

REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

At the Grand Opening of the Grain Terminal

Heron Lake, Minnesota

"FACING THE FOOD CRISIS"

June 1, 1974

It is an honor and a privilege to participate with you in the dedication of this new grain elevator. An occasion such as this gives us all the opportunity to pause in gratitude for the great bounty of American agriculture.

The grain elevator symbolizes the level of development in our agriculture. Ours is a sophisticated system involving large numbers of supporting people beyond the five percent directly engaged in agriculture.

Because of our great agricultural productivity, many nations rely on our crops. We are the bread basket of the world. The evidence of this is almost overwhelming here in our agricultural heartland.

However, in spite of increasing prices for crops and despite rising demand, all is not well in American agriculture.

Price fluctuations have been particularly severe, with wheat dropping about \$2.50 per bushel in the last few months. Our farmers are rightfully confused as to what they can expect in the way of crop and cattle prices. How can a farmer plant or plan with any notion of what prices to expect?

On the other hand, while consumers continue to spend only about 16 percent of their take-home pay on food, they are increasingly expressing serious concern over rising prices on supermarket shelves.

After years of stable, bargain prices, the housewife is confused and led to participate in consumer boycotts. The Administration has contributed to this confusion by indicating that farmers are doing well, and prices should go down.

But, another user of farm produce, the farmer himself, has suffered severely. Increased grain prices have vastly increased the costs of producing beef and dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. Cattle producers have continued to lose money, and many have gone out of business.

The American farmer also is concerned and confused by the world agricultural scene.

In the Sahel, famine already has resulted in starvation for countless thousands. South Asia also faces a serious threat of famine. UNICEF estimates that as many as four to five hundred million people face the prospect of malnutrition.

This stark contrast between American plenty and starvation and malnutrition abroad should cause all of us to stop and reflect on our responsibilities. But, with the exception of Secretary of State Kissinger, this Administration has done little more to date than note the problem.

I have urged our Government to respond to this present emergency, and I am hopeful that it will respond, at least for the very practical reason that food shortages abroad can have serious adverse impacts on our own national interests.

We must, however, look beyond the present food crisis to deal with the causes. A long range strategy is needed to make the best possible use of our vast productive capacity.

An agricultural policy is needed, and needed now, to define and rationalize our objectives. Having adequate food is a form of security which we have long taken for granted. Most nations have not had this security. But now the United States also faces the risk of limited food reserves.

Defining our agricultural policy objectives is, of course, of critical importance to other nations as well as to the United States.

In a future likely to be governed by scarcity rather than plenty, we must consider two main issues: First, how best can production be increased; and second, how do we utilize that production?

In looking at ways of increasing worldwide production, the first reaction would be to suggest copying the American system. But this is not a feasible choice because American agriculture is energy-intensive -- our food production requires major fuel and fertilizer supplies. While our production results have been truly phenomenal, the world cannot adopt this same form of production. The energy is just not available.

Thus, as we search for ways of dealing with growing food scarcity, new production methods must be discovered.

One approach is to find new sources of energy to produce fertilizer and to power agricultural equipment.

Another avenue - although a long term solution - is to uncover ways of minimizing the fertilizer required.

Soybeans do not require fertilizer. In fact they do not really respond to it. They "fix" their own nitrogen through bacteria which cling to the roots.

Research is being conducted to discover whether other crops can be induced to "fix" their own nitrogen. I and other Senators have urged a major increase in this research effort.

In American agriculture, we often expend five to ten calories of energy for each calorie of food product obtained. Primitive societies often obtained five to fifty calories for each calorie of energy expended.

With energy now at a premium, we will need to pay attention to the energy equation. We must find new methods to maximize agricultural output while conserving energy.

We must look to the developing world as the place with the greatest potential for increased agricultural production.

A few years ago, many people concluded that the "Green Revolution" would solve the food needs of developing countries. We have since learned that the "Green Revolution" is not feasible in many areas because of inadequate quantities of water, fertilizer and fuel.

But significant increases in crop production can be achieved by following improved agricultural practices and using better tools.

The developing countries also have an abundance of unemployed and underutilized labor which must be utilized to increase production and spur development.

Second, beyond taking steps to increase production, we must also consider how to achieve maximum benefit from that output.

