

48th ANNUAL OHIO PASTORS CONVOCATION
Veterans Memorial Building
Columbus, Ohio
January 24, 1967

Remarks of Honorable Bob Dole

FOOD FOR PEACE AND WORLD HUNGER

IT CERTAINLY IS A PLEASURE TO HAVE A PART ON YOUR PROGRAM. DR. ROGERS, WHO EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO ME, HAS BEEN MOST HELPFUL TO ME AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, AND I WAS, THEREFORE, PLEASED TO RECIPROCATE.

WE ALL SHARE A COMMON CONCERN AND A COMMON DEDICATION. WE ALL ARE CONCERNED WITH THE TREMENDOUS POPULATION GROWTH TAKING PLACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND THE WORLD'S CAPACITY TO PROVIDE ENOUGH FOOD TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE NEW HUNGRY MILLIONS. WE SHARE A COMMON DEDICATION TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT PRESSING PROBLEM WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICY, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ACADEMIC DISCUSSION.

ONE NEED ONLY LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC OF WORLD POPULATION GROWTH TO GRASP THE ENORMITY OF THE PROBLEM. IN 15 YEARS, BY 1980, PRESENT POPULATION TRENDS INDICATE AN INCREASE IN WORLD POPULATION OF ONE BILLION PEOPLE. BY THE BEGINNING OF THE 21st CENTURY, ONLY 34 YEARS FROM NOW, WORLD POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO DOUBLE. IN LATIN AMERICA, ASIA, AND AFRICA, THE GROWTH RATE IS MUCH MORE RAPID AND IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES IN THESE AREAS, THEIR POPULATIONS WILL DOUBLE WITHIN 20 YEARS.

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IN 1850, THERE WERE 750 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD; IN 1900 THERE WERE 1.5 BILLION; IN 1960 THERE WERE 3 BILLION. IN 2000, IF PRESENT TRENDS CONTINUE, THERE WILL BE 7.5 BILLION.

-INDIA-

THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM WAS MORE NARROWLY, BUT MORE DRAMATICALLY DEFINED FOR ME DURING OUR RECENT TRIP TO INDIA. CONTINUATION OF PRESENT POPULATION TRENDS IN INDIA WILL MEAN A POPULATION INCREASE FROM 432.7 MILLION IN 1960 TO ABOUT 1.3 BILLION BY THE YEAR 2000. (IN OTHER WORDS, NEARLY TRIPLE). IF INDIA'S BIRTH RATE IS CUT IN HALF, HER POPULATION BY THE YEAR 2000 IS EXPECTED TO MORE THAN DOUBLE TO 908 MILLION.

TODAY THERE ARE 500 MILLION PEOPLE IN THAT NATION...OR APPROXIMATELY ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX HUMAN BEINGS THAT RESIDE UPON OUR PLANET.

THERE ARE MORE PEOPLE IN INDIA THAN IN SOUTH AMERICA AND AFRICA COMBINED, OR MORE PEOPLE LIVE IN INDIA THAN IN CANADA, THE U.S.A., CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA COMBINED. WE VISITED THE STATE OF BIHAR, WHERE THE CURRENT DROUGHT EXISTS. THIS ONE STATE HAS A POPULATION OF 40 TO 50 MILLION PEOPLE...OR NEARLY AS MANY PEOPLE AS A COUNTRY LIKE FRANCE OR ITALY.

EVERY YEAR THERE IS A NET GAIN OF 11-12 MILLION MORE INDIANS---OR A

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CITY THE SIZE OF NEW YORK ADDED EACH YEAR. SINCE INDIA GAINED HER INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN ABOUT 20 YEARS AGO, THERE HAS BEEN A POPULATION INCREASE OF 125 MILLION PEOPLE. WITH A LAND MASS OF ABOUT 40% THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, INDIA HAS A POPULATION 2 1/2 TIMES OURS.

HEARINGS ON WORLD POPULATION

HEARINGS BEFORE OUR COMMITTEE LAST YEAR REVEALED THE COLD, BRUTAL AND REALISTIC FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FEED AND CLOTHE THE UNBORN MILLIONS DESTINED TO POPULATE THE EARTH IN THE NEXT FEW DECADES. THEREFORE, THE CLEAR MANDATE EXISTS THAT WE MUST DO EVERYTHING WITHIN OUR POWER TO HELP THESE MILLIONS HELP THEMSELVES MEET THEIR OWN BASIC NEEDS IF WORLD PEACE AND STABILITY IS TO BE MAINTAINED.

