reserves, the impact on the farmer will be to discourage production in the succeeding years." Unquote.

The farmers will be discouraged by adoption of their plan. So we cannot expect the production growth after adoption of their plan.

And next, they mentioned that 60 million tons of grains will be accumulated. What a big amount! To accumulate this great amount of food, this means their plan will deprive the food from the needy nations. Let me turn to "the Report on Nutrition and International Situation" published by the United States Senate, September, 1974, I quote:

(Evi) "Gathering significant amount of stocks will remove food even from the needy nations." Unquote.

The needy nations will be aggravated by their plan. So their plan is neither beneficial nor effective to solve today's problem. On the contrary, as my colleague successfully proved today's food situation has been significantly improved by the present system. And the present system guarantees the stable supply of food to the needy nations. And this insurance will continue even in the future. To confirm this point, I'd like to quote from the New York Times, February 4, 1975, Earl Butz

who is the agriculture Secretary said as follows. I quote:

(Evi) "This confirms once again United States intention to share fully in supplying of needy nations even during the period of decreased supply in the United States." Unquote.

Like this, this insurance will continue even in the future. And they could not point out the actual evils caused by the embargoes.

For all these reasons, I could find no evils at present. Please stand by the negative side. Thank you very much.

Cross-examination 1st Aff. to 2nd Neg.

Q: Thank you Mr. chairman, honourable judges, friendly opponents and ladies and gentlemen.

Well, my first question is that when you guarantee the stable food supply even in abnormal weather, crops decrease or cut down food production

A: Yes. As I mentioned before that Earl Butz, the United States agriculture Secretary mentioned that the United States will ensure the stable supply even in the period of decreased supply.

Q: Thank you very much. Do you admit that the crop failure will be caused by the abnormal weather?

A:

Q: How do you evaluate this fact that Soviet Union, Latin America and Europe are the potential victims of abnormal weather because they lie in the chill region?

A: If it's true, that the United Nations can not accumulate 60 million tons of grains.

Q: You are not answering my question. Do you admit those countries are the potential victims of weather change?

A: If it's a fact.

Q: Yes. Do you admit it or not? Please answer yes or no.

(laughter)

A: This problem can not be answered only yes or no. But if it's a fact

Q: OK. Thank you very much. You fully admitted, so
(laughter)

So, you admitted that the crop failure will be caused by the abnormal weather. Abnormal weather very likely takes place because those countries are the potential victims.

A: One of the

Q: OK. Thank you. (laughter)

Then, my next question is that did you hear that my colleague mentioned that today's national reserve is very small?

A: No. Please take a look at this chart. National reserve is most practical in 1974 and 1975. Well, this is not so small.

Q: How do you evaluate this fact that my colleague said this amount of national reserve was far below the minimum safe level for the world food security in the case of the large crop failure.

A: You mentioned "was". At present, it's enough. (laughter)

Q: How do you evaluate this fact that the recent estimate that the minimum safe level is OK. I'll change
(laughter)

How do you evaluate this fact that the national reserves which my colleague mentioned, national reserves can not solve present food crisis because each country will give the priority for their own sake?

A: No. At present, this national reserves actually have been receiving to the starving people.

Q: We are not talking about the present situation, we are talking about Malaysian case.

Can you guarantee that the national reserves, the country which has national reserve will give the present national reserve to the needy nations and in the case of emergency? Please guarantee.

A: You asked the guarantee of the future?

Q: Yes.

A: As I mentioned again and again, the future is guaranteed by each nation. That means each nation will offer the grains from the offer the aid from their reserve.

Q:

(Affirmative, sorry, your time is up.)

Summary Speech by the Negative

Thank you Mr. chairman, distinguished judges, worthy opponents, and ladies and gentlemen.

As the last speaker from the negative, I would like to summarize what both affirmative and negative have done so far and I would like to urge you that this system is not needed, nor effective, nor available.

First of all, today's affirmative side defined the emergency as the fluctuation of the trade. But on this point, we completely disagree because we can not admit these kind of situation as the emergency. Because there was no concrete explanation from the affirmative. On the contrary, we defined emergency as the case of acute starvation because that is the most severe condition of the food supply fluctuation. Well, based on this definition, I would like to examine whether there is a reason and the effects of today's proposal or not.

The first thing I would like to confirm is what kind of improvement of food problem will be brought by today's proposal. They mentioned again and again that the existence of the international food reserve system is the essential element for any improvement of the world food situation. But unfortunately, we could not hear any concrete explanation, namely, how the food aid system will develop, how the prices will be low, how the

restrictions will be eliminated. There was no explanation, although they pointed out the damages.

On the contrary, -- excuse me -- and at the same time, this system is very difficult or almost impossible to be established. As my colleague had explained most of the major nations of the participating nations of the United Nations has opposed to this plan. And this is one reason to delay of this system in 1974. This was discussed in the London Conference as my colleague had shown. And this time, because of the clash of different national interests, this conference ended in vain. Then, with this vague plan, how can we really relay as our future guarantee? We have a more available and effective and reliable policy for ... as our guarantee in the present and in the future. Then, what are those policies? Those are the present policies. As I've explained one is the food aid system. At the time of the emergency, it had had, adding its numbers of people as I've explained ... 150 million people. And in 1972 as they admitted was the clear case of this emergency, and at this time, today's policies worked out.

Then, the next problem is the continuity of this system. They worried so much of the future whether this will continue or not. And as I pointed out one example, that is, 10 million annual food aid to needy nations. This is guaranteed each

year, every year starting from this year. And also, as for the present food aid system, we are convinced that this will continue for two reasons. First of all, I would like to call attention to this chart. The amount is guaranteed as you can see. And the amount we have enough as I've already proved. And then, from the intention of the countries to operate this, and as my colleague has shown you that the affirmative attitude to provide its grain to the needy nations even though at the time of the domestic troubles. This is the guarantee for the future.

And also, by adopting today's proposition, we can not avoid the serious repercussions. One premise condition of the affirmative to establish this system was to produce more. But as we've already shown you by adopting this proposal, the farmers will be discouraged to produce more. This will result in a worst condition. Their plan will never be achieved. And further, without any agreement, this will remove the needy food from the starving people.

For all these disadvantages, we of the negative side would like to call your rejection of today's proposal.

Thank you very much.

Summary Speech by the Affirmative

Thank you Mr. chairman, honorable judges, friendly opponents and ladies and gentlemen.

Today, as the last member of the affirmative side, I'd like to summarize today's whole debate.

First of all, let me clarify the affirmative standpoint once again. Our standpoint is that the global cooperation is indispensable, for each country's voluntary work can not cope with today's food crisis, because each country will give the priority for their own sake in the case of emergency. And the emergency is very highly or possible to take place at any moment. And so, the global cooperation is indispensable.

And then, by analyzing the present situation, we pointed out that the evils of the status quo. First, we are not secured the stable food supply at all time because the exporting countries will restrict the food exports in case of poor harvest. We are not preparing for it at all. And on this point, we showed you the clear chart, that is of the restrictions that was done in the past years.

And secondly, the second evil of the present situation is that the food assistance is unstable and we have no assurance that this food assistance can be kept constantly.

Now, today's negative mentioned in the constructive speech,

that 10 million tons of food assistance was assured or given the commitment from the exporting countries. But they have no assurance that this amount will be kept even in the case of bad year, bad harvest year.

And the third evil is that we are suffering from the high price of food. And in order to eliminate those evils, what do we have to do? Increase food productivity? Sure! That's necessary. But even if we increase food productivity, we can not prevent the crop failure due to abnormal weather.

And the 2nd negative in the cross-examination period, she admitted that the crop failure can not be prevented. And so, the food production is increasingly depended upon the climate. In such a case, if there is no international system to supervise each country's behavior, each country will develop her own agricultural policy so as to be advantageous for only herself. Thus, other countries will suffer from one country's massive purchase for restrictions of the food exports. And we are not prepared for these cases, that's why we propose the food reserve system. And that's why we propose the United Nations.

And then, my colleague fairly proved the workability and the advantage of our plan. By presenting the plan, our plan is very practical because of the following three reasons.

First, it is highly possible to increase food production

by the means of cultivation. On this point, today's negative side quite misunderstood our argumentation, I'm afraid they are not listening to our constructive speech. (laughter) We said that the major exporting countries rebuilt to give the results. But this means nothing because they want to raise the results by cultivating new methods. There will be no evils to the present market trade. So, the negative assertion doesn't mean anything.

