## Young foreigners love America

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## **Too Much Waste**

A common area of disappointment for the foreigners was the amount of waste generated by the American lifestyle. Hufnagel expressed shock over the heaps of bottles, paper and cans which could (and should) be recycled.

Expressing the same concern, the Argentinian, Braillard, observed he thought gas prices would have been much higher here, especially in view of the energy crisis that was given so much publicity.

Another visitor commented that he felt the future of America might be in jeopardy because of the sometimes inconsiderate use of raw materials and manufactured products, and hoped Americans would sense a need to change their rate of consumption before it is too late.

"We have something at home we can compare America with," he said. "Many Americans can't make that comparison and really don't know that the rest of the world is like.'

In making the statement, he expressed total appreciation for the United States and its people, and emphasized the comment was made with good intentions. Others seated around him became more serious in their composure and indicated similar thoughts - not to be

taken as criticism but a suggestion to make the American way of life more long-lasting.

"K.J." turned towards the record player, and flipped the record over. "American music is the best part of American culture," he observed light-heartedly, settling back to the comfort of the living room carpet. Miss Scheitl, a remarkably mature young lady, meanwhile exchanged thoughts about America with Monika Hallekamp, whose home is 150 miles southwest of Hamburg, Germany.

"We think and dream in English," Monika commented in response to a question concerning adjustment to a foreign language.

Asked to comment on something which he thought did not "measure up to expectations" Hufnagel referred to the U.S. social security system and insurance programs as being "underdeveloped."

He also felt slums could be cleaned up or even abolished. Overall, however, he considered the United States to be a fine country and one he could live in. American agriculture, in his opinion, is much bigger and more economic than in Germany.

"Sure, we had some disappointments," Miss Kee announced in an understanding tone of voice. "There is good and bad in every country, but the good outweighs the bad,

and the bad lets you know how good the good really is." Her philosophy was shared by her companions.

Luzian Ruch, the man from a country most of us look up to — Switzerland — parted with this observation regar-ding the future of the United States and its people:

"There is still so much space left in this country. America is still the land of opportunity where you can do anything. The hard worker can still make a fortune, or go bankrupt."



## **Emergency measure** \*\*\*\*\*\*\* termed inadequate

HUDSON, IOWA - "A one-year emergency measure cannot correct the United States' grain han-dling problems," said Ralph T. Jackson, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association (ASA). In testimony filed Tuesday, July 8, for a joint hearing of two Senate agriculture subcommittees, Jackson said his organization opposes Senate Joint Resolution 88, entitled

"Emergency Grain Standards Amendments of 1975," because it is not a permanent solution.

"What is needed," said Jackson, "is a well thought out, permanent set of revisions that will not only solve our current problems but also provide a viable system for years to come."

Jackson said ASA's other major objection to the resolution is that it contains

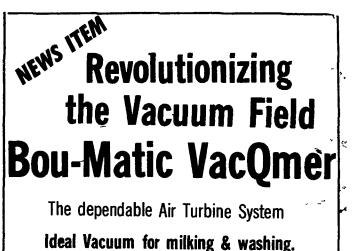
no grain grading standards standards will be meeting system. "There are many this month to make specific inequities to the farmer recommendations for under the present grading revising the grading system system, and the ASA with the hope that Congress believes the entire system will use them when they should be revamped.'

Jackson noted that ASA's subcommittee on grade

become available.







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