

# Chronological: Speeches, 1974-1995: World Hunger

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SPEECH BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

"WORLD HUNGER" (UPDATE OF SPEECH DATED 11/5/78)

NOT LONG AGO, IN 1974, THE WORLD FACED AN UNPRECEDENTED  
THREAT TO THE SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF HUNDREDS OF  
MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. THIS THREAT WAS NOT NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST;  
IT WAS NOT DISEASE; IT WAS, QUITE SIMPLY, A LACK OF BREAD.  
NEVER BEFORE HAD A GLOBAL FOOD SHORTAGE OF SUCH ALARMING  
PROPORTIONS BEEN FACED. MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AROUND THE  
WORLD WERE STRUCK DOWN BY THE CRIPPLING EFFECTS OF  
MALNUTRITION; HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS PERISHED FOR WANT  
OF FOOD. TODAY, DESPITE ALL THAT HAS BEEN DONE TO  
AVERT THE RETURN OF FAMINE, MILLIONS STILL LIVE ON THE  
BRINK OF STARVATION.

PAGE TWO

BEFORE 1974, DEVELOPMENT ECONOMISTS HAD TALKED FOR MANY YEARS ABOUT THE RURAL POOR AND THE GLOBAL FOOD PROBLEM. FOR MANY YEARS, THEY HAD WARNED THAT THE PRECARIOUS BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR FOOD WOULD TIP TOWARDS SCARCITY, TOWARDS HUNGER AND DEATH. IN 1974, THE BALANCE TOPPLED.

WE DO NOT KNOW -- WE MAY NEVER KNOW -- HOW MANY DIED IN THE AFRICAN SAHEL, OR IN ETHIOPIA, OR IN INDIA AND BANGLADESH. WE DO KNOW THAT IT TOOK A CRISIS, A TRAGEDY OF ALMOST UNIMAGINABLE PROPORTIONS, TO AWAKEN THE WORLD'S GOVERNMENTS TO THE GLOBAL FOOD SHORTAGE AND TO CONVINCED THEM OF THE NEED TO TRANSLATE THEORETICAL AND HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS INTO PRACTICAL PROGRAMS FOR ACTION.

PAGE THREE

THIS IS THE TOPIC I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT:  
WHAT ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS, AND  
WHAT STEPS CAN WE TAKE TO MEET IT?

IN THE VAST AREA WE REFER TO AS THE DEVELOPING WORLD,  
BETWEEN 600 AND 800 MILLION PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING FROM  
MALNUTRITION. THESE NUMBERS ARE ALMOST BEYOND OUR  
POWERS OF CONCEPTION; IT IS DIFFICULT TO REGARD THEM AS  
ANYTHING BUT MEANINGLESS STATISTICS, ABSTRACT PROPOSITIONS  
WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO BEARING ON OUR LIVES. IT IS  
EASY TO GET LOST IN THE WEIGHTY STATISTICS OF MACROECONOMICS  
ANALYSIS, TO THINK IN TERMS OF NUMBERS RATHER THAN OF  
PEOPLE.

PAGE FOUR

IT IS NOT, HOWEVER, AN EASY THING TO AWAKEN EACH DAY TO THE GAUNT FACES OF YOUR CHILDREN, TO SEE THE GRIM VISAGE OF FAMINE REFLECTED IN THEIR EYES, AND THEN TO GO OUT AGAIN TO TILL THE PARCHED, BARREN EARTH. TO THE EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD WHO ARE ILL-FED, MALNUTRITION IS NOT SOME REMOTE, ABSTRACT SUBJECT, WHICH CAN BE ENDLESSLY STUDIED AND QUANTIFIED; ITS IMPACT ON THEIR LIVES IS BOTH IMMEDIATE AND LASTING. THEY KNOW THAT MALNUTRITION DULLS THE MIND AND WEAKENS THE SINEWS OF LABOR; THEY KNOW THAT IT FOSTERS DISEASE AND BRINGS DEATH AT AN EARLY AGE. MOST TRAGIC OF ALL, THEY KNOW MALNUTRITION AS A CURSE WHICH FALLS HEAVILY ON THE YOUNG --

