

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 111—PART 14

JULY 28, 1965, TO AUGUST 9, 1965

(PAGES 18497 TO 19742)

This is an unsatisfactory way to deal with a problem that touches closely on a constitutional right we should be zealous to preserve—the right to live our private lives without Government prying. The pattern of disclosure followed by promises to do better in the future is not adequate. What is needed is congressional action to reaffirm the principle of individual privacy, and to keep the actions of Government agencies firmly in check.

THE HUNGER EXPLOSION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, last week I spoke to the Senate on the danger of the world's hunger explosion, and the urgent need for the United States to do more in order to save millions from starvation and crippling malnutrition. I was gratified to read, in the Sunday newspapers, two articles which illuminate the dimensions of this crisis and discuss what can be done to cope with it.

In the Washington Post, Jean M. White gives a graphic picture of the developing situation in her article, "The Poor Are Engulfing the Earth."

In the New York Times, an article by Felix Belair, Jr., gives a detailed discussion of an important new program just launched by our Agency for International Development to combat malnutrition in preschool children in developing nations. His article is entitled "U.S. Acts To Raise World Nutrition."

I ask unanimous consent these two articles be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 1, 1965]
THE POOR ARE ENGULFING THE EARTH; THE POPULATION EXPLOSION—ACTUALLY, A HOLIDAY FOR DEATH—IS OCCURRING WHERE IT'S LEAST SUPPORTABLE

(By Jean M. White)

In just 35 years—when many of us still will be around—it is very likely that there will be twice as many people on earth as there are today.

The time to do anything about that, if we had wanted to, was yesterday. The population problem is here and now and grows bigger by at least 1¼ million people each week.

Population projections used to be interesting mathematical exercises enabling demographers to predict when a standing-room-only sign would be posted on a crammed earth. But today we are finding that runaway population is bound up with many of our big problems: hunger, poverty, illiteracy, economic stagnation, political instability.

It will touch the very quality of life for those being born today. Yet a recent Gallup poll showed that only 3 out of 10 Americans who had heard of the population problem were at all worried about it.

Why should we suddenly get excited about population growth? Here are some things to consider:

A NEW DIMENSION

1. The human family is growing at a faster rate than ever before in man's history. This is the new, alarming dimension of the population problem—the rate.

Human multiplication is self-accelerating, like compound interest. It spurts upward in geometrical progression: 2-4-8-16-32-64-128. The annual rate at which it is growing has doubled in the last decade, from 1 to 2 percent.

This increase may not seem extraordinarily high until you follow the spiral of geometrical progression. If the human race had begun with a single couple at the time of Christ and increased at a rate of 2 percent a year, there now would be 20 million people for every person now alive—or 100 people on each square foot of earth.

The current world population is 3.3 billion. It will take only 15 years to complete the fourth billion. The fifth billion will follow in just 10 years after that.

THE DANGER SPOTS

2. Most of this population growth is in the underdeveloped countries, which can afford it the least. There a powder keg of social unrest and political instability is building up as runaway growth smothers efforts to give a little better life to millions of people who are ill fed, ill clothed, and ill housed.

Like the Red Queen, the poor countries have to run as fast as they can just to stay in the same place—bare subsistence for their people. By the time the Aswan Dam is completed, Egypt's population is expected to have grown so much that the new irrigated lands will merely provide food enough for the additional people.

PLENTY AND PENURY

3. At a time of "a revolution of rising expectations," the world's poor are finding their hopes frustrated. The world is rapidly coalescing into widely separated groups of "haves" and "have-nots."

In 1963, North America and Western Europe had 17 percent of the world population and 64 percent of the world's income, as measured in the value of goods and services produced. Asia had 56 percent of the world's population and 14 percent of its income.

Today, roughly a third of the population is in the capitalist world, another third is in the Communist camp, and the last third is uncommitted. In Latin America and the Far East, runaway populations are creating more poverty and misery in which communism can breed.