And as for the plan, 60 to 70 million tons within five years. And then, next, our plan is imposing of the equal value to all the nations. So, it will never be disadvantageous to any countries.

And thirdly, our plan is beneficial to all the nations. The negative said that when the U.S. farmers will be discouraged if our plan is adopted. But on this point, we have clearly proved that the exporting countries will be secured the stable demand. So, it will be advantageous to the exporting countries also. And my colleague clearly proved that we can have the consensus of the U.S. farmers. So on this point, the negative assertion doesn't stand. And as for the importing countries, they are secured of the stable food supply and consequently the stable food price. So, is there any reason that those countries reject our plan? No! There is no reason because there is no

disadvantageous, because it is beneficial to all the nations.

The negative mentioned that the world food conference

(I'm sorry but your time is up.)

I'm very sorry that my time is up. (laughter) With these

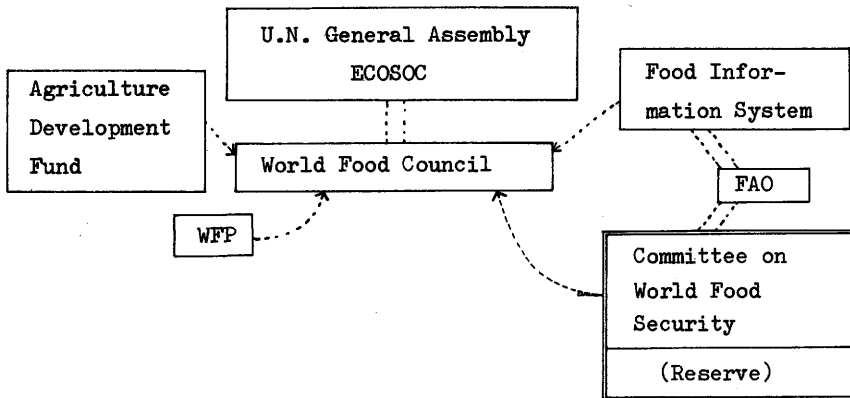
reasons, we, the affirmative strongly propose that a food

reserves system should be established by the United Nations.

Thank you very much.

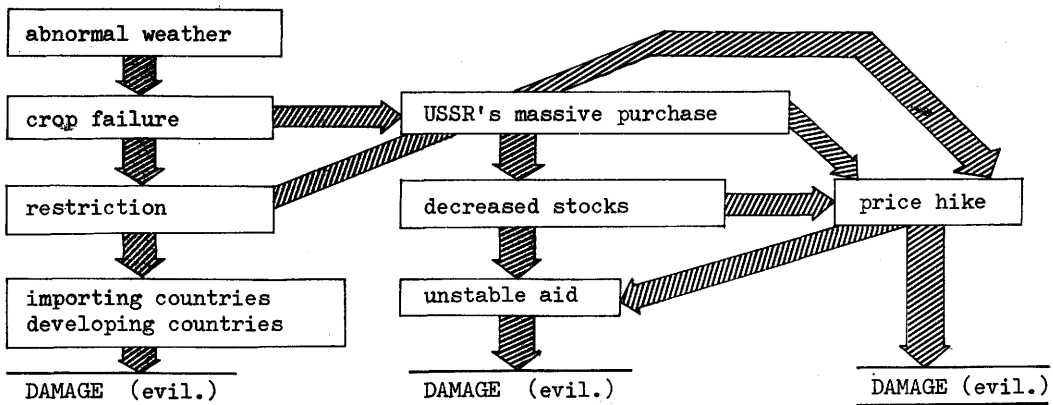
AFFIRMATIVE CHART: NO. I

Follow-up System



AFFIRMATIVE CHART: NO. II

Gaigo Analysis on World Food Complex



AFFIRMATIVE CHART: NO. III

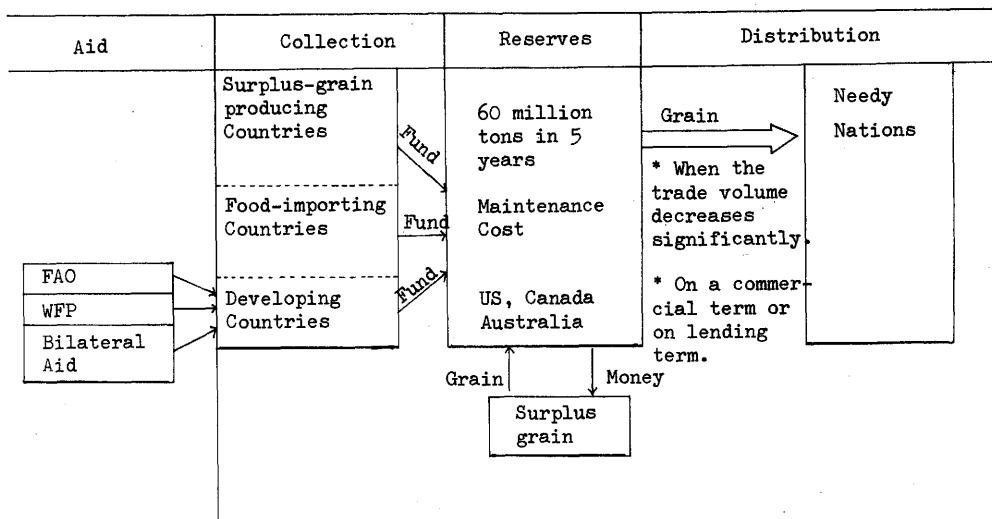
Export Control of Agricultural Products

Source:
"Food Crisis"
by Yomiuri
Shimbun

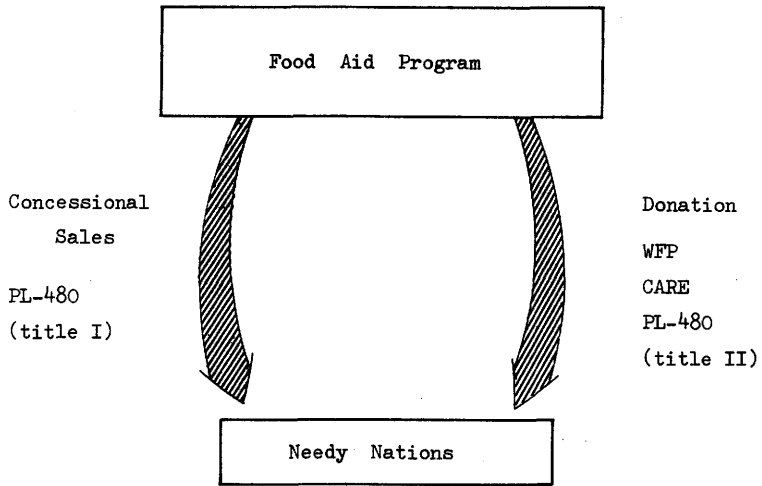
Date	Country	Object
Jun. 12, '73	Thailand	Rice (embargo)
July 3, '73	Indonesia	Corn (embargo)
Aug. 6, '73	EEC	Wheat (embargo)
Aug. 10, '73	Brazil	Soybean (pre-approval system)
Aug. 16, '73	Pakistan	Grain & flour (embargo)
Oct. 4, '74	U.S.A.	Grain (transitory embargo to USSR)
Oct. 7, '74	U.S.A.	Wheat, corn, soybean (pre-approval system)
Oct. 19, '74	U.S.A.	Grain (the reduction of 1 million tons to USSR)

AFFIRMATIVE CHART: NO. IV

Food Reserve System (Gaigo Plan)