A food reserve can serve as a great stabilizing mechanism. Unfortunately, the United States severely depleted its stocks during the past year. America and the world have felt the effects in terms of rapid price fluctuations and a scramble by other nations to procure whatever was left.

A reserve program will help the United States meet its responsibilities to its own people and its export customers. It will also enable us to respond in emergency situations.

A world food reserve program is also needed. I urge the November World Food Conference to take up the proposal and establish such a program without delay.

World food reserves - which averaged around 187 million metric tons between 1961 and 1972 - are now at around 89 million tons. It is estimated that we are approaching a world reserve adequate for only three weeks. For some nations, this spells a serious danger of famine.

In addition to maintaining a reserve to temper radical price fluctuations and meet emergencies, we need to look at consumption and wastage.

In many countries primitive storage facilities and rodents cause a crop loss of at least twenty-five percent.

In the developed countries, a great deal of food is wasted in processing and indirect consumption food products.

The eminent nutritionist, Jean Mayer, pointed up this fact, saying:

"The same amount of food that is feeding 210 million Americans would feed 1.5 billion Chinese on an average Chinese diet."

These two areas offer a challenge in terms of conserving food supplies. For the more affluent countries, a major moral issue is raised. The old adage of The Clean Plate is one that we should consider bringing back into fashion again.

A major long range issue we face in terms of the food utilization question is population expansion. The die - in terms of population growth - is already cast for most of the remainder of this century.

There is no simple panacea. But, we must begin to understand the problem if we are to begin to stabilize population growth in the future.

We can draw some useful conclusions from our own experience. People need to have a measure of security before they choose to have fewer children. This means security in terms of adequate food, health care, education and employment.

This security for people is not now present in much of the developing world. There are too many children with distended stomachs and broom-stick legs.

And we are also aware of parents who view grown sons as their only form of social security. To speak of family planning under these circumstances has almost no meaning.

There is no reason to be smug over our own low rate of population increase. We consume more resources, disturb the ecology more and create far more pollution than the earth's poor people.

I do not offer these ideas as a blueprint or an easy answer to the world food crisis. They will make an important contribution to getting at the basic causes.

My concern is that we not try to duck the problem. Public relations is no substitute for food.

Famine is already with us in parts of the world. And rapid population increases continue unabated.

Responding to this crisis is warranted on moral grounds. But it is also in our own self interest.

A chaotic world with one-half affluent and well fed will not long survive while the other half faces starvation and malnutrition.

We cannot expect to remain an island of prosperity surrounded by an ever growing sea of famine and despair.

The American people will respond positively and with generosity if they are given the facts. They need to see leadership which outlines the problem and, at the same time, proposes reasonable, realistic answers.

It is urgent that we move quickly to seize the initiative in dealing with this world food crisis without delay.

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HERON LAKE, MINNESOTA

"FACING THE FOOD CRISIS"

JUNE 1, 1974

IT IS AN HONOR AND A PRIVILEGE TO PARTICIPATE WITH

YOU IN THE DEDICATION OF THIS NEW ^{Terminal} GRAIN ELEVATOR: AN OCCASION

SUCH AS THIS GIVES US ALL THE OPPORTUNITY TO PAUSE IN

GRATITUDE FOR THE GREAT BOUNTY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE ^{and to thank}
^{our farmers.}

^{This terminal} GRAIN ELEVATOR SYMBOLIZES THE ^{high} LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

IN OUR AGRICULTURE. [OURS IS A SOPHISTICATED SYSTEM INVOLVING

LARGE NUMBERS OF SUPPORTING PEOPLE BEYOND THE FIVE PERCENT

DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN ^{the production of food + fiber.}

[BECAUSE OF OUR GREAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, MANY NATIONS

RELY ON OUR CROPS. WE ARE THE BREAD BASKET OF THE

WORLD. THE EVIDENCE OF THIS IS ALMOST OVERWHELMING HERE

IN OUR AGRICULTURAL HEARTLAND.