THE ROAD TO FAMINE

4. The world's already hungry countries are growing more people than food to feed them. Some demographers and agricultural experts are warning of the threat of serious famine by 1980.

In Latin America, Asia, and Africa, food production is growing only about two-thirds as fast as the population. Per capita food production is actually declining in many of these countries and has slipped below levels of 25 years ago.

When people have to eat what they grow just to survive, there is nothing left to invest in better seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to increase food production. What science might do with algae gardens and sea farms is too far in the future to fill bellies already gnawing.

The United States has long been helping to feed millions of Indians with its food-for-peace program. But the way the world is, there can be no common trough for all men.

Last March, B. R. Sen, Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, warned that the world must raise food productivity and curb population in the next 35 years or face "disaster of an unprecedented magnitude." The alternative, he added, is that "mankind will be overtaken again by the old Malthusian correctives: famine, pestilence and war."

A CRISIS AT HOME

5. For Americans, the population problem is not just that of faraway places. The United States is having its own troubles at home in its brave new urban world.

Think about 350 million Americans—nearly double the number today—using some 300 million cars at the turn of the century.

(It is not that far away; children born today will be 35 years old then.)

Then think of the new classrooms, roads, jobs, houses, taxes for social services. Think of the jammed buses, lengthened commuting time, increased pollution of water and air, the search for precious open space and privacy.

Rapid population growth in the United States—we are growing at a rate of 50 percent above that of western Europe and close to the world pace—is aggravating urban ills and perpetuating poverty in the midst of abundance. See our high rate of growth as a real threat to the amenities and esthetics of our preferred way of life.

In its study of world population growth, the National Academy of Sciences emphasized the population problem in these words:

"Other than the search for lasting peace, no problem is more urgent * * * Nearly all our economic, social and political problems become more difficult to solve in the face of uncontrolled population growth."

THE REAPER REFUSED

What is the reason for the speed of growth that lies behind these population problems? The answer is a matter of simple arithmetic: births minus deaths.

There has been no sudden burst of fertility to set off the population explosion (demographers cringe at the use of this phrase). Birth rates haven't gone up. But death rates have dropped dramatically.

Man now is practicing effective death control without balancing this with equally effective birth control. It is ironic that one of man's great humanitarian achievements—the control of mass killer diseases—has created a new critical problem of runaway population which, in turn, raises a threat to life.

The dilemma is neatly summed up by the National Academy of Sciences report: "Either the birth rate of the world must come down or the death rate must go back up."

The only choice—for the earth cannot contain or support population growth at the present rate over a long time—is between humane birth control and the cruel equalizer of death. In a way, the boggy of Malthusianism, apparently buried a century ago, has risen again.

ALL IN A DECADE

The sudden, spectacular drop in death rates, particularly infant mortality, has come chiefly in the developing countries. Indeed, the lowest death rates in the world today are not in the United States and Western Europe but in such countries as Malaysia, Taiwan, and Puerto Rico, with their younger populations.

Modern medicine, vaccines, and pesticides have sharply cut death rates in a matter of a few years. In Ceylon, after DDT spraying had largely eradicated malaria, the death rate fell 57 percent in less than a decade—while the population increased more than 80 percent and per capita income declined.

A low 20th century death rate (about 10 per 1,000) is now combined with a medieval birth rate (40 to 50 per 1,000) to send population spiraling upward.

Europe went through a "demographic transition (changeover from high birth and high death rates to low birth and low death rates) before achieving its nearly stable population of today. But there the decline in the death rate came gradually over many decades starting with the early 19th century.

After about 1875 (France was earlier), birth rates began to drop in European countries. Over the next 60 to 75 years, millions of couples made personal decisions to limit family size against the opposition of both church and State. There had been no advances in contraceptives, so they relied on such folk methods as withdrawal. Marriages were delayed, particularly in Ireland.