Neg. Chart 1



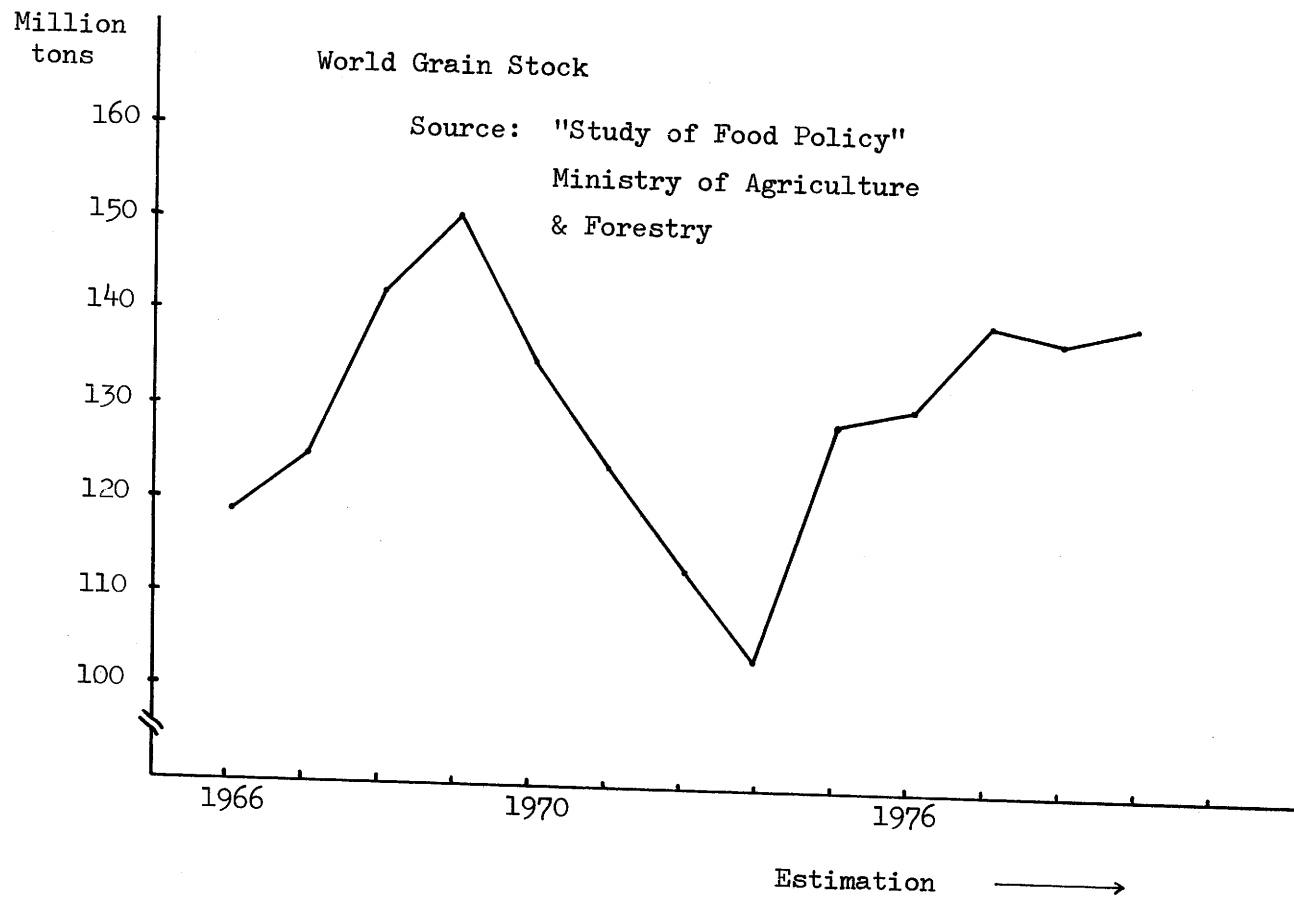
Neg. Chart 2

U. S. Trade Agreements for
Needy Nations

Nation	Date of agreement
Columbia	April 22, 1974
Philippines	Feb. 30
Sri Lanka	Feb. 21
Afghanistan	Feb. 21
Guinea	May 8
Khmer Republic	July 28
Indonesia	May 26
Bolivia	Dec. 20
Vietnam	Oct. 2
Jamaica	Oct. 11
Pakistan	Nov. 2
Bangladesh	Dec. 2
Sudan	May 8
Jordan	Dec. 7

Source: U.S. Senate Interantional
Trade Commission, 1974

Neg. Chart 3



Osaka University Affirmative
Constructive Speech

Thank you Mr. Chairman, Honorable judges, dear opponents.
Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen.

On Dec. 13th, 1974, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization made a report, warning that serious food shortages still threaten Bangladesh, India, and three nations in Africa. And other twelve nations in Africa, Asia, and Central America will face inevitable food shortages.

Under this emergency food situation, in order to ensure that stable food supplies are always available to those needing them on reasonable commercial terms, we of the Osaka University affirmative are resolved that; A food reserve system should be established by the United Nations.

Before getting into our major argument, let me define some important terms of today's proposition. Food, by which we mean "grain". A reserve system by the United Nations means "an international system which reserves surplus grain and distribute it to those needing it on reasonable commercial terms, both as a stabilizing force on prices and as a hedge against famine." This definition can be a brief outline of the affirmative plan. As for the specific features of our system, my colleague Mr. Minagawa will further explain in our second

constructive speech.

Then first of all, I'd like to explain the food situation from 1960, in order to prove the significance of the grain reserves. For these 25 years, agricultural production has been unstable, because it fully depends on weather. But in spite of this instability of production, the world could enjoy rather stable prices until 1970, thanks to surplus grain stocks in major producing countries. In order to make it clear, let me show you a chart, taking wheat as an example of this fact.

(Chart 1) Please look at this chart. This chart shows world wheat production and prices. As you can clearly understand from this chart we could enjoy rather stable prices, except recent years, in spite of unstable production. Then what made prices stable in the past? And what made prices take a jump these years? Here let me show you next chart. (Chart 2) On this chart, we add wheat stocks in major producing countries. As you can see on this chart, grain stocks did a very good job as a stabilizing force on prices. But from 1972, these producing countries tried to reduce surplus stocks, because of heavy financial burden for stocks. And from 1972, world-wide poor harvests accelerated this sharp decline of grain stocks. Because of this dwindling stocks, prices took a jump to a record level, and this incredible high price of food gave a

great damage to food importing countries, especially poor nations. To support these arguments, let me quote from Newsweek, Nov. 11th, 1974. I quote "Since the end of World War 2, the world has relied upon the surplus grain reserves of the principal exporting countries - the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina - both as a stabilizing force on prices and a hedge against famine. But prices are now soaring while supplies are dwindling." unquote. Since as this evidence shows, we proved the influence of dwindling grain stocks, I hope you will accept the significance of grain reserves.

Then let me turn to our need contentions.

Contention No. 1, Under the status-quo, there is no effective system as a hedge against famine. From 1972, worldwide poor harvest and skyrocketing price hikes made many people suffering from starvation in the world. Let me quote from Time magazine, Nov. 11th, 1974. I quote, "Nearly half a billion people are suffering from some form of hunger ; 10,000 of them die of starvation each week in Africa, Asia and Latin America" unquote. But what I want to make clear is that if we have effective system, we can help these people immediately. For at present we have 90 million tons of grain stocks in the world, while 7.5 million tons can help present starving people, according to magazine Sekai Shuho. But there still exists

starvation. This fact shows great defect of present system. So we should establish new international system, which has a responsibility as a hedge against famine, in order to help present starving people immediately and to prevent mass starvation in the future.

Now our argument goes to contention No. 2.

Contention No. 2. Under the status-quo, there is no effective system as a stabilizing force on prices. As I proved before, once the world relied upon surplus grain stocks in producing countries as a stabilizing force on prices. But dwindling stocks caused by stock reducing policy and world-wide poor harvests, drove up the prices so high that food importing countries, especially poor nations, have great difficulty getting food. So we need to have grain reserves as before 1970, but producing countries no longer want to have surplus grains, because of heavy financial burden for stocks. That's why they are emphasizing the necessity of international price stabilizing system. To support this, let me quote from a book entitled "Problems of World Economy for 1974" published by Foreign Ministry. I quote, "On the meeting of Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, European Communities emphasized the necessity of international stabilizing measure of food market, including reserve system. And also Australia and

Canada asserted that, as food producing countries, without any food-price stabilizing system, they cannot invest for further increase of output." unquote. As this evidence shows, we cannot expect producing countries to reserve surplus grains, and we should not expect only them to do so any more. Because to mitigate large price fluctuation by these reserves, is desirable also for food importing countries. It is unreasonable only for producing countries to have this heavy burden. Here we contend that a new international reserve system should be established, including both exporting and importing countries, as a new stabilizing force on prices.

Since we proved so far that there are two great evils, starvation and large price fluctuation caused by non-existence of effective system, I hope you will accept these needs for change under the status-quo.

And because we believe, by adopting our plan, these evils can be eliminated and we can ensure stable food supply on reasonable commercial terms, I hope you will adopt our proposal.

The Explanation of the Plan

Function,

1. Our system will absorb surplus grains by reasonable prices to prevent prices from going down sharply.
Our system will distribute stocked grains in the case of shortages by reasonable prices, to prevent prices going up sharply.
2. If our system judges some country as being in emergency, stocked grains can be distributed in the form of sales on credit at low interest rate.