PAGE FIVE

OF THOSE WHO SURVIVE THE HARSH AND ENDURING COURSE OF  
MALNUTRITION, MANY WILL SUFFER PERMANENT MENTAL IMPAIRMENT  
AND PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

THIS PROBLEM WILL BE WITH US FOR A LONG TIME TO COME.  
THE WORLD BANK'S WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, PUBLISHED LAST  
AUGUST, DRAWS MANY SOBERING CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE  
FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS CURRENTLY FACING THE DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES. ONE OF THEM IS MUCH MORE THAN THAT; IT  
IS SHOCKING. EVEN IF THE PROJECTED -- AND OPTIMISTIC --  
GROWTH RATES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD ARE ACHIEVED, SOME  
600 MILLION INDIVIDUALS AT THE END OF THE CENTURY WILL  
REMAIN TRAPPED IN ABSOLUTE POVERTY -- A CONDITION OF  
LIFE (IN ROBERT McNAMARA'S TERMS) WHICH IS SO CHARACTERIZED  
BY MALNUTRITION, ILLITERACY, DISEASE, HIGH INFANT MORTALITY,

PAGE SIX

AND LOW LIFE EXPECTANCY AS TO BE BENEATH ANY REASONABLE  
DEFINITION OF HUMAN DECENCY.

CONSIDER THIS: EVERY TWO SECONDS FIVE LIVES ARE  
ADDED TO THE HUMAN POPULATION, FOUR OF THEM IN THE  
DEVELOPING WORLD. OF EVERY FIVE CHILDREN BORN IN THE  
DEVELOPING WORLD, ONE WILL DIE BEFORE THE AGE OF FIVE  
YEARS. AT A MINIMUM ONE-HALF OF THESE DEATHS WILL BE  
DIRECTLY RELATED TO MALNUTRITION. THIS YEAR, - IN 1979 -  
BETWEEN 15-20 MILLION PEOPLE WILL DIE FROM HUNGER --  
MOST OF THEM WILL BE CHILDREN.

TO FULLY UNDERSTAND THE DIMENSIONS OF THIS PROBLEM,  
WE MUST CONSIDER THE EVER-INCREASING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE  
WHO MUST BE FED.

PAGE SEVEN

THE WORLD'S POPULATION CURRENTLY EXPANDS AT LESS THAN 2 PERCENT ANNUALLY. BELIEVE IT OR NOT, THIS IS AN IMPROVEMENT. BECAUSE OF POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAMS AND IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, THE WORLD BIRTHRATE DECLINED FROM 3.4 PERCENT IN 1965 TO LESS THAN 2 PERCENT IN 1978. THERE ARE SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS THAT THIS IMPROVEMENT WILL CONTINUE, BUT I AM SURE YOU UNDERSTAND THAT THE CLOSER WE GET TO ZERO GROWTH THE MORE DIFFICULT IT IS TO FURTHER REDUCE THE RATE OF GROWTH.

NOW, WHAT BEARING DOES THIS HAVE ON THE GLOBAL FOOD SHORTAGE? WELL, THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WERE VIRTUALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT IN THEIR FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1950.

PAGE EIGHT

BY THE LATE 1960'S, HOWEVER, THEY WERE IMPORTING ANNUALLY BETWEEN 25 AND 30 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN, HALF OF WHICH WAS IN THE FORM OF FOOD DONATIONS. BY 1965, THE FOOD IMPORTS OF THESE COUNTRIES HAD REACHED MORE THAN 50 MILLION TONS PER YEAR. THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION HAS REPORTED THAT IN EACH OF THE LAST TWO YEARS FOOD PRODUCTION HAS DECLINED IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. AFRICA HAS THE WORST RECORD -- IN 1977 FOOD PRODUCTION PER PERSON WAS LESS THAN THAT OF 1967.

BECAUSE OF THIS INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCREASING POPULATIONS AND DECLINING FOOD PRODUCTION, IT IS NOW ESTIMATED THAT BY 1985 FOOD DEFICIT COUNTRIES, IN ASIA,

PAGE NINE

AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA WILL BE SHORT SOME 100 MILLION TONS IN CEREAL GRAINS. FIFTEEN YEARS LATER, IN THE YEAR 2000, IF THERE ARE TO BE ADEQUATE DIETS FOR ALL, THE WORLD WILL HAVE TO INCREASE ITS ANNUAL FOOD PRODUCTION BY TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE CURRENT OUTPUT.