To help it through its transition, Europe also had the safety valve of emigration. But the 34 million who emigrated from Europe to the United States from 1820 to 1955 represent less than a single year's population growth in Asia today.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE

Unlike Europe, the developing countries today don't have time for gradual adjustments to balance birth and death rates. They are caught on a treadmill. Rapid population growth is blocking the modernization they need to achieve the conditions—industrialization, mass education, urbanization, literacy—to bring their birth rates down.

"The past is not relevant for the developing countries today," says Irene B. Taeuber, a noted demographer. "There must be a new pattern. Something has to happen that never happened before. They must cut birth rates either before or during the process of economic development."

President Eisenhower, who 10 years ago felt that birth control was not a proper concern of governments, has explained that he abandoned this view after seeing the erosion of foreign aid programs by population growth.

In a recent speech on the 20th anniversary of the United Nations, President Johnson called for all nations to face "the multiplying problems of our multiplying populations" and pointed out that less than \$5 invested in population control is worth \$100 invested in economic growth.

ECONOMIC STALEMATE

If population is growing at a rate of 2.5 or 3 percent a year—as it is in many of the developing nations—it takes that same rate of economic growth to stay even. It comes down to a kind of holding operation at miserably low standards of living.

It takes 9 percent of capital investment to generate a 3-percent increase in income. It will take heroic efforts to achieve the United Nations' goal of 5 percent annual growth in underdeveloped countries in this "decade of development." Expanding population growth also brings a heavy burden of child dependency. In the developing countries, more than 40 percent of the population is under 15 years of age. (It is 25 to 30 percent in the West.) That imbalance puts heavy demands on health and education services.

Once, the subject of population control—which implies birth control—was politically taboo and considered too sensitive for public discussion. Now governments are speaking out on the need for action.

President Johnson's historic 25 words in his state of the Union address lifted the hush-hush attitude of the U.S. Government. A Senate subcommittee under Senator ERNEST GRUENING, Democrat, of Alaska, is holding hearings on the need for birth control information here and abroad.

The United Nations will hold its Second World Population Conference in Yugoslavia late this summer. For the first time, family planning is on the agenda—by demand.

The developing countries themselves are acting. Egypt, India, Pakistan, Japan, and South Korea have made family planning a part of national policy. There are government supported or sponsored projects in Ceylon, Taiwan, Turkey, Tunisia, Thailand, Malaysia, Barbados, Puerto Rico, and Hong Kong.

Pope Paul VI has said that he hopes the Catholic Church can soon redefine its stand on birth control.

For whatever term is used—family planning, fertility control, population control, responsible parenthood—the issue comes down to the deeply emotional subject of birth control.

The issue touches the very fabric of society, centuries of cultural traditions and deeply

held beliefs. There are many barriers to its introduction: illiteracy, nationalistic pride, the peasant desire for sons to work the fields and provide social security in old age, the low status of women, the tradition of early marriage, contraceptive costs.

People have always been ahead of governments in the limitation of family size. Government can help set the climate, but individual couples must make the final decisions—as they did in Europe.

Mrs. Taeuber, the demographer, feels that the change in attitude toward birth control has now reached the ordinary man as well as his governments.

"I have been to Indian villages," she says, "These people are shrewd. They have survived where we might not have. They pull out old maps of land holdings a century ago and the divisions today, with more and more children living. Population is no abstraction to them."

Attitude polls have shown that the Chicago slum dweller, the Mexican factory worker, and the Indian villager alike want to limit the size of their families. All want to give their children a chance at a better life.

CHEAP NEW CONTROL

Along with the change in attitudes is the recent progress in contraceptive technology. The intrauterine device—IUD—costs only a few cents and has proved dramatically effective in pilot projects. Once inserted, it can control fertility over months and years.

"Control" is an important word here. Frank W. Notestein, president of the Population Council, a private institution which has spent \$20.4 million on the world's population problems, emphasizes that the object of a population policy is not to tell a couple how many children they may have. Rather, it is to give them "the basic right to choose freely."

Most population experts feel that population doesn't have to be stabilized to the point of no growth. They see it as a choice between uncontrolled growth and a gradual increase at a rate that will allow for improvement of the human lot.

