

become a major war involving the United States in southeast Asia.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, one can only be either fair or one-sided. If one wants to be fair, I think he should vote to adopt my amendment.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana (when his name was called). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." Therefore, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD (after having voted in the negative). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If he were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." Therefore, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (after having voted in the affirmative). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. If he were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." Therefore, I withdraw my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY], and the Senator from

Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN] would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 53, as follows:

[No. 79 Leg.]

YEAS—15

Bayh	Fulbright	Randolph
Burdick	Hartke	Ribicoff
Cannon	Long, Mo.	Smith
Dodd	Moss	Thurmond
Fong	Nelson	Young, Ohio

NAYS—53

Allott	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Baker	Hill	Muskie
Bennett	Holland	Pastore
Bible	Hollings	Pearson
Boggs	Hruska	Pell
Brooke	Inouye	Percy
Byrd, Va.	Jackson	Prouty
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Proxmire
Church	Kuchel	Russell
Cotton	Magnuson	Scott
Curtis	McCarthy	Smathers
Dirksen	McClellan	Sparkman
Dominick	McGovern	Spong
Eastland	McIntyre	Stennis
Griffin	Miller	Talmadge
Gruening	Monroney	Williams, N.J.
Hansen	Montoya	Williams, Del.
Hatfield	Morse	

NOT VOTING—32

Alken	Gore	McGee
Anderson	Harris	Metcalf
Bartlett	Hart	Mondale
Brewster	Hayden	Morton
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Murphy
Carlson	Jordan, N.C.	Symington
Clark	Kennedy, Mass.	Tower
Cooper	Kennedy, N.Y.	Tydings
Ellender	Lausche	Yarborough
Ervin	Long, La.	Young, N. Dak.
Fannin	Mansfield	

So Mr. HARTKE's amendment was rejected.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may I address an inquiry to the majority leader?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may.

Mr. MORSE. Do I understand that there is no amendment now pending?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Do I further understand that there is no expectation of further votes today?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be no further votes.

Mr. MORSE. Do I understand that for the remainder of the day, there is therefore no time limitation under any unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct. However, there are some Senators, like the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Nebraska, who have speeches they wish to make.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have a very brief statement.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the appointment of conferees on a bill?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF DICYANDIAMIDE

Mr. SMATHERS. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 286.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 286) to permit duty-free treatment of dicyandiamide pursuant to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. SMATHERS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the presiding officer appointed Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS AT THE SUMMIT MEETING AT PUNTA DEL ESTE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the conference of American Presidents closed today at Punta del Este. It is already clear that this historic event has been a person triumph for President Johnson.

From all the reports we have read and heard, it is evident that President Johnson has deeply impressed the Latin American chief executives with the sincerity and profundity of the U.S. commitment to the Alliance for Progress. At this same time, the President has made it plain that our efforts and assistance to Latin America will continue to be conditioned by Latin American self-help performance.

The summit agreements contain no gimmicks or fancy schemes. They require, instead, careful and solid planning to achieve a set of bold but realistic goals. No overnight miracles or dramatic breakthroughs can be expected from this new drive to accelerate the progress of Latin America. What we can realistically look forward to is a sustained and collective effort on the part of the Latin Americans to bring about increasingly rapid development.

As President Johnson has obviously made clear, we will eagerly and effectively respond—as we have in the past—to genuine self-help endeavors on the part of our Latin American friends.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of President Johnson's

address at the inter-American summit and the draft declaration to be signed by presidents at the summit meeting in Punta del Este, as approved by the foreign ministers.

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

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESS AT INTER-AMERICAN SUMMIT

Mr. Chairman, fellow Chiefs of State, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First, President Gestido, may I express, on behalf of my entire delegation, gratitude to you for the courtesy and generosity that Uruguay has offered her sister nations at this conference.

We have come to Punta del Este as the leaders of 20 governments—and as the trustees for more than 400 million human beings.

We meet in a city where, five and a half years ago, an Alliance was formed—a pledge made—and a dream begun.

Now we must measure the progress we have made. We must name the barriers that still stand between us and the fulfillment of our dream. Then we must put in motion plans that will set us firmly on the way toward the proud destiny that is our people's right.

We meet as friends, as neighbors, as allies. Hundreds of years ago we were the new world. Now each of us faces the problems of growing maturity—of industrialization, of rapid urban growth, of sharing the opportunities of life among all our people.

We no longer inhabit a new world. We cannot escape from our problems—as the first Americans could—in the vastness of an uncharted hemisphere. If we are to grow and prosper, we must face the problems of our maturity. And we must do it boldly—wisely—and now.