THESE STATISTICS ARE ALARMING: THEY ARE MADE EVEN MORE SO WHEN WE RECOGNIZE THAT DESPITE THE GREAT GAINS MADE IN FOOD PRODUCTION IN RECENT YEARS IN MANY PARTS OF THE GLOBE, THE WORLD'S POPULATION INCREASE IS OUTSTRIPPING ITS ABILITY TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD. WE ARE STILL LOSING THE RACE BETWEEN POPULATION GROWTH AND THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD, DESPITE OUR TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND OUR SUSTAINED EFFORTS.

PAGE TEN

IN BRIEF, POPULATION GROWTH HAS ERODED WHATEVER GAINS HAVE BEEN MADE IN FEEDING THE HUNGRY PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. IN THE CRITICAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND EQUATION FACING THE DEVELOPING WORLD, OUR ATTENTION AND OUR RESOURCES HAVE TOO FREQUENTLY FOCUSED ON THE SUPPLY OF FOOD. TO RESTORE EQUILIBRIUM, WE MUST ALSO FOCUS ON THE DEMAND FUNCTION -- THE WORLD'S INCREASING POPULATION. UNLESS WE ATTEND EQUALLY TO EACH SIDE OF THE EQUATION, WE MAY FAIL TO KEEP THE SPECTER OF FAMINE FROM OUR OWN DOOR, AND WE WILL ASSUREDLY ABDICATE POPULATION PLANNING TO THE HARSH CONTROLS IMPOSED BY NATURE THROUGH MASSIVE STARVATION. WE MUST FOCUS ON SELF-HELP PROGRAMS WHICH INCREASE THE LOCAL PRODUCTION OF FOOD,

PAGE ELEVEN

BUT WE MUST ALSO REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE POPULATION EXPLOSION. IN A WORLD OF FINITE RESOURCES, POPULATION GROWTH CANNOT CONTINUE INDEFINITELY. IT IS NOT THE POLITICS OF GOVERNMENTS WHICH WILL COMMAND THIS RESPONSE TO FOOD SCARCITY; RATHER, IT WILL RESULT FROM THE INEXORABLE LOGIC OF MATHEMATICS.

BUT, THERE IS HOPE.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, IT HAS BEEN MY OBLIGATION IN RECENT YEARS TO SCRUTINIZE OUR EFFORTS TO MEET THE THREAT OF WORLD STARVATION. IT HAS ALSO BEEN MY RESPONSIBILITY TO MUSTER SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES -- WHICH, BELIEVE ME, IS NOT THE EASIEST OF TASKS.

PAGE TWELVE

I HAVE SPOKEN OFTEN OF THE NEEDS OF THE WORLD'S POOR.

OUR GOVERNMENT HAS IN RECENT YEARS INCREASED AID FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS IN FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE. THIS YEAR, THE CONGRESS PROVIDED ALMOST 20 PERCENT MORE THAN LAST YEAR IN FOOD AND NUTRITION FUNDING THROUGH OUR BILATERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ALONE. ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS, OF COURSE, WERE PROVIDED IN OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. I BELIEVE, FOR HUMANITARIAN AND PRACTICAL REASONS, THAT IT IS CRITICAL THAT WE DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO GENERATE SUPPORT FOR FOOD PRODUCTION AND POPULATION CONTROL; TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISASTROUS FAMINE;

PAGE THIRTEEN

AND TO RESTORE HOPE TO THE STARVING MILLIONS IN MANY PARTS  
OF THE WORLD.

THIS IS NOT A JOB WE CAN, OR SHOULD, DO ALONE. IT  
IS ONE IN WHICH WE MUST ENLIST, AND INCREASINGLY ENGAGE,  
THE SKILLS AND WEALTH OF OTHER NATIONS. THROUGH A  
VARIETY OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH  
AS THE UNITED NATIONS, THE WORLD BANK, AND THE REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT BANKS, AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF DONOR  
COUNTRIES IS MAKING AN INCREASINGLY COORDINATED RESPONSE  
TO THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS AND CHARITABLE  
ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING THEIR PART AS WELL.