1-A

✓ THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA
REPRESENT THE MAJOR FOOD PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN
THE WORLD. ✓ JUST AS THE ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE
MIDDLE EAST PRESENTLY REPRESENT THE SURPLUS
AND RESERVE OF OIL, THE UNITED STATES, CANADA
AND AUSTRALIA ARE THE MAJOR FOOD RESERVE
PRODUCERS. ~~THIS~~

✓ FOOD IS ESSENTIAL FOR LIFE. ✓ FOOD IS POWER.
✓ FOOD IS A NEW CURRENCY *in a* WORLD OF EXPANDING
POPULATION AND INCREASED DEMAND. ✓ THE AMERICAN
FARMER IS VITAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND A
MAJOR FIGURE IN THE HOPE FOR WORLD PEACE AND
STABILITY. ✓ AMERICAN AGRICULTURE REPRESENTS THE
MARGIN OF SAFETY AND SECURITY THAT THIS NATION
NOW ENJOYS IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD.

WE HAVE ASKED OUR FARMERS TO EXPAND THEIR
PRODUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THAT SAME
GOVERNMENT THAT ASKS FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE TO
SHARE IN THE RISK THAT THIS EXPANDED PRODUCTION
BRINGS WITH IT. THIS IS WHY THE FARM PROGRAM
NEEDS TO BE UP-DATED.

TARGET PRICES MUST BE RAISED. THEY ARE TOO
LOW IN VIEW OF PRESENT FARM OPERATING COSTS.

PRESENT LOAN RATES ARE UNREALISTIC AND WOULD
REPRESENT BANKRUPTCY FOR THE FARMER. THEREFORE,
I PROPOSE THAT THE TARGET PRICE OF WHEAT BE RAISED

FROM \$2.05 TO \$3.00 PER BUSHEL. CORN -- FROM
\$1.38 TO \$2.00 A BUSHEL, AND THAT THE LOAN RATES

BE NOT LESS THAN $\frac{2}{3}$ OF THE TARGET PRICE. AND

WHEN RESERVE STOCKS ARE LOW THAT THE LOAN RATE

BE 90% OF THE TARGET PRICE. I FURTHER RECOMMEND

THAT THERE BE 3 YEAR COMMODITY FARM LOANS PERMITTING

FARMERS TO SELL THEIR CROPS DURING PERIODS OF

SCARCITY AND TO RETAIN THEM DURING PERIODS OF

ABUNDANCE. (THIS WOULD ASSURE THE FARMER OF A

FAIR AND GOOD PRICE, AND THE CONSUMER AN ABUNDANT

SUPPLY OF FOOD AND FIBER.

(FINALLY, OVER AND BEYOND THE NEW TARGET

PRICES AND INCREASED LOAN RATES, WE MUST ESTABLISH

A NATIONAL FOOD RESERVE DESIGNED TO ASSURE THE

FARMER OF A PROFIT ON HIS PRODUCTION - (THE

CONSUMER, AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY AT ALL TIMES --

(THE NATION, A SECURITY RESERVE IN CASE OF NEED -

(AND THE EXPORTERS, A RELIABLE SUPPLY TO FULFILL

CONTRACTS. (YES, THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR

A NATIONAL FOOD POLICY.

Transportation

Storage

Finance

Fertilizer

Rail - Roads

"Branch Line
Abandonment"

No Planning

L HOWEVER, IN SPITE OF INCREASING PRICES FOR CROPS AND DESPITE
RIISING DEMAND, ALL IS NOT WELL IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL.

L PRICE FLUCTUATIONS HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY SEVERE, WITH WHEAT
DROPPING ABOUT \$2.50 PER BUSHEL IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS. (OUR FARMERS
ARE ~~RIGHTFULLY CONFUSED~~ ^{worried} AS TO WHAT THEY CAN EXPECT IN THE WAY OF
CROP AND CATTLE PRICES. ^{+ Hog} ~~HOW CAN A FARMER PLANT OR PLAN WITH ANY~~
~~OTION OF WHAT PRICES TO EXPECT?~~

L ON THE OTHER HAND, WHILE CONSUMERS CONTINUE TO SPEND ONLY
ABOUT 16 PERCENT OF THEIR TAKE-HOME PAY ON FOOD, THEY ARE
INCREASINGLY EXPRESSING SERIOUS CONCERN OVER ~~RIISING~~ ^{High} PRICES ^{for food}
^{in the} SUPERMARKET ~~SHOPS~~.

AFTER YEARS OF STABLE, BARGAIN PRICES, THE HOUSEWIFE IS
CONFUSED AND LED TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSUMER BOYCOTTS. L THE
ADMINISTRATION HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS CONFUSION BY INDICATING
THAT FARMERS ARE DOING WELL, AND PRICES SHOULD GO DOWN.