If we do, we can create a new America—where the best in man may flourish in freedom and dignity. If we neglect the planning, if we ignore the commitments that it required—if our rhetoric is not followed by action—we shall fail not only the Americans of this generation, but hundreds of millions to come.

In unity—and only in unity—is our strength. The barriers that deny the dream of a new America are stronger than the strongest among us—acting alone. But they cannot stand against our combined will and common effort.

I speak to you as a ready partner in that effort. I represent a nation committed by history, by national interest, and by simple friendship to the cause of progress in Latin America. But the assistance of my nation will be useful only as it reinforces your determination and builds on your achievements—and only as it is bound to the growing unity of our Hemisphere.

Here, as I see it, are the tasks before us:

First, you will be forging a great new common market—expanding your industrial base, increasing your participation in world trade, and broadening economic opportunities for your people. I have already made my position clear to our Congress: If Latin America decides to create a common market, I shall recommend to the Congress a substantial contribution to a fund that will help ease the transition into an integrated, regional economy.

Second, you will design, and join together to build, great multi-nation projects that will open up the inner frontiers of Latin America. These will provide—at last—the physical basis for Simon Bolivar's vision of continental unity. I shall ask my country to provide, over a three-year period, substantial additional funds for the Inter-American Bank's Fund for Special Operations, as our part of this special effort. I have also asked the Export-Import Bank to give urgent and sympathetic attention, wherever it is economically feasible, to loans for earth stations

that will bring satellite communications to Latin America.

Third, I know how hard you are striving to expand the volume and value of Latin American exports. Bilateral and multilateral efforts to achieve this are already under way. But I made clear yesterday afternoon in our private session that we are prepared to consider a further step in international trade policy. We are ready to explore with other industrialized countries—and with our people—the possibility of temporary preferential tariff advantages for all developing countries in the markets of all the industrialized countries. We are also prepared to make our contribution to additional shared efforts in connection with the International Coffee Agreement.

Fourth, all of us know that modernizing agriculture and increasing its productivity is an urgent task for Latin America—as it is for the whole world. Modernizing education is equally important. I have already urged our Government to expand our bilateral assistance in the fields of agriculture and education.

Fifth, you are engaged in bringing to Latin American life all that can be used from the common fund of modern science and technology. In addition to the additional resources we shall seek in the field of education, we are prepared to join with Latin American nations in:

Creating an inter-American training center for educational broadcasting, and supporting a pilot educational television demonstration project in a Central American country.

Establishing a new Inter-American Foundation for Science and Technology.

Developing a regional program of marine science and technology.

And exploring a Latin American regional program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Sixth, the health of the people of Latin America ultimately depends on everything we do to modernize the life of the region. But we must never forget that when children are not provided with adequate and balanced diets, they are permanently affected as human beings—and as citizens. Therefore, we propose to increase our food program for pre-school children in Latin America, and substantially improve our school lunch programs. We are also prepared to set up in Latin America a demonstration center in the field of fish protein concentrates. We believe that this essential ingredient of a balanced diet can be provided at much lower cost than in the past.

Finally, I shall urge funds be provided to help establish Alliance for Progress centers at colleges and universities in the United States. Our partnership must be based on respect for our various cultures and civilizations. And respect is built on knowledge. This new education program will offer new opportunities for students and educators of your countries and mine to work together.

Our discussions here are couched in the technical terms of trade and development policies.

But beyond these impersonal terms stands the reality of individual men, women, and children. It is for them—not the statisticians and economists—that we work. It is for them—and especially for the young that the hope and the challenge of the Alliance exists.

For them, we must move forward from this hour:

Building more schools and hospitals and roads.

Producing more food.

Developing more trade.

Taking on the hard problems of tax reform and land reform.

Creating new jobs and economic opportunities.

Cleaning out the red tape and acting with the sense or urgency our times require.

And above, following through on the plans we make.

I pledge to you today that I will do all I can, in my time of leadership, to help you meet these challenges.

One of the first groups I met with after I became President was composed of your Ambassadors to Washington. From that time to this I have accelerated America's commitment to the Alliance, by increasing substantially the contribution of my country by more than 35 percent of the previous three years. I know what is at stake for you, and for my country, in Latin America.

And I know that the clock is ticking. I know that the dream of the new America will not wait. I know that you sense the same urgency—the same need for speedy decision and effective action in your country, as in mine.

My fellow Presidents, I should like to conclude by speaking not only to you, but to the youth of our nation—to the students in the schools and universities, to the young people on the farms and in the new factories and labor unions and in the civil service of our governments—to all those who are moving into their time of responsibility.