Population projections are not predictions. If fertility is decreased, the United Nations has projected a possible 5.3 billion figure at the turn of the century rather than the 7 billion prospect if current trends continue.

And once the break is made, the leveling-off effect will be cumulative, just as the present rapid growth is self-accelerating.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 1, 1965]

UNITED STATES ACTS TO RAISE WORLD NUTRITION—PLANS PROJECTS, IN EIGHT LANDS, GEARED TO NEEDS OF YOUNG

(By Felix Belair, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A bold new program designed to reduce and eventually eradicate serious malnutrition among preschool children of underdeveloped countries was quietly set in motion this week by the Agency for International Development.

Orders went out to AID mission chiefs in 14 countries to sound out host governments on their willingness, with local private enterprise, to join the U.S. Government and food industry as well as private investors in an effort to break the biggest single bottleneck to economic development.

Depending on the responses from the 14 countries, it is planned to start experimental programs in some 8 of them.

The immediate objective would be to increase indigenous food production by more intensive cultivation through fertilizers, bringing new lands into cultivation, and providing farmers with greater incentive to produce by land redistribution and pricing policies.

Countries finally selected for the pilot programs would be expected promptly to encourage local processors to market commer-

cially a grain based "complete" or formulated, food that utilizes locally available proteins and is enriched and fortified with vitamin, mineral, and amino-acid additives.

COUNTRIES LISTED

The 14 nations from which mission chiefs were ordered to report were chosen because of the availability of facilities for the production and distribution of formulated foods especially suitable for children.

These countries are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Morocco and Uganda.

The experimental programs would look to an expansion of the facilities as well as the development of distribution systems. Where needed vitamin-mineral additives were not available locally, or were beyond the capacity of the government to finance, they would be supplied by AID loans or grants.

In addition to providing the wheat flour, cornmeal and vegetable oil through continued food-for-peace shipments of U.S. farm surpluses, the United States would provide metering machines for accurately measuring the enrichment and fortifying process.

About 25 percent of the grain donated through food for peace is milled in the recipient countries. Unlike commodities shipped from this country, the locally milled grain has not been locally enriched. This would be required under the experimental programs.

In addition, recipient governments would be urged to fix and enforce standards for enrichment of flour and other commodities and to sponsor and support local research on the development and marketing of low-cost protein foods.

Host governments would also be asked to assume progressively larger responsibility for the storage, processing and distribution costs of donated food-for-peace shipments with the ultimate goal of complete assumption of responsibility for child feeding programs.

Food-for-peace operations in recipient underdeveloped countries are already in the process of shifting from the "doing out" system of family and child feeding through religious and other voluntary relief organizations.

Gradually, the emphasis is being shifted from charity to the principle of "food for work." The voluntary agencies will continue to play an important role but distribution is being tied more and more to development projects approved by the AID with recipients required to shift from "relief" to "earning their keep."

In his message to mission chiefs, the foreign aid administrator, David E. Bell, said it was now a settled policy of the Agency that "correcting serious protein deficiencies of preschool children would make a greater contribution to development than any other health measures—malaria eradication, sanitation and water supply not excluded." He added:

"It is also clear that food for peace donations alone cannot solve this problem; and that coordinated efforts by our agriculture, health, industry and community development programs will be required if progress is to be made."

MIX OF METHODS

Regarding the hoped for results of the experimental programs, Mr. Bell said that "we would hope that after a year or two we would be able to come to some conclusions on the best mix of methods for reaching target groups.

"At the same time," he said, "attention should be given to, and work initiated on, the longer run and more basic aspects of the situation requiring research on such things as increased production of protein-rich foodstuffs, nutritional habits, cultural factors, taboos, food processing, storage and distribution."

To illustrate, Mr. Bell pointed out that ground nuts were not exploited for human nutrition in a number of countries that grow them for oil or for export. As for local taboos, it was recalled, for example, that in some underdeveloped areas it was axiomatic that meat could not be digested by children while in others milk was for babies only.