HOW IS THIS TO BE DONE? HOW DO WE HELP NATIONS LIKE INDIA TO HELP THEMSELVES? HOW IS THE TOUGH, PRACTICAL QUESTION. UNFORTUNATELY, THERE IS NO EASY, SIMPLE ANSWER. IN MY OPINION, HOWEVER, THERE IS A GENERAL APPROACH WHICH CAN BE TAKEN TO THE PROBLEM. THIS APPROACH INCLUDES ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, INCREASED EMPHASIS ON VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS, AND CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR MARKET DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

P. L. 480 EXTENSION

EACH OF THESE CONCEPTS IS INCORPORATED IN THE P. L. 89-808, THE 974

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BILLION "FOOD FOR PEACE ACT OF 1966" WHICH EXTENDED PUBLIC LAW 480 FOR TWO MORE YEARS. IN ADDITION, THAT NEW LAW CODIFIES VERY IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL POLICY MANDATES IN REGARD TO FURTHER FOOD AID:

FIRST, IT PLACES HEAVY EMPHASIS ON SELF-HELP, PARTICULARLY AGRICULTURAL SELF-HELP.

SECOND, IT CHANGES THE BASIC THEORY OF THE PROGRAM FROM ONE OF SURPLUS DISPOSAL TO ONE OF PROGRAMMED AVAILABILITY.

THIRD, IT RETAINS THE FRIENDLY NATION CONCEPT WHICH PROHIBITS U. S. FOOD AID TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AND OTHER NATIONS HELPING OR TRADING WITH NORTH VIETNAM OR CUBA.

FOURTH, IT EMPHASIZES MARKET DEVELOPMENT FOR U. S. FARM COMMODITIES OVERSEAS.

FIFTH, IT ACCELERATES THE SHIFT AWAY FROM SOFT CURRENCY SALES TOWARD DOLLAR SALES; AND

SIXTH, IT PROTECTS AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN NATIONS FROM EXPROPRIATION; AND FINALLY, IMPLEMENTATION OF VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS.

LET'S TAKE A QUICK LOOK THEN AT THREE OF THESE POINTS, AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY, POPULATION CONTROL AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT.

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BREAD AND BUTTER CORPS - POINT ON TECHNOLOGY

I HAVE A SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE POINT ON TECHNOLOGY. LAST FALL, AFTER
RETURNING FROM THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION'S 20th ANNIVERSARY CON-
FERENCE IN ROME, ITALY, WHERE I SERVED AS AN ADVISER REPRESENTING THE U.S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES, I BEGAN TO EXPLORE THE FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDING U.S. TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE IN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. I CONFERRED WITH MANY PERSONS, IN AND
OUT OF GOVERNMENT, ON THIS PROBLEM. WHEN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE BEGAN
HEARINGS WITH 10 EXPERT PUBLIC WITNESSES, THEIR COMMENTS STRESSED THE NEED FOR IN-
CREASED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. DURING THE SAME PERIOD, I CONTACTED EACH STATE EX-
TENSION DIRECTOR AND PRESIDENT OF EVERY LAND-GRANT COLLEGE BY LETTER, TO SOLICIT
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO BEST MEET THE GROWING WORLD FOOD PROBLEM
THROUGH INCREASING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. AS A RESULT OF THESE CONTACTS AND SUG-
GESTIONS FROM MY COLLEAGUES, ON BOTH SIDES OF THE AISLE ON THE AGRICULTURE COM-
MITTEE, I INTRODUCED A PROPOSAL ON MARCH 17, 1966, TO ESTABLISH A "BREAD AND
BUTTER" CORPS. MY PROPOSAL WAS CONSIDERED AT LENGTH BY THE COMMITTEE. AND AT
THIS POINT I WOULD ADD THAT DR. ROGERS DID A GREAT AMOUNT OF MISSIONARY WORK
ON BEHALF OF MY AMENDMENT WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF OUR COMMITTEE AT THAT TIME,
CONGRESSMAN HAROLD COOLEY OF NORTH CAROLINA. IT WAS REVISED, AMENDED AND
FINALLY INCLUDED AS SECTIONS 406 AND 104 (1) OF THE NEW STATUTE, PASSED
LATE IN THE SESSION LAST-----

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YEAR. CONGRESS AUTHORIZED \$33 MILLION FOR THE PROGRAM, BUT ADJOURNED BEFORE APPROPRIATING ANY MONEY LAST YEAR. THERE ARE NO FUNDS RECOMMENDED IN THE BUDGET THIS YEAR, BUT I AM HOPEFUL THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER THE MERITS OF THE PROGRAM THIS SESSION.