PAGE FOURTEEN

MANY OF MY EFFORTS IN RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO PRESSING FOR INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER, WELL-OFF COUNTRIES TO THESE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. I HAVE ALSO CALLED FOR RESTRAINT IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS -- COSTS WHICH FREQUENTLY ARE SO EXCESSIVE THAT THEY DETRACT FROM THE VERY ORGANIZATIONS THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE SUPPORTING. LET THERE BE NO QUESTION, I FULLY SUPPORT OUR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE EFFORTS, BUT I AM GOING TO ENSURE, AS BEST I CAN THAT EVERY DOLLAR IS WELL SPENT.

PAGE FIFTEEN

THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES A LARGE MEASURE OF ITS  
FOOD ASSISTANCE THROUGH THESE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.  
IN 1975, THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE LEAD IN THE ESTABLISH-  
MENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.  
THE FUND'S GOAL IS STATED IN THESE WORDS:

"EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD HAS THE  
INALIENABLE RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM  
HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION IN ORDER TO  
DEVELOP FULLY AND MAINTAIN THEIR  
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL FACILITIES."

PAGE SIXTEEN

TO MEET THIS GOAL THE FUND HAS RAISED A LITTLE  
OVER \$1 BILLION FOR USE AS LOANS TO FOOD DEFICIT COUNTRIES  
FOR PROGRAMS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO "INTRODUCE, EXPAND  
OR IMPROVE FOOD PRODUCTION" AND TO STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURAL  
INSTITUTIONS. TO THIS EFFORT, THE UNITED STATES HAS  
MADE A CONTRIBUTION OF \$200 MILLION.

FURTHERMORE, OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, SUCH AS THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD BANK, THE SPECIAL FUNDS OF THE  
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AND THE FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WORK TOWARD A  
SOLUTION TO THE WORLD FOOD AND POPULATION CRISES.

PAGE SEVENTEEN

IN OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS, THE UNITED STATES HELPS  
THE POORER NATIONS OF THE WORLD MEET THEIR FOOD NEEDS  
NOT ONLY THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS BUT ALSO  
THROUGH THE PROVISION OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES.

THESE COMMODITIES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, THE FOOD FOR PEACE  
PROGRAM.

DURING THE 24 YEARS SINCE THE LAW WAS ENACTED,  
246.8 MILLION METRIC TONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES,  
VALUED AT \$28.9 BILLION HAVE BEEN DONATED.

IN ADDITION, UNDER TITLE III OF THE ACT -- THE FOOD  
FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM --

PAGE EIGHTEEN

A PERCENTAGE OF FOOD DEBTS ARE FORGIVEN WHEN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES USE EQUIVALENT FUNDS OF THEIR OWN FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS OVER AND ABOVE THEIR REGULAR BUDGETS. IN EFFECT, THIS PROGRAM ENCOURAGES ELIGIBLE GOVERNMENTS TO UNDERTAKE DIFFICULT REFORMS AND TO INITIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. IT IS PROVING TO BE A VALUABLE DEVELOPMENT TOOL -- ON THE ONE HAND, OUR FOOD RESOURCES ARE USED TO OFFSET AGRICULTURAL DEFICITS, AND ON THE OTHER HAND, THE FUNDS GENERATED FROM THEIR SALE WILL BE INVESTED IN PRODUCTIVE ENDEAVORS.

PAGE NINETEEN

INCREASINGLY, WE ARE BASING OUR ASSISTANCE ON THE PREMISE THAT MANKIND'S BEST HOPE FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION LIES IN THE EXPANSION OF THE FARMING TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYED IN WHAT IS COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE "GREEN REVOLUTION." THE APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRACTICES TO AGRICULTURE OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BREAK THE CHAINS OF RURAL POVERTY AND TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE IF WE CAN BRING THESE PRACTICES TO THE SMALL FARMER.

THE FOCAL POINT FOR INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD MUST BE THE SMALL FARMER.

