

scenic interests, may be declared only by Congress.

"The area has been overgrazed," said Hartzog of the proposed park land. "Making it a park will restore a greater abundance of plant life and offer a place for disappearing species of desert animals to survive."

If made a park, a central visitor and administration complex will be completed within five years—as well as a number of basic trails and roads. Completion will take a little longer, as fast as plants can grow and animals can multiply.

Eventually, the park would include campgrounds and hiking trails. A superhighway would never cross it. Hunting and prospecting would be forbidden. An Air Force bombing range running the width of the park land would be phased out as the military need for it decreases, Hartzog said.

Groups of sportsmen and would-be miners have voiced stalwart opposition to the park proposal. Hartzog feels they would be more receptive if they "understood the project."

More ample supplies of vegetation will breed more ample supplies of game animals, Hartzog submits. And those game animals won't all stay on the park reservation.

The Park Service director also has pointed feelings about damming the Colorado River near Grand Canyon, a national park.

"A low dam wouldn't bother us," said the director. "The reservoir water wouldn't back up onto park land. But a big dam is a different story. A big dam would convert 10 to 13 miles of the river to a lake—on park land."

Hartzog feels that the changes in vegetation, fish life and canyon-bottom terrain occasioned by a dam lake would be an "artificial intrusion into a natural setting purposely preserved by Congress."

Arizona has decided to go ahead with a Colorado dam project without federal help. The size of the proposed dam is still in question.

Hartzog left for a return to Washington, D.C., last night.

THE TWO CONFERENCES IN LATIN AMERICA: PUNTA DEL ESTE AND SANTIAGO AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, two historic meetings take place this week in South America: For the second time in history the chiefs of state of Western Hemisphere countries meet—in Punta del Este, Uruguay—to discuss mutual problems and their solutions; simultaneously representatives from more than 75 countries, from governments and international organizations, are convened in Santiago, Chile, for the eighth in a series of international meetings concerning family planning privately sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

The really important issue in Latin America is neither the need nor desirability of a common market or proper implementation of the Alliance for Progress, rather, it is the grim fact that these worthy efforts, and others, are going down the drain as population growth in Latin America exceeds economic growth.

Hunger, illiteracy, disease, and despair impair or destroy any progress suggested by rhetoric or implemented by piecemeal uncoordinated efforts at local, national, or world levels to solve the problems created by the population explosion.

President Johnson has spoken of these problems 31 times publicly since his election. He correctly states in his January 10, 1967, state of the Union address before Congress that—

Next to the pursuit of peace, the really great challenge to the human family is the race between food supply and population increase. That race tonight is being lost. The time for rhetoric has clearly passed. The time for concerted action is here, and we must get on with the job.

Giants of the Western Hemisphere have warned of the impending dangers of the population explosion.

The distinguished democratic statesman of Colombia, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, former president of his nation, journalist, and member of the Catholic Church, summarized the situation in the course of his testimony before the population crisis hearing held nearly 2 years ago by the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures of which I am chairman.

He said:

Latin America is breeding misery, revolutionary pressures, famine, and many other potentially disastrous problems in proportions that exceed our imagination even in the age of thermonuclear war. "The only way to solve these problems is through population control. Today this can and must mean reducing the rate of growth. In the future, it might well be in order to step it up again, if the effects of the reduction should turn out to be excessive or unhealthy. But as Huxley has said, since man has made it his business to control death—and in large part he has succeeded—he cannot escape the need to control birth."

Dr. Lleras is a realist, but, more important, he sees a way out of the dilemma—if we move forward.

President Johnson has amply expressed his great desire to help. In his foreign aid message to Congress on February 9, 1967, he said:

In particular, we will wage war on hunger. Together, the world must find ways to bring food production and population growth into balance. My proposals make clear our determination to help expand food supplies. We must be equally ready to assist countries which decide to undertake voluntarily population programs.

I am, therefore, pleased to read in the press reports of the population meeting in Santiago that the director of the new Population Service in the new War on Hunger Office in the Agency for International Development plans to meet with representatives of the other governments who are in Chile.

Let us hope that these men and women take those long, overdue steps to coordinate and disseminate birth control information upon request, and that as they do, they also consider the parallel problems of hunger, illiteracy and the other ingredients of poverty.

The responsible New York Times columnist, Mr. Tom Wicker, touched on these problems in his column today entitled "In the Nation: Poverty and Punta del Este."

He wrote:

A population growth of 3 per cent a year is rapidly overtaking the area's meager ability to feed, house, clothe, educate and employ its people, with a resulting increase in poverty.

Any effective attack on poverty must provide the poor with more than job training and birth control; it must provide the poor with money of their own (redistribution of wealth (and an effective political voice (redistribution of power)).