BUT ANOTHER USER OF FARM PRODUCE, THE FARMER HIMSELF, HAS
SUFFERED SEVERELY. INCREASED GRAIN PRICES HAVE VASTLY INCREASED

THE COSTS OF PRODUCING BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY.

^{11/69}
CATTLE PRODUCERS HAVE CONTINUED TO LOSE MONEY, AND MANY
HAVE GONE OUT OF BUSINESS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER ALSO IS CONCERNED AND CONFUSED BY THE
WORLD AGRICULTURAL SCENE.

^{Western Africa}
IN ~~THE WORLD~~, FAMINE ALREADY HAS RESULTED IN STARVATION FOR
COUNTLESS THOUSANDS SOUTH ASIA ALSO FACES A SERIOUS THREAT OF

FAMINE. UNICEF ESTIMATES THAT AS MANY AS FOUR TO FIVE HUNDRED

MILLION PEOPLE FACE THE PROSPECT OF ^{Serious} MALNUTRITION ^{due to food shortages.}

THIS STARK CONTRAST BETWEEN AMERICAN PLENTY AND STARVATION
AND MALNUTRITION ABROAD SHOULD CAUSE ALL OF US TO STOP AND
REFLECT ON OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.

BUT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER, THIS
ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE LITTLE MORE TO DATE THAN NOTE THE
PROBLEM.

I HAVE URGED OUR GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND TO THIS PRESENT
EMERGENCY, AND I AM HOPEFUL THAT IT WILL RESPOND, AT LEAST FOR
THE VERY PRACTICAL REASON THAT FOOD SHORTAGES ABROAD CAN HAVE
SERIOUS ADVERSE IMPACTS ON OUR OWN NATIONAL INTERESTS.

WE MUST, HOWEVER, LOOK BEYOND THE PRESENT FOOD CRISIS TO
DEAL WITH THE CAUSES. A LONG RANGE STRATEGY IS NEEDED TO MAKE
THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF OUR VAST PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.

L AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY IS NEEDED, AND NEEDED NOW, TO DEFINE
AND RATIONALIZE OUR OBJECTIVES. HAVING ADEQUATE FOOD IS A FORM
OF SECURITY WHICH WE HAVE LONG TAKEN FOR GRANTED. MOST NATIONS
HAVE NOT HAD THIS SECURITY. BUT, NOW THE UNITED STATES ALSO
FACES THE RISK OF LIMITED FOOD RESERVES.

L DEFINING OUR AGRICULTURAL POLICY OBJECTIVES IS, OF COURSE,
OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO OTHER NATIONS AS WELL AS TO THE UNITED
STATES.

L IN A FUTURE LIKELY TO GOVERNED BY SCARCITY RATHER THAN
PLENTY, WE MUST CONSIDER TWO MAIN ISSUES: FIRST, HOW BEST
CAN PRODUCTION BE INCREASED; AND SECOND, HOW DO WE UTILIZE THAT
PRODUCTION?

L IN LOOKING AT WAYS OF INCREASING WORLDWIDE PRODUCTION, THE
FIRST REACTION WOULD BE TO SUGGEST COPYING THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

L BUT, THIS IS NOT A FEASIBLE CHOICE BECAUSE AMERICAN AGRICULTURE
IS ENERGY-INTENSIVE -- OUR FOOD PRODUCTION REQUIRES MAJOR FUEL AND
FERTILIZER SUPPLIES. L WHILE OUR PRODUCTION RESULTS HAVE BEEN
TRULY PHENOMENAL, ^{much of the} ~~the~~ WORLD CANNOT ADOPT THIS SAME FORM OF
PRODUCTION. THE ENERGY IS JUST NOT AVAILABLE.

^{Therefore} ~~the~~, AS WE SEARCH FOR WAYS OF DEALING WITH GROWING
FOOD SCARCITY, NEW PRODUCTION METHODS MUST BE DISCOVERED.

L ONE APPROACH IS TO FIND NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY TO PRODUCE
FERTILIZER AND TO POWER AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT. -- ^{methane gas}

L ANOTHER AVENUE - ALTHOUGH A LONG TERM SOLUTION - IS TO
UNCOVER WAYS OF MINIMIZING THE FERTILIZER REQUIRED.

for example

SOYBEANS DO NOT REQUIRE FERTILIZER IN FACT THEY DO NOT

REALLY RESPOND TO IT. THEY "FIX" THEIR OWN NITROGEN THROUGH

BACTERIA WHICH CLING TO THE ROOTS.