As an example of the way in which the experimental programs would operate to bolster or expand child food industries, Mr. Bell included in his message to mission chiefs the following:

"The type of assistance required will vary but might include exchange or purchase of specific amounts of the final products for use in welfare-type feeding programs. Such arrangements should be structured to do away with the 'doling out' type of operations.

"Plans should proceed for the role of private industry in these projects to be increased progressively, as the private sector can achieve results not attainable through government efforts.

"The United States could, for example, contract with a local processing firm to mix the locally produced protein and vitamin elements with the food for peace grain donations and commercial products, thus combining the feeding operation with a market promotion function for the private firm.

"New private enterprise, including U.S. firms, in coventure with existing or new local firms, can be encouraged. Cooley loans (local currency counterpart funds jointly controlled by the United States and recipient government), investment feasibility surveys, investment guarantees, and other AID tools could also be used to bolster the child food industry in host countries.

"Loans could be made to existing firms for the extension of their facilities for production, market development, or other activities. These loans should take into consideration the cost of production, advertising, surveys for acceptability, and education."

The experimental programs are intended to carry out findings of an executive branch study group on nutritional needs of developing countries.

CONCLUSION OF STUDY

Mr. Bell attached to his directive to mission chiefs these principal conclusions:

1. That the high prevalence of hunger and malnutrition in the world is a leading contributor to human misery, apathy, disease, economic stagnation, and political instability.

2. That the problems associated with hunger and malnutrition cannot be separated from the basic problems related to social and economic development such as agricultural production, industrial production, and population growth.

3. That an estimated 50 percent of the preschool-age children in the developing countries is suffering from malnutrition, and that there is evidence that this condition produces a nonreversible retardation of mental and physical development of 10 to 25 percent.

4. That overcoming the protein and vitamin deficiencies of young children in most less-developed countries would do more to reduce disease and eventually raise productivity than any other health measure that could be taken.

THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, throughout my life, I have had many enjoyable and memorable visits to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Certain restored sections of this delightful area provide an excellent example of 16th century architecture and are deeply steeped in American tradition and history. In addition to sightseeing, a relaxed atmos-

phere is offered by the facilities for boating, fishing, and hunting.

The outstanding features of this area, and particularly those of Talbot County and its county seat of Easton, are described in an article entitled "Maryland Eastern Shore: A Delightful Land," by Catherine Handley, printed in the *New York Times* on July 25, 1965. I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE "A DELIGHTFUL LAND"

(By Catherine Handley)

EASTON, Md.—This lovely town, the seat of Talbot County on Maryland's Eastern Shore, lies 215 miles from New York, via the New Jersey Turnpike and the Delaware Memorial Bridge. It is the perfect place to make one's headquarters while exploring the county's 602 miles of waterfront; it also affords the traveler a glimpse into America as it was three centuries ago.

Easton is a blend of attractive year-round residences; of good, modern shops, housed mainly in buildings of colonial style; of proudly maintained historic structures, and of a relaxed vacation atmosphere created by nearby boating, fishing, and hunting.

A TOWN IN 1788

Easton grew inland. First, there was the Friends Meeting House, built in 1682 on the headwaters of the Tred Avon River. Then there was the Talbot County Courthouse, erected from 1710 to 1712. In 1788, the community was organized as a town.

The Friends Meeting House, which is situated on South Washington Street, stands in a quiet, meadowlike clearing to which, in early days, worshippers came by boat to attend the all-day meetings. William Penn preached there soon after the meeting house was built, and Lord Baltimore was among the worshippers.

Interesting aspects of the structure include separate entrances for men and women, and the wall separating them when they sat in meetings.

The original Talbot County Courthouse, on Washington Street between Dover and Federal Streets, was replaced in 1794 by a second structure. This has been remodeled and wings have been added.

BRITISH ACTION PROTESTED

On these courthouse grounds in May 1774, citizens of the county met to protest Britain's closing of the port of Boston. They also adopted the Talbot Resolves, which voiced sentiments that appeared in the Declaration of Independence.