That is why only the surface of the Latin-American problem will be attacked by

Punta del Este; just as has been the case in the United States, economic growth alone may improve the lot of the poor but it will increase the power and the wealth of the rich and the middle class to a far greater degree.

More, perhaps, than any other Government, that of the United States recognizes the needs of the world's poor and their terrible power to rise violently if these are not met. But its dilemma is that in its desire to avert violent revolution it can only join forces with those who have the largest stake in the "status quo" and who therefore are least willing to see it changed.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Mr. Wicker's column be printed in the RECORD as exhibit 1 at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. GRUENING. I also ask unanimous consent that a chart prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress for the Government Operations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures showing Latin American and Caribbean populations, birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates, population growth rates, and per capita incomes, be printed as exhibit 2 at the close of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. GRUENING. An examination of the chart is depressing. I will not point a verbal finger at a particular Latin American nation. To do so would be unfair. But the facts substantiate the need for us to implement fully the superb mandates of President Johnson.

The New York Times today in its editorial entitled "Conference in Santiago" supports my belief that the conference "could be more important in its potential effects on Latin America than the meeting of Presidents that begin tomorrow in Punta del Este."

As the New York Times editorial reminds us, the birth rate in Latin America is the highest in the world, its food supply is inadequate, its population is young, and abortion rates are high.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the editorial be printed in the RECORD as exhibit 3 at the close of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 3.)

Mr. GRUENING. This year it appears the dream of Margaret Sanger, Elise Ottesen-Jensen and all the others who have worked for international cooperation in the field of family planning has crystallized. In the 21 years since a fledgling, unorganized idea was discussed in Stockholm in 1946, the International Planned Parenthood Federation has grown to maturity.

Its world conference program in Santiago includes principal aspects of the population problem. The participants are experts in their respective fields. I ask unanimous consent that the conference program as published in the March 1967 issue of the organization's news bulletin be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks as exhibit 4 so that my colleagues and other readers of the

RECORD may have a better idea of the scope of the Santiago meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 4.)

Mr. GRUENING. So this week we watch and listen hopefully as the future life of hundreds of millions of people, and perhaps more, is discussed and, hopefully, brightened by those meeting in Punta del Este and Santiago.

The Bible tells us that "The price of wisdom is above rubies." We have the wisdom to improve the quality of man's life on earth, if we try. Our hopes and prayers go out to those assembled in Santiago and Punta del Este.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the New York Times, Apr. 11, 1967]
IN THE NATION: POVERTY AND PUNTE DEL ESTE

(By Tom Wicker)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Johnson went out to watch the Washington Senators this afternoon, left after five innings and fled to South America. No one can blame him for that, but he will not find the situation south of the border much more encouraging than it was at D.C. Stadium, where the Senators staked a reasonable claim to last place in the first game of the season.

Johnson's personal presence at Punta del Este is designed to demonstrate the United States' interest in, and to help push Latin-American heads of state toward, a regional common market. Behind that purpose lies the idea that regional planning and trade arrangements will speed the growth of Latin-American economies.

POVERTY ON THE RISE

A population growth of 3 per cent a year is rapidly overtaking the area's meager ability to feed, house, clothe, educate, and employ

its people, with a resulting increase in poverty.

Undoubtedly, a successful Latin-American common market would help; it would presuppose, at the least, an end to wasteful duplication of industrial facilities and the hamstringing protectionism that the duplication fosters. But Johnson probably is under no illusion that the common market plan can be anything more than a step in the right direction.

RESISTING CHANGE

That is basically because the world is peopled with men, and men are better geared to the *status quo* than to revolutionary purposes like that of eliminating poverty. Even in a fast-growing society like that of the United States, to effect such a revolution peacefully is in many ways a virtually impossible task; as the President took off for South America he left behind a tell-tale admission of that fact.

This came in the news that the celebrated "war on poverty," which began so hopefully three years ago, is going to be sharply revised (if it survives at all) by the Administration itself. In a superb bureaucratic euphemism, officials said this would make the program "better suited to the complexities of effective and efficient administration."

Better suited, that is to say, to the fears and resistance of politicians, of the community establishments they so often serve, and of people who quite humanly regard with trepidation anything that might affect their own property, status and privilege.

The proposed changes would prevent anti-poverty workers from partisan political activity, rule out any use of poverty funds for "illegal picketing or demonstrations," and increase the involvement of local businessmen, labor leaders and elected officials (in other words, the Establishment) in community action programs.

Aside from the facts that the courts have not yet established any clear-cut rules about what constitutes "illegal picketing or demonstrations," and that community action programs originally were to be the vehicles for drawing the poor themselves into effective action against poverty, it is plain that the purposes of such changes in the program are (a) to give more control to the politicians and the economic establishment in any given community, and (b) to reduce the ability of the poor to mobilize their own political power outside the paternal umbrella of the middle class and the wealthy.