THERE IS SOME OPPOSITION TO THIS NEW PROGRAM WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION, SPECIFICALLY AMONG PEACE CORPS AND A.I.D. ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL. APPARENTLY THEY SEE THE "FARMER TO FARMER" PROGRAM AS A THREAT TO SOME OF THEIR PROGRAMS. IN ADDITION, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, ORVILLE FREEMAN, HAS SOME RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE PROGRAM, BUT DESPITE THESE PROBLEMS, I AM STILL HOPEFUL THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WILL PROVIDE ENOUGH MONEY TO AT LEAST GET THE PROGRAM OFF THE GROUND THIS YEAR.

THE CONCEPT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN AROUND FOR A LONG TIME WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE POLICIES. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DURING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADMINISTRATION, THE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION, AND THE PEACE CORPS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ADMINISTRATION HAVE ALL INCORPORATED THIS CONCEPT TO SOME EXTENT. IN ADDITION, VARIOUS FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY A.I.D. HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD THE EXPANSION OF AMERICAN "KNOW HOW" AND "SHOW HOW" THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, TWO BASIC INNOVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN THE "FARMER TO FARMER" PROGRAM. THE FIRST IS BETTER COORDINATION. THE SECOND IS THE STRUCTURING OF THIS PROGRAM THROUGH LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

THE COORDINATION EFFORT PROPOSED BY SECTION 406 IS DIRECTED FIRST AT THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ITSELF. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM WOULD BE LOCATED IN AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THE DEPARTMENT NOW HAS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE WHICH INCLUDES THE 4-H CLUB PROGRAM, THE FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH SERVICE, AND THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.

SECOND, THE LEGISLATION CALLS FOR THE COORDINATION OF THIS TYPE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IS DIRECTED TO CONSULT AND COOPERATE WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS, THE ADMINISTRATOR OF A.I.D., AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE. IN ESTABLISHING THIS LINE OF COORDINATION, ANY PERSONNEL WHO ARE TRAINED AND PREPARED FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE COULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE USDA (OR VICE VERSA) IF THE PRESIDENT THOUGHT THEIR SERVICES

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WOULD BE MORE VALUABLE WITH SOME OTHER AGENCY. ALSO, THE LEGISLATION IS DIRECTED TOWARD PRESERVING THE TRADITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY TO CONTINUE TO BE LODGED IN THE HANDS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. A COORDINATED PROGRAM OF THIS NATURE HAS ALREADY BEGUN IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

THE SECOND PART OF THIS PROPOSAL, WHICH IS NEW, IS THE STRUCTURING OF THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING. ON A CONTRACT OR GRANT BASIS, THESE COLLEGES WOULD HAVE THREE RESPONSIBILITIES. THE FIRST WOULD BE TO TRAIN OR RETRAIN PEOPLE WHO ARE EITHER SKILLED IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND HAVE A FORMAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE OR HOME ECONOMICS OR TO PREPARE PRACTICAL FARMERS, FARM WIVES, OR OTHERS WHO HAVE A WORKABLE KNOWLEDGE OF FARMING AND HOME ECONOMICS FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS. FOUR DOZEN YOUNG COUNTY AGENTS ARE NOW TRAINING FOR SOUTH VIETNAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

A SECOND FUNCTION WOULD BE TO SET "AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES" HERE IN THE UNITED STATES AND OVERSEAS. THESE SPECIALIZED AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES WOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE TRAINING OF PERSONS WHO SERVE AS VOLUNTEERS IN THIS PROGRAM AND FOREIGN NATIONALS. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, FOREIGN

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CURRENCIES GENERATED BY THE SALE OF FARM COMMODITIES WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES INCIDENTAL TO THE CONDUCT OF THESE ACTIVITIES.