The market house on Washington Street—it adjoins the courthouse—was a slave market before the Civil War, and here farmers brought garden produce along with their slaves. Tobacco was a leading crop.

Housed in the south wing of the courthouse group is the Talbot County Free Library. A large colored map by John Mall, which hangs on the wall just inside the entrance, gives a good pictorial introduction to Talbot County and is worth seeing.

It shows the kinds of fish native to these waters, and the types of small craft in use here—the oyster tonger, bugeye, skipjack, (so-called for the fish of the same name) and the log canoe.

Among the notable colonial houses in town are the Hughlett Henry House, 26 South Street, built about 1795; Foxley Hall, Goldsborough and North Aurora Streets, erected about the same year, and the Bullitt House, Dover and Harrison Streets, built in 1790.

White Marsh Church, about 5½ miles south of Easton, is now in ruins, but in the

churchyard are several interesting graves. Tench Francis and Elizabeth Turbett were married in the church on December 29, 1724. They were the grandparents of, among others, Peggy Shippen, who became the wife of Benedict Arnold.

On State Route 333, about 10 miles from Easton, is the charming small town of Oxford. It existed as a town long before Baltimore, and in its early history was one of two leading settlements in Maryland, the other being Annapolis.

Oxford was proclaimed a port of entry in 1669, and extensive trade, including slave trade, was carried on. Many indentured servants and convicts from England landed here.

FISHING AND CRUISING

Today, oysters, crabs, clams, and many varieties of fish are brought into Oxford, and the town has several boatyards and marinas. Boats for fishing or cruising can be bought or hired.

The Robert Morris Inn, which was originally the home of the father of the "financier" of the Revolutionary War, lies where the Tred Avon-Bellevue Ferry operates. This ferry, with a capacity of three cars, is said to be the oldest one of its kind in the United States in continuous operation.

Many visitors take the ride simply for the beauty of the crossing. Fare for foot passengers is 15 cents one way and 25 cents round trip. The automobile rate is 75 cents one way and \$1.25 round trip.

The inn itself has operated continuously since before the Civil War. During the past year, it has been remodeled and redecorated.

The fireplace in the tavern is a copy from Williamsburg, and its bricks are estimated as being more than 250 years old. The wallpaper in the dining room is the same as that installed in the diplomatic reception room and the Presidential dining room in the White House in 1961, when it was redecorated by the Fine Arts Commission under the direction of Mrs. John F. Kennedy. The paper was printed by Zuber & Co. in Rixheim, Alsace, in 1834; it is based on engravings of the 1820's.

A 3-day regatta is held in Oxford in August. It is sponsored jointly by the Tred Avon Yacht Club and the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club, and is regarded as a highlight of the sailing and social season.

Wye Mills, which lies north of Easton, has several points of interest for tourists. Old Wye Mill, which produced flour for Washington's troops at Valley Forge, has been restored, and now operates on a limited basis.

The Wye Oak, the official State tree of Maryland and the symbol of the Eastern Shore, is owned by the State and still stands in what is now a State park. It is the largest white oak in Maryland, and its age is estimated at well over 400 years.

RESTORED CHURCH

Wye Church, an Episcopal Church built in 1721, was completely restored in 1949 under the direction of William G. Perry, supervising architect of colonial Williamsburg.

Among other sites easily reached from Easton, and worth visiting, are St. Michaels and Tilghman's Island. The history of St. Michaels, 10 miles northwest of Easton, has been dramatic. Its snug harbor has been a haven for boats since early days.

At Parrot's Point, a "chain and log boom" was hung during the War of 1812 to prevent the British from entering the harbor. The Village Green, called St. Mary's Square, was laid out in the 1770's as a principal place for town activities.

Now the harbor is used primarily by the oystermen, crabbers, fishermen, and clambers. Regattas are held during the summer months from the nearby Miles River Yacht Club. They attract many participants and spectators.