Practicability,

As for Function 1st, namely as a stabilizing force on prices, Since large fluctuation of prices is not profitable both for exporting and importing countries, all countries will contribute to our system, which can avoid large ups-and-downs of food prices.

Since our system will only restore the stabilizing force on prices once made by grain stocks in producing countries, we can say it is quite practicable.

As for Function 2nd, namely as a hedge against famine, 47 million tons of grains can help present starving people, while we have 90 million tons of stocks. So our system

will use these stocks effectively to eliminate present starvation immediately. And for future emergency, we will use stocked grains from producing countries.

Desirability,

By function 1st,

We can stabilize food prices. And it brings about two advantages.

Advantage 1st; Farmers can increase agricultural output as much as possible, without worrying about sharp decline of prices.

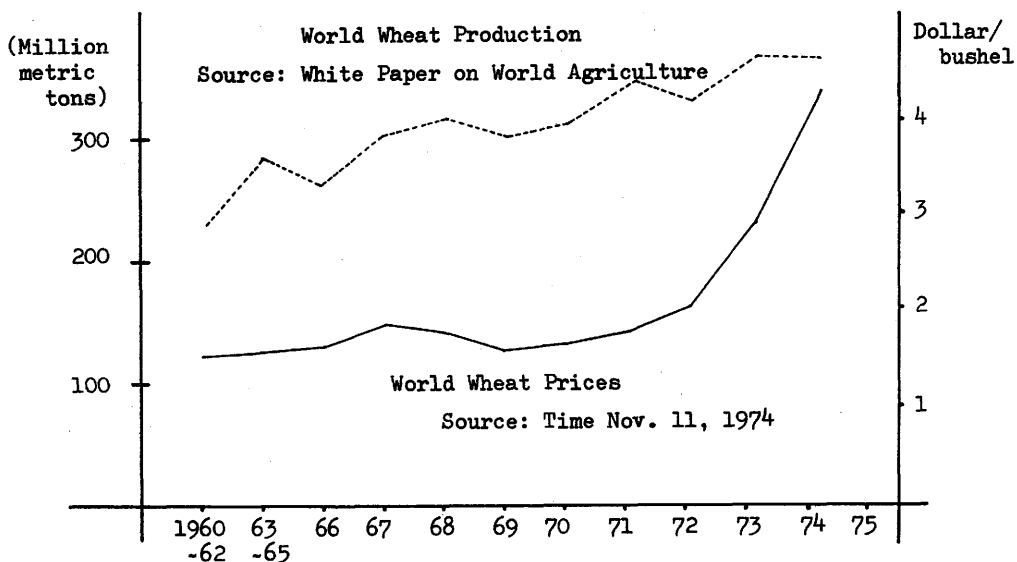
Advantage 2nd; Food importing countries can buy enough food, without worrying about sharp rise of prices.

By function 2nd,

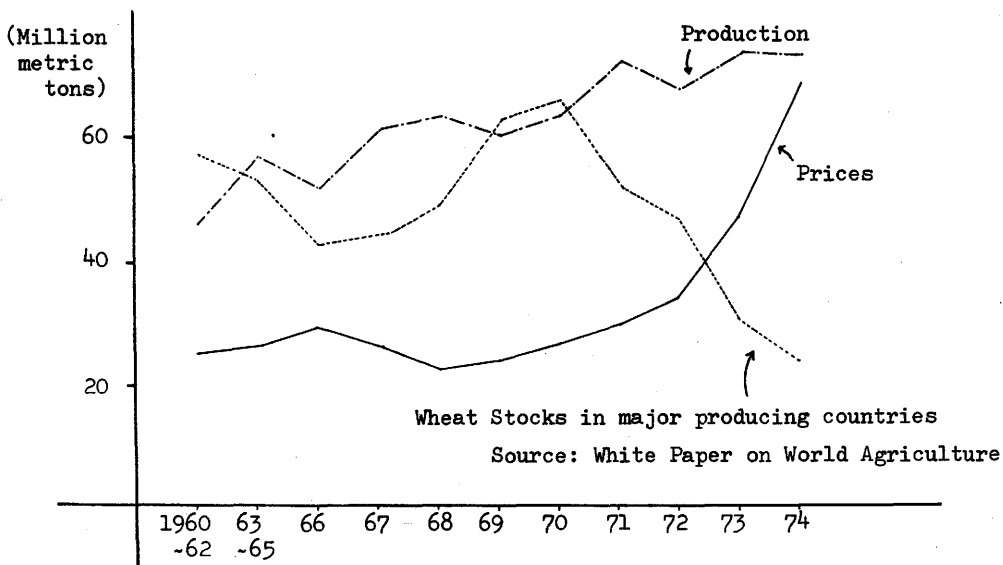
Advantage 3rd; We can help present starving people immediately,

And we can avoid future starvation.

Aff. Chart 1



Aff. Chart 2



Second Negative Constructive Speech

Thank you Mr. Chairman, honorable judges, dear opponents.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm very happy to make a second constructive speech standing on the negative side. In this debate, we of the negative examine the affirmative case specifically from three basic points. 1. Whether or not there is an urgent need to adopt today's proposition. 2. Whether or not the affirmative plan can be practicable as they indicate. 3. Whether or not the affirmative plan can be desirable as they indicate.

As for point No. 1, need for change, my colleague already refuted the affirmative case. But let me touch upon this point a little more. They asserted that mass starvation in 1973 and 1974 was caused by abnormal weather, and that in order to help present starving people in developing countries and to avoid starvation in the future, we should establish a international reserve system. But as my colleague said in our first constructive speech, in the past inspite of the abnormal weather, we could enjoy stable food supply. So starvation cannot be brought about only by the abnormal weather. What caused it is nothing but the oil crisis in 1973 and 1974, and this relation can be completely proved by our chart. Now that oil crisis is over, we have nothing to worry about. And as for present

starving people, thanks to big aids from developed countries situation is heading for the better direction. 3.5 million tons of grain is needed to help them, while U.S. promised over 3.5 as aids to those starving nations. And other countries and organizations are trying to give aids. To prove this let me quote two pieces of evidence. According to New York Times, Feb. 2nd, 1975. I quote, "The remaining food gap worldwide is at least three million tons, an unofficial tabulation of data from governmental and United Nations sources indicates. This compares with a generally accepted estimate of 7.5 million tons at the end of November." unquote. And to the same paper, "The world food picture has improved sharply in the last two months, Most notably for India. This changed picture has emerged from interviews with Government officials and other experts here and from data from United States and United Nations sources." As these pieces of evidence show, we can conclude there is no need to establish new reserve system to help starving nations.

Now, let me examine the affirmative plan. We can say the affirmative plan cannot meet their need, namely to help present starving people and to avoid starvation in the future. In order to make their plan effective, both food exporting and importing countries must join their system. But when it comes to food importing countries among developed nations, they cannot get

anything from international reserve system. All they can get is the financial burden for that system. These importing countries must buy food regardless of the existence of reserve system. The affirmative side insisted that by establishing system they can be free from food embargo by food exporting countries. This means, however, there is possibility for exporting countries to stop giving food to reserve system. The affirmative didn't give us any assurance that exporting countries will never give their system food embargo according to their domestic affairs. So we understand their reserve system never makes any difference as to food embargo. What's worse even at present importing countries are afraid of heavy financial burden for reserve system. To prove this let me quote from Asahi Shinbun, Feb. 9th, 1975. I quote, "When it comes to Japan, one of the major food importing countries, although she tries to take positive attitude toward international reserve system, she would reject the heavy financial burden shifted from the United States." unquote. Since the affirmative plan is no advantageous for them, we can say they would never contribute to the reserve system.

One more big problem is about U.S.S.R. and China. These two nations would reject to participate in their reserve system. Because their system needs to gather agricultural information

from each member country, but this agricultural intelligence is kept as a state secret in these countries. Let me quote from Time magazine, Nov. 18th, 1974. I quote, "A reserve system would preclude the kind of secrecy-shrouded, bargain-hunting raids on the Western wheat market that have become a hallmark of Soviet trade. The Russians, who guard agricultural intelligence as a state secret, are heistant to begin sharing crop information". unquote. And also from Mainichi Daily News, May 29th, 1975. I quote, "China has declined to participate in the effort to promote world food security and the Soviet Union has yet to disclose its intentions, the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization said yesterday." Unquote. As these pieces of evidence shows, these two big countries would never accept inspections of agricultural intelligence, which is indespensable for international reserve system. Since the friends of the Affirmative failed to prove how they will get consensus from U.S.S.R. and China about this problem, we can say these countries would never contribute to their system.