THE THIRD FUNCTION WOULD BE TO CONDUCT SELECTIVE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES, EMPHASIZING TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL AGRICULTURE. DURING OUR COMMITTEE'S HEARINGS, ONE OF THE POINTS MADE BY SEVERAL OF THE EXPERT WITNESSES THE COMMITTEE HEARD WAS THAT THERE IS A REAL LACK OF FIRST-CLASS LOCALIZED RESEARCH FACILITIES IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL AREAS. MANY TIMES THE TECHNOLOGY OF THE NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE OF THE GLOBE IS NOT READILY AND FEASIBLY TRANSFERRED TO A TROPICAL AREA. AGAIN, USING LOCAL CURRENCIES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, IT SEEMS FEASIBLE TO CONCENTRATE ON LOCALIZED CONDITIONS AND THEN DEMONSTRATE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY THE VALUE OF THIS NEW TECHNOLOGY.

I MADE IT A POINT IN INDIA TO ASK FARMERS AND AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS ABOUT THE NEED FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. WITHOUT EXCEPTION, EVERYONE THERE FELT THAT, IN THE LONG RUN, INDIA WILL BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT BY IMPROVING THEIR AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY. THEY SPECIFICALLY PRAISED THE EFFORTS OF BOTH THE FORD FOUNDATION AND ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN THIS AREA.

FAMILY PLANNING

THE SECOND POINT, DEALING WITH FAMILY PLANNING, IS A MOST DIFFICULT,

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AS WELL AS MOST DELICATE, SUBJECT. RELIGION AND CULTURAL BARRIERS, COSTS, DIFFICULTY OF COMMUNICATION AND ACCEPTABILITY BY THE GENERAL POPULATION ARE ALL REAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS. LET'S REMEMBER THAT EVERYBODY WHO IS GOING TO BE 33 YEARS OLD WHEN THE WORLD'S POPULATION DOUBLES IN THE YEAR 2000 IS ALREADY BORN. THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS RETROACTIVE POPULATION CONTROL, SO THE PROBLEMS OF TOMORROW ARE ALREADY HERE. IT'S THE PROBLEMS OF THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW THAT FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES ARE AIMED AT.

AGAIN, GOING BACK TO INDIA AND A VISIT WITH PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GHANDI, I WAS ENCOURAGED THAT SHE INDICATED INDIA'S NUMBER ONE PROBLEM -- AS IMPORTANT, FOR EXAMPLE, AS FOOD PRODUCTION -- IS THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY PLANNING.

DR. IRENE TAUBER OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY HAS POINTED OUT THAT THE MEASURING DEVICE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A COUNTRY IS DEVELOPED OR UNDERDEVELOPED IS ITS BIRTHRATE.

NO DEVELOPED NATION HAS A BIRTHRATE OVER 3 PERCENT PER YEAR. IF A NATION HAS A BIRTHRATE OF 3 PERCENT OR MORE, ITS POPULATION WILL DOUBLE WITHIN A GENERATION AND MULTIPLY BY 18-FOLD WITHIN A SINGLE CENTURY.

THE DIRECTION IN THE NEW BILL TO ENCOURAGE VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING IS CLEAR. LET US HOPE THE ADMINISTRATION WILL NOW GIVE THIS POLICY ITS PRIORITY ATTENTION.

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MARKET DEVELOPMENT

IN THE AREA OF MARKET DEVELOPMENT, WE SHOULD KEEP IN MIND JUST HOW IMPORTANT THIS ASPECT REALLY IS.

THE UNITED STATES, DESPITE THE GENEROUS AND HUMANITARIAN IMPULSE OF ITS PEOPLE, JUST WON'T HAVE THE ECONOMIC ABILITY TO PROVIDE FREE WORLD WELFARE TO EVERYONE. WE HAVE TO HAVE A SOLID ECONOMY BOTH DOMESTICALLY AND IN OUR OVERSEAS MARKETS, AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ARE OF GREATER AND GREATER IMPORTANCE IN OUR BALANCE OF TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PICTURE.

WITH NATIONS LIKE JAPAN BECOMING A ONE BILLION CASH DOLLAR FARM MARKET, WE CAN TRULY SAY THAT MARKET DEVELOPMENT HAS PAID OFF HANDSOMELY. ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC REPORTS FROM SOUTH KOREA AND TAIWAN HAVE FORTIFIED OUR POLICY TOWARD EMPHASIZING MARKET DEVELOPMENT. THREE OF OUR CROPS -- WHEAT, FEED GRAINS, AND SOYBEANS -- ARE OR WILL SOON BECOME BILLION DOLLAR EXPORT CROPS.