Thus, the brief, sad history of the war on poverty amply shows that the dominant forces of society are unlikely to permit a Government responsive to those forces to conduct a revolution against them—to threaten the class structure and endanger property and privilege. Yet, any effective attack on poverty must provide the poor with more than job training and birth control; it must provide the poor with money of their own (redistribution of wealth) and an effective political voice (redistribution of power).

SCRATCHING THE SURFACE

That is why only the surface of the Latin-American problem will be attacked by Punta del Este; just as has been the case in the United States, economic growth alone may improve the lot of the poor but it will increase the power and the wealth of the rich and the middle class to a far greater degree.

More, perhaps, than any other Government, that of the United States recognizes the needs of the world's poor and their terrible power to rise violently if these are not met. But its dilemma is that in its desire to avert violent revolution it can only join forces with those who have the largest stake in the *status quo* and who therefore are least willing to see it changed.

EXHIBIT 2

B. Latin American and Caribbean region

Country	Year of last national census	Population estimate 1965 (millions)	Birth rate, live births per annum (per 1,000 population) ¹	Death rate (per 1,000 population) ¹	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ¹	Annual average rate of population growth, 1958-63 (percent) ²	Number of years to double population at present growth rate	Per capita gross national product, 1964 (dollar equivalents)
Argentina	1960	22.4	21.7	8.1	60-65.0	1.6	44	\$541
Bolivia	1950	3.7	41-45.0	20-25.0	135-155.0	1.4	50	162
Brazil	1960	81.3	43-47.0	11-16.0		3.1	23	175
Guyana	1960	.6	42.6	7.9	55.0	2.8	25	291
British Honduras	1962	.1	46.3	8.9	69.5	3.7	19	360
Chile	1960	8.7	33.7	12.0	111.0	2.3	31	474
Colombia	1964	17.8	42-46.0	14-17.0	100-110.0	2.2	32	286
Costa Rica	1963	1.4	47-50.0	8.8	86.4	4.5	16	360
Dominican Republic	1960	3.6	48-54.0	15-20.0	80-100.0	3.6	20	246
Ecuador	1962	5.1	45-50.0	15-20.0	94-107.0	3.1	23	215
El Salvador	1961	2.9	46.8	10.4	65.5	3.2	22	280
Guatemala	1964	4.4	47.7	17.2	42.8	3.2	22	310
Haiti	1950	4.7				2.3	31	73
Honduras	1961	2.2	45-50.0	15-20.0	47-60.0	3.2	22	215
Jamaica	1960	1.8	39-9.0	7.8	39.4	1.8	39	443
Mexico	1960	40.9	45.4	10.3	66.3	3.2	22	427
Panama	1960	1.2	40.4	9-12.0	55-65.0	3.2	22	488
Paraguay	1962	2.0	45-50.0	12-16.0	110-120.0	2.4	29	200
Peru	1961	11.7	42-48.0	13-18.0	95-105.0	2.8	25	267
Surinam	1961	.4	44.5	8.2	44.0	3.6	19	340
Trinidad and Tobago	1960	1.0	34.5	6.2	39.6	3.2	22	614
Uruguay	1963	2.7	21-25.0	7.9	75-85.0	1.2	58	503
Venezuela	1961	8.7	45-50.0	10-15.0	60-75.0	3.4	21	797

¹ The years in which the annual figures for birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate are based are not provided in the source.

² Annual average rate of population growth for all underdeveloped countries on this and subsequent charts are based on years 1958-63, as compared to base period of 1960-65 for Europe.

³ These 2 items taken from "Assistance for Family Planning Programs in Developing Countries," AID, Office of Technical Cooperation and Research, Health Service, Population Branch, Washington D.C., Jan. 1967. P. 19.

EXHIBIT 3

CONFERENCE IN SANTIAGO

There is drama as well as practical importance in the conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation being held in Santiago, Chile, this week.

Latin America is at least 95 percent Roman Catholic. The President of Chile, Eduardo Frei, is a Christian Democrat—incidentally,

with a family almost as large as Senator Robert Kennedy's. Yet President Frei and the Chileans and, indeed, an undoubtedly huge number of all Latin Americans are welcoming and applauding the delegates from all over the world who are discussing population control.

This is the second important conference on the subject held in South America. In August 1955 the American Assembly of Colum-

bia University and the Population Council sponsored a hemispheric meeting in Cali, Colombia, which was a pioneering success. Priests from Latin-American countries took part and the meeting had the blessing of the Archbishop of Cali. It was widely and frankly reported in the press of the hemisphere, as the Santiago conference will surely be.

The special reasons why birth control is a