Without participation of these countries, the affirmative system cannot work well, and so it cannot help starving people. At least it cannot make any difference from present aid system.

Since we disproved so far need for change, practicability and desirability of their plan, I hope you will reject

Osaka University Negative
Constructive Speech

NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECH 1

Thank you Mr. Chairman, honorable judges, dear opponents, and ladies and gentlemen. I'm very glad to be a negative constructive speaker, under the resolution, resolved that "A food reserve system should be established by the United Nations."

After hearing the affirmative constructive speech, we negative side found out some unsatisfied points. Then let me examine one by one.

First, about the present situation; They insisted that the severe world-wide starvation exists still now, so to solve this problem is the urgent necessity. But they don't know the exact present situation. They cited the evidence in November 1974, that is, the evidence before the World Food Conference. They don't know the fact that starved people decreased and decreased after the World Food Conference by many countries efforts. At February, this year, the number of the starved people were less than half in comparison with the 1974's case, and moreover, the number of that is also decreasing now. To prove this assertion, let me quote pieces of evidence.

*According to the Financial Times February 7th, 1975

"FAO reported that the urgent necessary import grain of

starved countries is decreasing largely."

*According to the New York Times February 2nd, 1975

"The U.S. Government and the U.N. reported that the urgent necessary import grain decreased from 7.5 million tons to 3.5 million tons during last three months."

It's reasonable to think that the necessary import grain means the grain which is needed to help the starved people. And the necessary import grain decreased from 7.5 million to 3.5 million. So, it's clear that more than of the starved people were helped. Then what has helped the starved people? That's the aid from many countries after the World Food Conference. To prove this assertion, let me quote a piece of evidence.

*According to the New York Times February 7th, 1975

"The U.S. has announced that the 62% increase of the budget for food aid this fiscal year (July '74 -- June '75) and that the food aid increased from 3.3 million tons to 5.4 million tons."

3.5 million tons of grain is needed to help the starved people while the U.S. promised 5.4 million tons of grain. So there is no need to establish any new organization.

Next, about the cause; The affirmative side insisted that the main cause of the starvation is the adverse weather. But it is not true. Then please look at this chart. (Neg. 1)

This line shows the output of wheat. Yes, there are some up and down points, but general trend is rather stable. Next please look at these two lines. Simple line shows the wheat price and dotted line shows the oil price. Before the oil shock, oil shock occurred in 1973, the wheat price was stable in spite of the fact that there were some adverse weather. So it's clear that the adverse weather could not be the cause of the starvation for itself. Then what's the real cause? Please look at the oil price line. After the oil shock oil price increased very sharply. It was so unexpected and so high that the world economy was thrown into confusion. Consequently, the wheat price increased very sharply, keeping pace with the oil one. To prove this assertion, let me quote a piece of evidence.

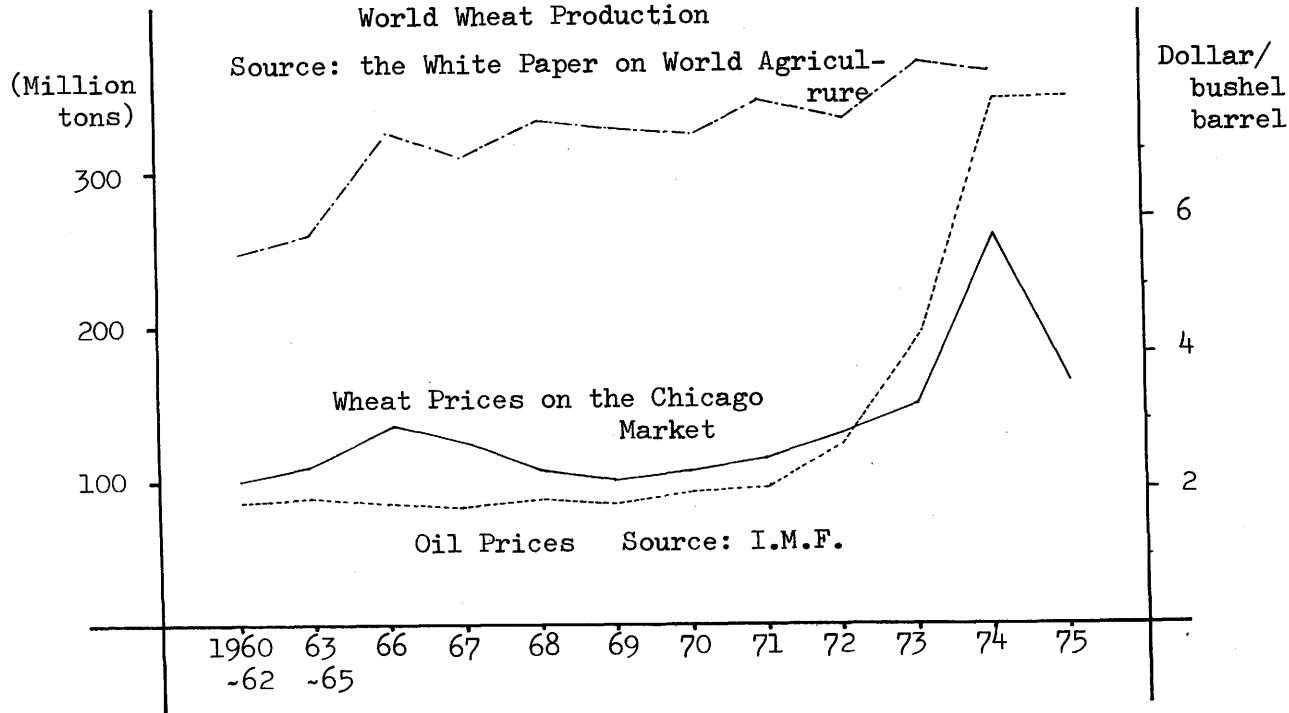
*According to the magazine entitled "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, NOV. 18, 1974".

"In 1971 India spent approximately 560 million dollars on the import of three basic products; crude oil, fertilizer and about 2.1 million metric tons of food grains. In order to obtain the same amount of these products as purchased in 1971, India have to pay approximately 3.1 billion dollars--or more than five times as much as in 1971."

Now it's clear that the main cause of the last world-wide starvation was the oil shock. But now the high price oil is expectable, so the world economy can cope with this high price oil, consequently the wheat price is decreasing and decreasing. In this situation there is no problem. So there is no need to establish any new organization.

Neg.

Chart 1



affirmative proposal.

Tokyo Womens' Christian College
Affirmative Constructive Speech

First Affirmative Constructive Speech

Experience had shown us that no nation can achieve sustained economic and social development in the absence of an insured food supply. And the notion that this insurance should be implemented on the hand of the global community was made clear by the World Food Conference in Rome, last November.

Based on this idea, we stand resolved that a Food Reserves System should be established by the United Nations. Before stepping into our main arguments let me define some important terms.

food: grains such as wheat, rice, sorgum and soybeans, the basic energy source for human beings.

a food reserves system:

a system to stockpile grains to insure that famine relief will be available and adequate and assure steady food supply

by the united nations:

to be planned, carried out, administered, looked after on the hand of the United Nations

Now, let us show you our major contentions.

MAJOR CONTENTION No.1 Acute food shortage is near at hand

We were not really aware of starvation or malnutrition until the drastic change of food output in 1972 struck the world. At this time 460 million people in Africa Asia and Latin America suffered from starvation. This is because the abnormal weather caused a drastically bad crop, and there was no world wide co-operational counter measure to cope with it.

Now please look at this chart. (CHART 1) The dotted line shows how much food we need and the simple line indicates how much can be obtained, according to the authorized estimate by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, and the U.S. Agriculture DEPARTMENT. After the disasterous low harvest period from 1972-73, very fortunately we are now in a surplus period. This would continue for 4 years until 1978. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, please notice this part from 1979 to 1984. It indicates a long low harvest period in a far larger scale than 1972 is near at hand. Experts point out the nightmarish figure of approximately 800 million people or one fifth of the world's total population might starve to death in this period. So we must prepare the most possible and effective way to combat this period of starvation starting in 4 years. Controlling the demand or achieving an enormous production is unrealistic in only 4 years. The better way is indicated by Mr. Tadashi Asakura, chief forecaster of the Meteorological

Agency. He writes in Ceres magazine published by FAO last year,

quote; "If food supply changes occur in the period of low reserves, it is inevitable for most of the nations to suffer from serious starvation. So it is urgently needed to establish some kind of reserve system."

unquote

The answer is clear, "reserving" what we can in the surplus period is the best and most suitable way.