PAGE TWENTY

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE FARMS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD ARE TWELVE ACRES OR LESS IN SIZE. THE CROP YIELDS OF THESE FARMS ARE WELL BELOW THOSE ACHIEVED BY FARMERS IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD. YET, THE POTENTIAL FOR INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF THE SMALL FARMER IS PROMISING.

OUR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS NO LONGER EMPHASIZE MASSIVE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. WE ARE NOW PROVIDING THE SMALL FARMER WITH FERTILIZER AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, WITH TECHNOLOGIES ADAPTED TO HIS PARTICULAR NEEDS, SUCH AS IRRIGATION PUMPS OPERATED BY HAND, AND WITH THE TRAINING HE NEEDS. IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD, THE HOE IS AT LAST REPLACING THE CROOKED STICK.

PAGE TWENTY-ONE

THE TASK, HOWEVER, IS NOT AN EASY ONE. IT IS NOT JUST A MATTER OF PROVIDING A FARMER WITH NEW SEEDS OR FERTILIZER AND LETTING HIM PRODUCE. EACH SITUATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY ANALYZED TO SEE WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL BOTTLENECKS. FOR EXAMPLE, IT MAY BE THAT THE FARMERS NEED CREDIT TO BUY AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OR TO FINANCE A MARKETING COOPERATIVE SO THAT THEY ARE NOT AT THE MERCY OF THOSE MIDDLEMEN WHO BUY CHEAP AND SELL DEAR. IF THERE ARE NOT ADEQUATE STORAGE FACILITIES, THE FOOD PRODUCED WILL ROT OR MAY BE EATEN BY INSECTS, BIRDS OR RODENTS.

PAGE TWENTY-TWO

IF THERE IS AN INADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO ENSURE THAT SEEDS AND FERTILIZER GET TO THE SMALL FARMER IN A TIMELY MANNER, THEN THEIR EXISTENCE IS OF LITTLE VALUE. AGAIN, FERTILIZER MAY BE AVAILABLE, BUT WITHOUT REGULAR VISITS OF A FARM EXTENSION AGENT THE FARMERS MAY NOT KNOW HOW TO USE IT.

OUR FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ARE SHIFTING FROM SENDING FOOD TO EAT TO THE PROVISION OF THE TOOLS AND KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED SO THAT FOOD MAY BE GROWN LOCALLY. INCREASINGLY, OUR PROGRAMS ARE DESIGNED TO PRIMARILY HELP SMALL FARMERS BY PROVIDING THEM WITH THE MEANS TO EXPAND THEIR PRODUCTION, SUCH AS CREDIT, BETTER SEEDS,

PAGE TWENTY-THREE

TECHNICAL ADVICE, FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS, SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION AND A HOST OF OTHER ACTIVITIES.

THIS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES IS A BALANCED ONE. IT DEALS WITH THE PRESENT NEEDS OF FOOD DEFICIENT COUNTRIES THROUGH THE DONATION OF OUR AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES, BUT WITH A GROWING EMPHASIS ON FUTURE NEEDS THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WITH WHICH FOOD DEFICIENT COUNTRIES CAN HELP THEMSELVES.

WE HAVE THE TECHNOLOGY REQUIRED TO DO THE JOB, WE HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE EXPERTISE, AND WE HAVE THE RESOURCES. WHAT IS NEEDED NOW IS THE POLITICAL WILL AND THE LEADERSHIP TO BRING THIS TECHNOLOGY AND THESE RESOURCES TO BEAR.

PAGE TWENTY-FOUR

WE CAN BRING AN END TO GLOBAL HUNGER AND STARVATION.

WE CAN DO IT IF WE WILL, BUT WILL WE DO IT?

HAVING SAID ALL OF THIS, I AM CERTAIN THAT SOME OF  
YOUR WERE MUTTERING UNDER YOUR BREATH "WHY SHOULD WE  
SPEND OUR GOOD, HARD-EARNED MONEY TO FEED THESE  
FOREIGNERS?" OTHERS MAYBE ASKING "ARE WE SERVING OUR  
NATIONAL INTERESTS BY FEEDING AND CARING FOR THESE  
FOREIGNERS?" MY RESPONSE IS YES, WE SHOULD FEED THESE  
PEOPLE BECAUSE IT DOES SERVE OUR NATIONAL INTEREST.