*Chinese-American Soybean
Protein Research*

RESEARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED TO DISCOVER WHETHER OTHER CROPS

CAN BE INDUCED TO "FIX" THEIR OWN NITROGEN. I AND OTHER SENATORS

HAVE URGED A MAJOR INCREASE IN THIS RESEARCH EFFORT.

IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE, WE OFTEN EXPEND FIVE TO TEN

CALORIES OF ENERGY FOR EACH CALORIE OF FOOD PRODUCT OBTAINED.

PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES OFTEN OBTAINED FIVE TO FIFTY CALORIES FOR

EACH CALORIE OF ENERGY EXPENDED.

WITH ENERGY NOW AT A PREMIUM, WE WILL NEED TO PAY ATTENTION

TO THE ENERGY EQUATION. WE MUST FIND NEW METHODS TO MAXIMIZE

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT WHILE CONSERVING ENERGY.

WE MUST LOOK TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD AS THE PLACE WITH THE
GREATEST POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION *at the*

expanding question.
A FEW YEARS AGO, MANY PEOPLE CONCLUDED THAT THE "GREEN

REVOLUTION" WOULD SOLVE THE FOOD NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,

WE HAVE SINCE LEARNED THAT THE "GREEN REVOLUTION" IS NOT

FEASIBLE IN MANY AREAS BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE QUANTITIES OF

WATER, FERTILIZER AND FUEL.

BUT, SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN CROP PRODUCTION CAN BE ACHIEVED

BY FOLLOWING IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND USING BETTER

TOOLS.

Fertilizer plants operating at 50% to 2/3 of capacity
THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ALSO HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF UNEMPLOYED

AND UNDERUTILIZED LABOR WHICH MUST BE UTILIZED TO INCREASE

PRODUCTION AND SPUR DEVELOPMENT.

agricultural development provides the opportunity for using that source of unemployed labor.

SECOND, BEYOND TAKING STEPS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, WE MUST ALSO

CONSIDER HOW TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM BENEFIT FROM THAT OUTPUT.

L A FOOD RESERVE CAN SERVE AS A GREAT STABILIZING MECHANISM.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE UNITED STATES SEVERELY DEPLETED ITS STOCKS

(Russian Wheat Deal)

DURING THE PAST YEAR. AMERICA AND THE WORLD HAVE FELT THE EFFECTS

IN TERMS OF RAPID PRICE FLUCTUATIONS AND A SCRAMBLE BY OTHER

NATIONS TO *acquire* ~~purchase~~ WHATEVER WAS LEFT.

Food
A

RESERVE PROGRAM WILL HELP THE UNITED STATES MEET ITS

RESPONSIBILITIES TO ITS OWN PEOPLE AND ^{to} ITS EXPORT CUSTOMERS.

L IT WILL ALSO ENABLE US TO RESPOND IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

But
L A WORLD FOOD RESERVE PROGRAM IS ALSO NEEDED. I URGE THE

NOVEMBER WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE TO TAKE UP THE PROPOSAL AND

ESTABLISH SUCH A PROGRAM WITHOUT DELAY.

L WORLD FOOD RESERVES - WHICH AVERAGED AROUND 187 MILLION
METRIC TONS BETWEEN 1961 AND 1972 - ARE NOW AT AROUND 89 MILLION
TONS. *21 days* IT IS ESTIMATED THAT WE ARE APPROACHING A WORLD RESERVE
ADEQUATE FOR ONLY THREE WEEKS. FOR SOME NATIONS, THIS SPELLS
A SERIOUS DANGER OF FAMINE.

L IN ADDITION TO MAINTAINING A RESERVE TO TEMPER RADICAL PRICE
FLUCTUATIONS AND MEET EMERGENCIES, WE NEED TO LOOK AT CONSUMPTION
AND WASTAGE.

L IN MANY COUNTRIES PRIMITIVE STORAGE FACILITIES AND RODENTS
CAUSE A CROP LOSS OF AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT.

L IN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, A GREAT DEAL OF FOOD IS WASTED
IN PROCESSING AND INDIRECT CONSUMPTION FOOD PRODUCTS.