MAJOR CONTENTION No. 2 Individual efforts cannot overcome a future food crisis

Policies are now being developed by each nation to prepare for the future. But these national policies are limited and far from effective. One specific policy is the national reserve policy. To explain this, please look at this chart. (CHART 2) It shows in simple line the amount of each region's reserves and in dotted line is shown the number of days people can be fed on this reserve.

North America is the only region that can supply food for more than 8 months. On the other hand African and Asian nations, the most vulnerable ones, people presently have a reserve supply for only 1 or 2 days. So even though we store food by the present system it can hardly be a sufficient safeguard to combat the coming food shortage.

In attempt to eliminate this imbalance, some countries are sending food aid to the needy nations. May I call your attentions to this chart? (Chart 3) It shows fiscal year 1975 when the United States was donating 84% of the world's total food aid. But mainly to Vietnam, Korea, Indonesia, Cambodia. Then, how many countries in this list were really starving countries. Africa, India, Bangladesh, as you will note, received a very small percentage of the aid given, only 7.9 % of the total amount. What kind of food insurance is there for them?

Judging from these facts, we are firmly convinced that the present system for both accumulating and distributing is not sufficient, when being handled by an individual nation.

A world wide system is needed to overcome the coming crisis. Therefore under the present structure the UN is the only organization that can possibly perform this task.

Because it has more than 130 member nations and moreover it is an organization that had dealt with the food problem for many years. The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization, the world's most authorized research institute of food can provide the necessary information for reserving and also they have the World Food Program for emergency relief to operate the reserved food.

So the international Food Reserves System should be directly attached and controlled by the UN.

Then let me touch upon our plan slightly.

The Food Reserves System will be attached to the World Food Council which will be responsible for coordinating the work of all UN's agencies now dealing with food.

Every nation even the US, India or African nations will have the equal right to vote on the policies of the reserves.

The sooner the international reserves system is established, the safer our future will be. For all these reasons, I call for you to adopt today's resolution. Because we have no more time to waste. Only 4 years are left for us to establish a Food Reserves System by the United Nations. Thank you very much.

Second Affirmativ Constructive Speech

As the second speaker from the affirmative, I'd like to explain how a food reserves system would be established, and next how this system would operate to meet our purpose --- that is to secure adequate food supply for all the participating nations.

According to the FAO and US Agriculture Department's estimate the low harvest in the 1978-84 period amounts to approximately 55 million tons of grains. Fortunately enough from 1975 to 1978 we are expected to have 71.3 million tons of surplus over the demand of food.

It is quite probable that food exporting countries would provide their food for our scheme, as mentioned in Mainichi Newspaper, November 7, 1974. US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger said in the World Food Conference as follows; quote:

"To establish a permanent grain stockpile to help the hunger stricken areas, America is ready for offering grains and money."

Also Canada announced the same statement. unquote
In this way the indispensable element "grains" in our plan can be accumulated.

Another indispensable element is the money. Using \$ 5 billion we would accumulate and maintain these grains.

Basically the charge would be shared by member nations, but petroleum producing nations who has money but does not have food are intensely interested in our plan. To support this let me turn to the book entitled "Food Crisis" published by the economic bureau of Yomiuri Newspaper this year, quote:

"Several oil traders have promised to donate \$ 5 billion to encourage the adequate food supply for needy nations."
unquote

Further International Monetary Fund and the World Bank is ready for the financial support. Thus, every condition is ready for the establishment of the system.

Next, let me explain the operation of the reserves system. I'd like to call your attentions to this chart. (CHART 4) The Food Reserves System would be attached to the World Food Council. And this council is strong enough to make all the countries cooperate, because it can influence the member nations by the economic sanction of the Economic and Social Council. On the other hand as for the necessary information to judge the world's food situation Food and Agriculture Organization would assist. Under this condition the World Food Council will give all the important decisions concerning reserves.

As for the way to release the reserved grains we have 2 ways. By grant sales to the participating nations and the emergency

relief by the existing World Food Program.

After adoption of this proposal we can get very unique benefits.

No. 1 All the participating nations will be dealt equally to get the necessary food if they are in need without any political or ideological implications.

No. 2 We can make use of the ideled grains as much as possible. This is mentioned in UNCTAD Board, Feb. 18, 1975,

I quote:

"Most of the exporting countries do not have the financial resources to enable them to keep supplies in stock, so selling to an international reserves system at reasonable price would provide the necessary support."

unquote.

No. 3 The World Food Program will be able to play a more significant role in maintaining world food security. Presently, only \$ 90 million out of \$ 770 million is used for emergency relief action of WFP because of the lack of quickly available food resources. The adoption will offer this resource.

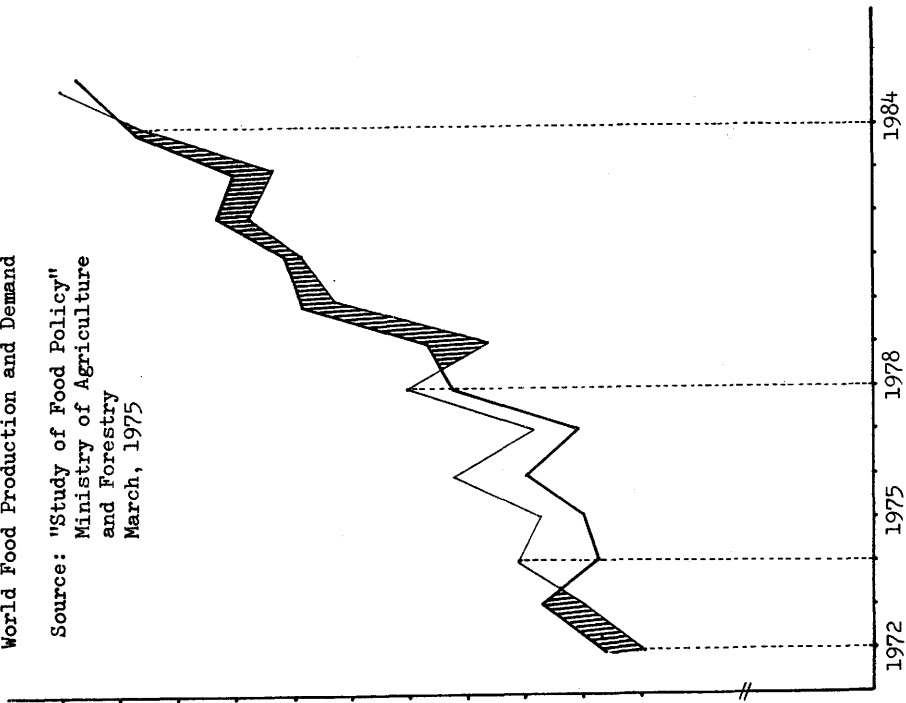
(REFUTATION)

For all these reasons so far mentioned, I ask for your concurrence with the affirmative. Thank you very much.

Aff. Chart 1

World Food Production and Demand

Source: "Study of Food Policy"
Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry
March, 1975



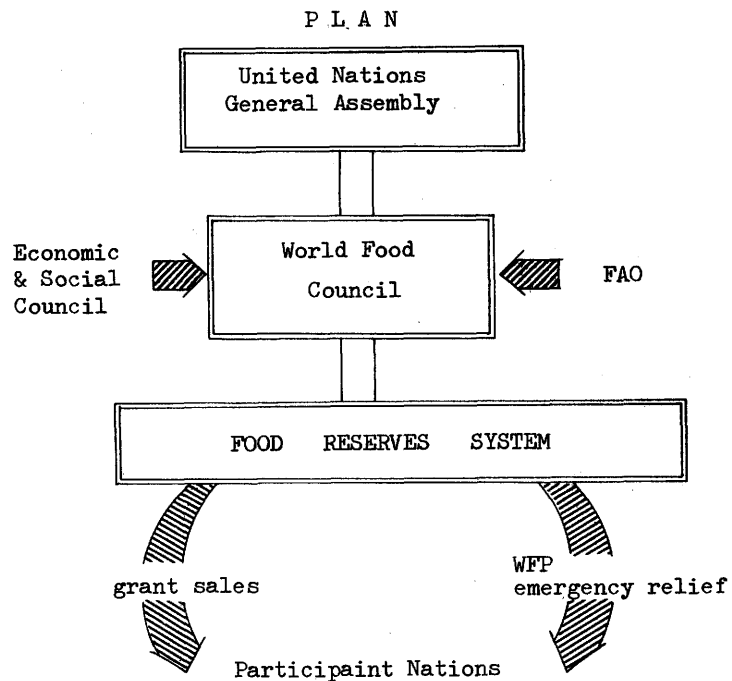
Aff. Chart 2

Efficiency of National Reserve

Region	Total Amount (900 tons)	Days to supply
Europe	19,939	40
North America	61,300	250
Africa	909	2
Central & South America	20,070	59
Near East	1,510	1
Asia & Far East	10,708	8
Oceania	2,800	128