IT'S SOUND EXPORT MARKETS WHICH ARE NECESSARY FOR US TO HAVE IF WE EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO MAKE GIFTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. LET'S REMEMBER THAT EVERY BUSHEL OF GRAIN OR EVERY BALE OF COTTON THAT'S GIVEN AWAY OR SOLD ON A CONCESSIONAL SALE, COSTS THE TAXPAYERS OF THIS COUNTRY THEIR HARD-EARNED MONEY. IT'S DOLLARS, NOT SOME ABSTRACT SURPLUS,

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THAT IS BEING DONATED. THAT IS WHY A SOUND ECONOMY IN AMERICA IS ESSENTIAL TO THOSE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHO DEPEND UPON AMERICA'S GENEROSITY. I KNOW THAT THE COST OF FURTHER FOOD AID TO INDIA IS A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS.

THE TOTAL COST OF ALL AMERICAN AID TO INDIA DURING FISCAL 1967, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS \$945 MILLION, OR NEARLY \$1 BILLION. AS EVERYONE HERE KNOWS, THERE ARE GREAT PRESSURES TO REDUCE DOMESTIC SPENDING; THEREFORE, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN THE CONGRESS WILL TAKE A HARD LOOK AT REQUESTS FROM ANY COUNTRIES BECAUSE, AS INDICATED EARLIER, THERE ARE LIMITS ON WHAT OUR COUNTRY CAN DO.

WORLD'S FOOD POTENTIAL

WITH THE NEW EMPHASIS PROVIDED BY EXTENDED PUBLIC LAW 480, WE STILL MUST ASK:

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

WILL THERE BE ENOUGH FOOD FOR PEACE?

WILL THERE BE AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT FOR PEACE TO MEET THE EXPLODING WORLD POPULATION?

WILL THE NEW DIMENSIONS AND DIRECTIONS INCLUDED IN THIS YEAR'S BILL BE IMPLEMENTED QUICKLY ENOUGH TO AVERT THE IMPENDING CATASTROPHE?

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LET'S TAKE JUST A QUICK LOOK AT THE WORLD'S FOOD POTENTIAL, PARTICULARLY
IN WHEAT.

DR. JOHN HAGGERTY OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH, INC., AND FORMER DIRECTOR OF
THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-
CULTURE WAS ONE OF THE 10 EXPERT WITNESSES THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HEARD EARLIER THIS YEAR AS WE WERE PREPARING TO EXTEND PUBLIC LAW 480. HE
POINTED OUT TO US SOME VERY FUNDAMENTAL AND VERY IMPORTANT FACTS OF LIFE IN
REGARD TO WORLD GEOGRAPHY. WE WERE WONDERING WHETHER THERE IS ENOUGH SOIL
IN THE WORLD TO GROW FOOD FOR 7 BILLION PEOPLE, THE NUMBER EXPECTED BY THE
END OF THIS CENTURY. WHERE IS THIS LAND? WHAT IS IT GOING TO TAKE TO BRING
IT INTO FOOD PRODUCTION?

DR. HAGGERTY POINTED OUT THAT:

THERE ARE NOW SOME 3.5 BILLION ACRES OF CROPLAND IN THE WORLD. THIS
INCLUDES ALL TREE CROPS, REGULAR FALLOW, AND ROTATIONAL PASTURE -- ABOUT
1 ACRE PER PERSON TODAY.

USDA AND FAO ESTIMATE POTENTIALLY ARABLE LAND IN THE WORLD (INCLUDING
PRESENT CROPLAND) TO BE 6.6 BILLION ACRES.

IT WOULD BE A MASSIVE TASK TO RECLAIM SUBSTANTIAL NEW LANDS. THE

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COST WOULD BE FANTASTIC -- NEARLY A HALF A TRILLION DOLLARS. A GOOD EXAMPLE IS THE ASWAN DAM IN EGYPT. IT WILL INCREASE AGRICULTURAL LAND BY 30 PERCENT, AT A COST OF 1 BILLION DOLLARS, BUT POPULATION BY 1980 WILL BE UP 35 PERCENT. THUS EGYPT WILL BE RUNNING AN EXHAUSTIVE RACE JUST TO STAY IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME PLACE.

SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE IS CONCENTRATED IN THE NORTHERN TEMPERATE ZONE. (MOST OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE IS WATER). LIKEWISE, MOST OF OUR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PRACTICAL FARMING EXPERIENCE IS IN THE TEMPERATE ZONES, WHILE THE VAST BULK OF UNDERDEVELOPED LAND IS IN THE TROPICS.

ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS WATER.

THE REMAINING 30 PERCENT OF THE EARTH IS LAND (SOME 33 BILLION ACRES)--

- (1) ONE-TWENTIETH OF OUR LAND IS UNDER POLAR ICE OR TUNDRA;
- (2) ONE-FIFTH IS MOUNTAIN CHAINS (ROCKIES, ANDES, ALPS, ATLAS, CARPATHIANS, CAUCASUS, AND HIMALAYAN);
- (3) ~~GREAT~~ LAND MASSES ARE IN SUBPOLAR REGIONS OF CANADA, ALASKA, AND RUSSIA (POSSIBLE FOR 10 PERCENT OR 320 MILLION ACRES TO BE POTENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS);
- (4) ONE-FOURTH IS DESERT (USUALLY IN 20° TO 40° LATITUDES) WHICH INCLUDES THE DEAD HEART OF AUSTRALIA, THE KALAHARI AND SAHARA IN AFRICA,

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THE ATACAMA AND PATAGONIAN DESERTS IN SOUTH AMERICA, THE SONORA IN NORTH AMERICA, THE ARABIAN, THE THAR OF INDIA, AND THE TURKESTAN AND GOBI DESERTS OF ASIA;

(5) IT IS POSSIBLE FOR PERHAPS 20 PERCENT (OR 800 MILLION ACRES) OF SAVANNAH LANDS (BETWEEN DESERTS AND TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS) TO BE DEVELOPED -- THESE INCLUDE THE LLANOS AND CAMPOS CERRADOS OF SOUTH AMERICA, THE SUDAN AND VELDT IN AFRICA, NORTHERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE "MONSOON SAVANNAHS" OF JAVA, EAST INDIA, VIETNAM; AND

(6) -- ALMOST EMPTY OF PEOPLE, THE WORLD'S REMAINING LAND RESOURCE IS THE TROPICAL RAIN FOREST BELT (AMAZON BASIN, CENTRAL AMERICA, CONGO REGION, INDONESIA, AND MALAYSIA) -- THIS AREA ACCOUNTS FOR 2.8 BILLION ACRES WHICH REPRESENT THREE-QUARTERS OF THE EARTH'S POTENTIAL NEW CROPLAND; MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED BEFORE WE EVEN KNOW HOW TO FARM THEM OR TO DEVELOP THEM FOR FARMING. THE CENTRAL POINT THAT DR. HAGGERTY MADE WAS THAT IN VIEW OF THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS, INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION MUST BE OBTAINED FOR THE MOST PART BY ENHANCING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF SOIL ALREADY UNDER CULTIVATION. THAT, OF COURSE, MEANS IN LARGE PART THE UNITED STATES, AND WHEN IT COMES TO WHEAT, IT MEANS STATES LIKE KANSAS AND OHIO.

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THE YEARS AHEAD

IN THE YEARS AHEAD, U. S. FOOD WILL PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND AS SUCH, WILL AFFECT THE LIVES OF ALL OF US.

IF THE SELF-HELP EMPHASIS IN THIS YEAR'S BILL IS NOT IMPLEMENTED, ALL OUR EFFORTS WILL GO FOR NAUGHT BECAUSE EVERYBODY FROM THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION TO THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGREES THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BY ITSELF FEED THE WORLD. FOREIGN NATIONS SIMPLY MUST GIVE SERIOUS ATTENTION TO THEIR PROGRAMS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

THE GENERAL SUCCESSFUL DIRECTION SHOULD BE CLEAR BY NOW. COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM OFFER STARVATION. CAPITALISM AND FREE ENTERPRISE OFFER ABUNDANCE AND PROSPERITY. LET US NOW REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS IN INSISTING UPON SOME TANGIBLE SELF-HELP RESULTS.