TODAY THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 4 BILLION PEOPLE  
LIVING, WORKING, KILLING, DYING, ETC. ON THIS PLANET.

PAGE TWENTY-FIVE

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO STEM OUR POPULATION EXPLOSION, OR TO DO MUCH MORE THAN WE ARE DOING CURRENTLY, BY THE YEAR 2010 THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WILL BE DOUBLED.

STUDIES INDICATE THAT THIS GROWTH WILL COME ALMOST SOLELY AMONG THE POOR NATIONS OF THE WORLD. ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO, I RECALL READING A REPORT SUGGESTING AT THAT TIME THAT APPROXIMATELY 65 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WERE CATEGORIZED AS THE "HAVE NOT'S" AND 35 PERCENT WERE CATEGORIZED AS THE "HAVE'S. THE REPORT ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THIS WAS A REASONABLE, WORKABLE DIVISION; A RATIO THAT WOULD PROVIDE SUFFICIENT STABILITY IN THE WORLD.

PAGE TWENTY-SIX

HOWEVER, WE KNOW THAT TEN YEARS AGO THERE WERE RIOTS  
IN PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH. SOUTH AMERICA AND AFRICA  
WERE ALSO EXPERIENCING SIMILAR PROBLEMS.

IF THAT 65 - 35 RATIO WAS CORRECT YEARS AGO, I  
WONDER WHAT THE WORLD WILL BE LIKE IN THE YEAR 2000 --  
IF THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES ACHIEVE THEIR  
ZERO POPULATION GROWTH OR CLOSE TO THAT FIGURE AND  
GROWTH COMES ABOUT ONLY AMONG THE LESS DEVELOPED NATIONS?  
OUR WORST FEARS MAY BE REALIZED AND THE RATIO COULD WELL  
BE 95 PERCENT "HAVE NOT'S" TO 5 PERCENT "HAVE'S".

PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN

I AM JUST A POLITICIAN, I AM NOT AN EXPERT ON  
POPULATION OR WORLD ECONOMICS, BUT THAT RATIO  
FRIGHTENS ME. IT IS A RATIO FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.  
IT COULD BE A TIME WHEN THE WORLD WOULD EXPERIENCE  
CONSTANT RIOTS: FAMINE AND STARVATION WOULD BE  
COMMONPLACE. RIOTS AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY OFTENTIMES  
EVOLVE INTO WARS -- CIVIL OR OTHERWISE. THE IMPOVERISHED  
ARE NOT A PASSIVE BODY, WAITING TO STARVE AND DIE.

IF WE DO NOT EASE THEIR SUFFERING, THEIR DISCONTENT  
WILL EXPLODE WITH A FORCE THAT WILL SHAKE THE FOUNDATIONS  
OF THE EARTH.

PAGE TWENTY-EIGHT

OURS IS A WONDERFUL COUNTRY AND WE HAVE BEEN BLESSED WITH PLENTY. I GRANT YOU THAT THERE ARE THOSE WHO HAVE NOT FULLY SHARED THESE BLESSINGS, BUT FOR MOST AMERICANS, LIFE HAS BEEN GOOD. OUR INDUSTRY IS STRONG, OUR STANDARD OF LIVING HAS BEEN HIGH.

IT DOES NOT TAKE MUCH OF AN EXPERT TO PREDICT THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR DEMOCRACY AND OUR STANDARD OF LIVING THAT WE NOT BE ENCIRCLED BY A SEA OF TURBULENCE, A SEA OF STARVING, RIOTING PEOPLE. THE MAINTENANCE OF OUR DEMOCRACY AND OUR SECURITY IN ITS FULLEST REQUIRE STABILITY AND PEACE ON A WORLD-WIDE BASIS.

PAGE TWENTY-NINE

WE REQUIRE ADEQUATE MARKETS FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS IN SHORT SUPPLY AND THESE DEPEND UPON FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

YES, I THINK IT IS IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST TO PREVENT SUCH A HOLOCAUST.

I THINK IT IS IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST TO SOLVE THE GLOBAL FOOD PROBLEM.