Source: Subcommittee on international organization
and movements, October, 1974

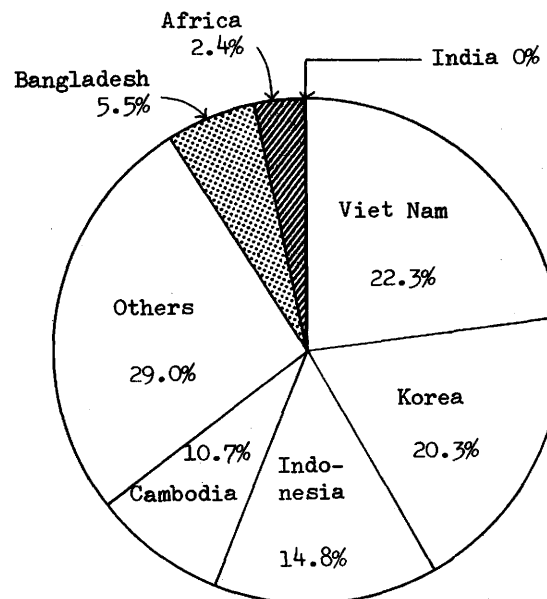
Aff. Chart 4



- 75 -

Aff. Chart 3

Destinations of U.S. Food Aid



Source: Food Assistance for Developing Countries, U.S. Senate, Oct., 1974

Special Issue by Dr. Kroff

Today I'd like to spend a few minutes talking with you about the process known as academic debate and explain just a couple of things about debate in which, I hope you understand the process, that is very simple process. The whole matter of academic debate, as I'm sure you recognize, academic debate is not an exercise. It's a school exercise designed to help students to learn to be better public speaker. Academic debate is a school exercise the purpose of which is to help people become better speakers. So students all the world engage in academic debate exercises. They have contests, tournaments. In U.S. for example, there is great deal of activity. On a typical weekend in U.S. maybe 50% of universities are engaged in some kind of debate activity, some kind of debate tournament and there are thousands of students taking part every weekened in U.S. So this happens also in Japan, as you know. And Japan has the long history of debate started by Fukuzawa. And in the south of Khushu started also by the early missionary, some of the schools in Kyushu and in Fukuoka, had one of the oldest debate programme in Japan. It was started in In Seinan not Seinan Gakuen at the time but the school mission instructed in academic debate practices.

So academic debate is a exercise designed to help students

become better speakers. It's a school exercise. And it must be considered to be just that learning process. It is not the professional foot ball game or it's not like professional basket ball it is not profesional base ball game where the goal is to win. Academic debate is designed to give you an opportunity to get lots of speaking practice. And it is designed to give those who participate in the exercise, the students take part in the exercise, an equal opportunity to get the fair amount of practice. And very simple rule and regulations are designed to let everybody have an equal opportunity to take part in the speech. As I said, academic debate is a very simple process once you understand some of the implications. And this morning I'd like to review the underlying philosophy and process that is in operation, each time that you got up and engage in academic debate.

Former, as I said, formal procedure of debate is designed to give everybody an equal opportunity to speak and the debate is built around a resolution, debate proposition. Debate proposition recently in the U.S. is designed to give both sides, Aff. and Neg. an equal chance to speak. Debate propositions are usually subjects that are picked because they have the equal amount of pro and con. There are as equal on the Affirmative side as are on the Negative side. So in the U.S.

there is a process by which the people run debate in the U.S. go through to select the topics, subject matter, in order to be fair. There is a special committee that establishes the national debate topic. And they spend four or five months conceiving the next year topic. They poll all of the debate coaches in U.S. to make sure everybody agrees that the topic has the equal amount of pro materials and equal amount of con materials. The Affirmative and the Negative have equal amount of arguments and so if you think about academic debate, you begin to recognize that Affirmative doesn't have the advantage and Negative doesn't have the advantage. Both are treated equal. So the first important consideration in academic debate is the recognition that there is something to talk about, there is the proposition and the resolution. And this is the subject matter of the debate. Today we are going to hear some debates that deal with the proposition resolved that a food reserve system should be established by the United Nations. So that is the topic on which debaters are debating. In the U.S., as I said, the national organization gets to gather and may conceive a national topic that will be debated by all universities.

In Japan often you have the special topic for each series of debate matches as you conduct. This means special preparation and you spend a great deal of time doing research. In America,

usually the research is done early in the fall, September, or October. Then the debaters just debate for the rest of the year and work they had originally. So in the U.S. debaters may get an hundred round of debate, all on the same resolution. The proposition that is the subject matter for debate. So the first important consideration in understanding academic debate is that a debate is built around a topic. The second important consideration is that there are two sides, the Affirmative and the Negative, you know most of this, already put to refresh your ability because it relates to some responsibility the Affirmative has and the Negative has. In each debate, in each academic debate. There is Affirmative team and Negative team. The Affirmative stands for the resolution, for example, in a series of debate, there will be this afternoon, resolved that a food reserve system should be established by the United Nations. The affirmative stands for the resolution. That argue "Yes, we should adopt a programme of food reserve system sponsored by the U.N." The Negative ordinarily argue against the proposition.

They opposed to the resolution whatever it might be. They will oppose to the establishment of food reserve system sponsored by the U. N. In the debates later today. That's the second important consideration that there will be two teams

Affirmative sides and Negative sides, the two sides to the proposition. Now you know most of this so far. But what I'm leading up to is the Affirmative has certain responsibilities and the Negative has certain responsibilities. They have to carry but these responsibilities in order for the debate to build properly. The Affirmative has the burden of proof and the Negative has the presumption and the Negative has the burden of rebuttal. If you can keep these 3 things in your mind, then, I think, you will understand an academic debate. In talking about the resolution which is the subject matter of the debate, we talk about 2 teams Affirmative and Negative. And now I introduce 3 other terms. All of what academic debate is set up to do is to be fair to all of the speakers involved. Treat them as equals. Let's talk about the burden of proof, the presumption and the burden of rebuttal. The Affirmative, as I indicated to you, stands for the resolution. The Affirmative is the side that attempts to convince the audience that we should adopt some sort of new policy. The Affirmative in this debate today will be debating the issue resolved that a food reserve system should be established by the U.N. They are asking for change in the existing condition in the world. At the moment a food reserve system - if there is any kind of a food reserve system- is administered on a sort of haphazard basis by a

number of countries. The Affirmative is arguing this system, the present system, should be changed. The status quo should be altered. So, the Affirmative side team always stands for the resolution and when you stand for the resolution you have to prove that the status quo is ineffective, doesn't do the job. It should be changed. You have the responsibility as the Affirmative team to really prove to the opposition and to anybody concerned, that the present condition as they exist should be changed. So the burden of proof rests with the Affirmative. So, the responsibility that the Affirmative has is to prove that the existing conditions need to be changed. So, the Affirmative today's debate will argue that present food distribution system or reserve system is inadequate for our present trend. We should do something about this. We should establish any new system. And the Affirmative has got to prove that present system does not do the job. Burden of proof rests on the Affirmative. So that's the big responsibility the Affirmative has and it's very much like a court of law. If any of you are aspiring to be lawyer, if any of you are thinking about going into law, if any of you had a chance to going into court of law and seeing the lawyer's operation, you know something about the prosecution and defence.