L THE EMINENT NUTRITIONIST, JEAN MAYER, POINTED UP THIS FACT,
SAYING:

"THE SAME AMOUNT OF FOOD THAT IS FEEDING 210
MILLION AMERICANS WOULD FEED 1.5 BILLION CHINESE ON
AN AVERAGE CHINESE DIET."

↳ THESE TWO AREAS OFFER A CHALLENGE IN TERMS OF CONSERVING FOOD
SUPPLIES. / ^{*industrialized*} FOR THE ~~INDUSTRIALIZED~~ COUNTRIES, A MAJOR MORAL ISSUE
IS RAISED. / THE OLD ADAGE OF THE CLEAN PLATE IS ONE THAT WE SHOULD
CONSIDER BRINGING BACK INTO FASHION AGAIN.

↳ A MAJOR LONG RANGE ISSUE WE FACE ^{*is the relationship*} ~~IN TERMS OF THE FOOD UTILIZATION~~
^{*between Food + Population.*} QUESTION IS POPULATION EXPANSION. THE DILEMMA - IN TERMS OF POPULATION

GROWTH - IS ALREADY CAST FOR MOST OF THE REMAINDER OF THIS CENTURY.

↳ THERE IS NO SIMPLE PANACEA. BUT, WE MUST BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND
THE PROBLEM IF WE ARE TO BEGIN TO STABILIZE POPULATION GROWTH IN
THE FUTURE.

4 WE CAN DRAW SOME USEFUL CONCLUSIONS FROM OUR OWN EXPERIENCE.

7 PEOPLE NEED TO HAVE A MEASURE OF SECURITY BEFORE THEY CHOOSE TO HAVE FEWER CHILDREN. / THIS MEANS SECURITY IN TERMS OF ADEQUATE

FOOD, HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

7 THIS SECURITY FOR PEOPLE IS NOT NOW PRESENT IN MUCH OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD. / THERE ARE TOO MANY CHILDREN WITH DISTENDED

STOMACHS AND BROOM-STICK LEGS.

7 AND WE ARE ALSO AWARE OF PARENTS WHO VIEW GROWN SONS AS THEIR ONLY FORM OF SOCIAL SECURITY. / TO SPEAK OF FAMILY PLANNING UNDER

THESE CIRCUMSTANCES HAS ALMOST NO MEANING.

7 THERE IS NO REASON TO BE SMUG OVER OUR OWN LOW RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE. / WE CONSUME MORE RESOURCES, DISTURB THE

ECOLOGY MORE AND CREATE FAR MORE POLLUTION THAN THE EARTH'S

POOR PEOPLE.

L I DO NOT OFFER THESE IDEAS AS A BLUEPRINT OR AN EASY ANSWER
TO THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS. ~~THEY WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION~~
~~TO GETTING AT THE BASIC CAUSES.~~

L MY CONCERN IS THAT WE NOT TRY TO DUCK THE PROBLEM. PUBLIC
RELATIONS IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR FOOD.

L FAMINE IS ALREADY WITH US IN PARTS OF THE WORLD. AND RAPID
POPULATION INCREASES CONTINUE UNABATED.

L RESPONDING TO THIS CRISIS IS WARRANTED ON MORAL GROUNDS.
BUT IT IS ALSO IN OUR OWN SELF INTEREST.

L A CHAOTIC WORLD WITH ONE-HALF AFFLUENT AND WELL FED WILL
NOT LONG SURVIVE WHILE THE OTHER HALF FACES STARVATION AND
MALNUTRITION.

L WE CANNOT EXPECT TO REMAIN AN ISLAND OF ~~PROSPERITY~~ ^{plenty} SURROUNDED
BY AN EVER GROWING SEA OF FAMINE AND DESPAIR.

L THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL RESPOND POSITIVELY AND WITH GENEROUSITY
IF THEY ARE GIVEN THE FACTS. THEY NEED TO SEE LEADERSHIP WHICH
OUTLINES THE PROBLEM AND, AT THE SAME TIME, PROPOSES REASONABLE,
REALISTIC ANSWERS.

L IT IS URGENT THAT WE MOVE QUICKLY TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE
IN DEALING WITH THIS WORLD FOOD CRISIS. ~~WE MUST DELIVER~~

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