The prosecutor in law is trying to change conditions and

Affirmative. So the same principles falls in an academic debate as it does in a court of law. The Affirmative has the burden of proof. The presumption is in the favor of the Negative. Now that's a pretty much the underlying philosophy of the argumentation and debate. There is some other considerations which are minor once you get involved in a debate. But you understand the flow of the debate. The Affirmative has to prove that the present is wrong. The Negative has the presumption in its favor. You have a pretty fair underlying what acadademic debate is. And it's very simple. One another thing is burden of rebuttal that the Negative team has got to reply to the Affirmative. The Negative team in academic debate carries with the burden of rebuttal. It must make some defence of the status quo. It must attack the arguments of the Affirmative. Otherwise if the burden of rebuttal was not on the Negative. The Affirmative gets up and it does not prove that the status quo should be changed, it does not prove that the present system is not doing good job. All the Negative has to do is to stand up and say "Well The Affirmative doesn't prove its case and didn't do that and so on." They should win the debate. But the Negative has got to do more than that in an academic debate. Because once in a while the Affirmative team loses. They didn't do their job. The Negative team has the burden of

rebuttal to reply to the argument of the Affirmative. But in an academic debate the debaters have to do more than that. On the Negative they've put up to the defence of the status quo. They've to refute the arguments of their opposition. So if you understand the burden of proof, the presumption, the burden of rebuttal, if you know there is a proposition around which the debate has been built, then you have a pretty much idea of the underlying philosophy of what occurs in an academic debate. Now the other thing I'd like to talk about briefly is to relate how the actual procedure is set up so that both teams are treated fairly. And to give you just a rough idea how the academic debate flows from one speaker to the other. And I think if you attended the debate yesterday afternoon. You saw good team from Keio and Waseda, doing a very effective job handling the arguments. So let's talk about briefly about how debates are set up and what the procedure is. The first speaker the first team that speaks is the Affirmative team. They speak first because they are arguing for a change in a status quo. They are advancing the argument. They want to make some moderation in the present condition. So they speak first in order for the audience or judges to know there should be some changes in a status quo. So the Affirmative speaks first. And in an academic debate, the Negative follows and the Negative

speaking skill. It's designed to give students an opportunity to think on his feet. And to be able to get some practice in arguing in competition. It's so later in the life out in the real world business and industry or the government that speaker with academic debating is proficient and effective in every day life. So academic debate is not designed to bring trophy to the University of Hawaii or of any other place. Academic debate is a school exercise that is designed to give you the opportunity to learn something about speaking skill we have and we face in ordinary life. So the whole underlying philosophy of academic debate is built around the proposition with speeches, eight of them are constructive so that it is fair for both sides. And underlying of this is the fact that the resolution that has strong pro arguments and con arguments. In the debate, Affirmative has the burden of proof. In the debate the presumption rests with the Negative. The Negative has the burden of rebuttal. Speeches back and forth are giving each speaker an equal opportunity. In the summary speech for your debaters, you may set up the format that there should be no introduction of new arguments or evidence because in an academic debate normal format argument is that there can be no new points or no new arguments brought up in a rebuttal speeches but nothing has been said introducing evidence in a rebuttal speeches. And that is

an important point. In the constructive speeches the arguments, all of the arguments are laid out. But this does not mean that in a rebuttal speeches you can't introduce new evidence to support the arguments. Each of the needs on the Affirmative or each of the Negative points of view or issue are supported by volumes of material in the topic that has been debated today that a food reserve system is just a thousand of volumes of materials that have written on a subject. And debater can not bring up all of the materials in an hour of debate. So in each of speeches, he uses only a little bit of evidence. In a rebuttal speeches, he can use more evidence to rebuild his arguments or to refute the arguments of his opponent that is permitted, but is not permitted is the introduction of new arguments, and can not come along the new need contention in a rebuttal speeches either the Affirmative or the Negative. So New evidence is permitted. So this is the rule something about underlying philosophy of academic debate. Actually academic debate is very simple. Now as you look at the academic debate, as you become involved in an academic debate, as you become debater yourself, you hear about the Affirmative case and the Negative case, you hear about the different strategy that the Affirmative cases and the Negative cases, that the Affirmative can use and the Negative can use. And there is in

debate, you hear about traditional comparative advantages offer the solution and comparative advantage says that here are the advantages of the solution and it drops out the couple of other things. Comparative advantage says "Yeah a food system in the world is not good today. And we have the solution and they have to advocate the solution in the United Nations and they will have to show the advantages of going through the United Nations." There are some other possible cases, for example, I know in the U.S. is the case, effects case, which is built around this part of the debate. So you've got the problem and you get the effect of the problem -the solution and the advantage, all dealt with the cost. There will be some advantages by carrying out traditional case because it's cheaper or it will eliminate the cost of value of undernourished children. It will eliminate the cost of death of children. So that's another case getting some attention in the U.S.

That all comes from the same thing. All the Affirmative case comes from the same general understanding of the problem and your strategy, you don't have to know it's a traditional case or advantage case. All you need to know is that there is cause, effects, possible solution. Each of the solution has the advantages. And if you have the Affirmative this is what you have to know. You have to know all the stuff about your

particular debate solution. If you know all, you are all set them when you come to individual debate. If you are actually going to debate, you can use one of these cases, which is emphasizing certain points of the area of understanding the problem. And the Negative, there is a couple of thing that the Negative can do in a way of putting together a case and they can use straight refutation which simply means any time the Affirmative offer, there must be some constructive arguments for change in a status quo, all the Negative goes is to refute the argument advanced by the Affirmative. They do nothing else but refute the argument of the Affirmative presented. That's one case. There is second possibility. That is combination of refutation and Negative Case. The refutation of the Affirmative needs and the presentation of the Negative case in which the Negative is arguing for retainment of the status quo offers some evidence and reasoning. Third possibility is the counter plan. In a counter plan just says "Yeah present system is not good it should be changed, we agree, but we not use the solution of the Affirmative, it case and on the Affirmative or comparative advantage case or effects case as whole group of case possibility on the Affirmative. And same thing is true on the Negative. There are all kind of strategy that the Negative can use, for example, as straight refutation case as

a straight refutation with a status quo case and there is a counterplan, all sort of possibility. But if you've done a good job on a research, there become very simple to understand and let me diagram this for you so that the manner of strategy of the Affirmative and the Negative case should become deep. The Affirmative says "Yes there is problem, the Affirmative in today's resolution says that world food reserve system is not working very well. The present system of especially food to undernourished is not doing a job. So we should change we should establish the system with the U.N. operating the system. So the Affirmative says that there is a problem. As we look at the problem we see cause of the problem. There are number of causes for need for changing its status quo. All problems has the cause. All problems have the effects. And just let me mention one of them to you today's resolution. It's one that I'm succeeded very familiar with one. One of effects of the poor distribution of food is now undernourished children in the world. You see pictures of these children in magazines. You see the bellies of children and undernourished people, that's the effect of the problem. Cause of the problem may just be the poor distribution system, or may be a number of things. So in a academic debate there is a problem and a problem has cause and effects. And then there are ways of solving problem.

And the Affirmative dealt with the resolution, recommending problem be solved by establishing a world food reserve system under the management of the United Nations. And what we have then is what constitute normal argument that you find in a debate. You got a problem you know the cause, effects and the solution to the problem. The solution normally, what kind of solution they are, has some advantages or benefits and ordinarily the Affirmative wants to know the benefits. This is the whole thing. This is what debate all about. You build cases. You build different strategies by using certain parts of this format procedure. That is the traditional Affirmative case, orthodox case. And that case usually includes statement on the problem assumes causes of the problem and offers the solution and demonstrate this solution will eliminate the disadvantage and eliminate the problem. That's the traditional case. And another case is comparative advantages. In this case pulls out a couple of things. Comparative advantages specifies the fact that there is problem. And it should use our solution." Counter plan is not good in my personal preference. If I were coaching you, if I were a good coach, I will insist to use this one (combination of refutation and the Negative case) because you will win more debates in that way more than you are in any of other. This is the best

strategy in my own personal feeling. My personal feeling, best Affirmative case is the traditional case which present us need, problem, solution and its advantages. And the reason is because you are not practicing the debate for the purpose of winning trophy for Keio, Waseda. You are practicing debate for the purpose of increasing your speaking effectiveness. You want to be a skilled speaker, able to think on your feet. And if you need to be aware of your strategy, you can try them out once in while. I recommend you to begin with the traditional approach because this approach deals with most of what the Affirmative are arguing. So one of the reasons I advocate this case is because some Affirmative are very tricky. The first Affirmative speaker get up to talking you about the history of the problem. He spent 8 or 10 minutes talking you what you already knows. And 1st Negative speaker can not say anything at all if he's got a straight refutation case. He does't have anything to say because you can't refute the history of the problem. And if you are on the Negative, you got shut up, you are in trouble. But if you have the Negative case already, if you have some reasons for retaining the status quo, you can simply bring out those reasons to establish the Negative Case. Yet the Affirmative told you the history or philosophy in a kind of Affirmative case.

Let me conclude my lecture by saying thank you for
inviting me Keio campus.