This is the message I bring to them:

All that has been dreamed, in the years since this Alliance started, can only come to pass if your hearts and minds become committed to it.

It is our duty—we who hold public office and bear great private responsibilities today—to create an environment in which you can build your part of the new America.

It is your duty to prepare yourselves now—to use the tools of learning, and the idealism that is your natural heritage, for the human purposes that lie deep in our common civilization.

You cry out for change, for what Franklin Roosevelt called a New Deal. And you do not want it imposed from above. You want a chance to help shape the conditions of your lives.

You—the youth of the Americas—should know that revolutions of fire have brought men in this Hemisphere, and in jungles half the world away, still greater tyrannies than those they fought to cast off.

Here in the countries of the Alliance, a peaceful revolution has affirmed man's ability to change the conditions of his life through the institutions of democracy. In your hands is the task of carrying it forward.

The pace of change is not fast enough. It will remain too slow—unless you join your energies and skills and commitments in a mighty effort that extends into the farthest reaches of our Hemisphere.

The time is now. The responsibility is ours.

Let us declare the next ten years the decade of urgency.

Let us match our resolve and our resources to the common tasks—until the dream of a new America is accomplished in the lives of all our people.

DRAFT DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY PRESIDENTS AT SUMMIT MEETING, PUNTA DEL ESTE, AS APPROVED BY FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Presidents of the American States and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago meeting in Punta del Este, Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Resolved to give more dynamic and concrete expression to the ideals of Latin American unity and of solidarity among the peoples of America, which inspired the founders of our countries;*

*Wherever the term "Latin America" is used in this text, it is to be understood that it includes all the member states of the OAS save the United States of America. The term "Presidents" also includes the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. The term "Continent" comprises both the continental and insular areas.

Determined to make this objective a reality within our own nations, in keeping with the economic, social and cultural aspirations of our peoples;

Inspired by the principles which underlie the Pan-American system, especially those contained in the Charter of Punta del Este, the economic and social act of Rio de Janeiro and the protocol of Buenos Aires amending the Charter of the Organization of American States;

Conscious that the attainment of national and regional development objectives in Latin America is based essentially on self-help;

Convinced, however, that the achievement of those objectives requires determined collaboration by all our countries, complementary support through mutual aid and expansion of external cooperation;

Pledged to give a vigorous impetus to the Alliance for Progress and to emphasize its multilateral character, with a view to encouraging balanced development of the region at a substantially faster pace than attained thus far;

United in the intent to strengthen democratic institutions, to raise the living standards of our peoples and to assure their increased participation in the development process, creating in these purposes suitable conditions as much in the political as in the economic, social and labor fields;

Resolved to maintain a social harmony and fraternal relations in the Americas, where true racial equality must prevail.

We proclaim the solidarity of the countries we represent and their decision to achieve to the fullest measure the free, just, and democratic social order demanded by the peoples of the hemisphere.

LATIN AMERICA WILL CREATE A COMMON MARKET

The Presidents of the Latin American Republics agree to create progressively from 1970 the Latin American Common Market which must be substantially in operation in a period of no more than fifteen years. The Latin American Market will be based on the complete development and progressive convergence of the Latin American Free Trade Association and of the Central American Common Market, taking into account the interests of the Latin American countries not yet affiliated with these systems. This great task will reinforce our historic bonds, will promote industrial development and the strengthening of Latin American industrial enterprises with more efficient production and new opportunities for employment, and will permit the region to play its deservedly significant role in world affairs. The ties of friendship among the peoples of the continent will thus be strengthened.

The President of the United States of America, for his part, declares his firm support for this promising Latin American initiative.

WE WILL LAY THE PHYSICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION THROUGH MULTINATIONAL PROJECTS

The undersigned Presidents affirm that economic integration demands a major sustained effort to build a land transportation network and to improve transportation systems of all kinds so as to open the way for the movement of both people and goods throughout the continent; to establish an adequate and efficient telecommunications system; to install inter-connected power systems; and to develop jointly international river basins, frontier regions, and economic areas which include the territory of two or more countries.

WE WILL JOIN IN EFFORTS TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE EARNINGS

In order to increase substantially Latin American foreign trade earnings, individual and joint efforts shall be directed toward facilitating non-discriminatory access of Latin American products in the world mar-

kets; toward increasing Latin American earnings from traditional exports; toward avoiding frequent fluctuations in income from such commodities; and finally, toward adopting measures that will stimulate exports of Latin American manufactured products.

WE WILL MODERNIZE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF OUR RURAL POPULATIONS, RAISE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN GENERAL, AND INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF BOTH LATIN AMERICA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

We will transform the living conditions of the rural workers and farmers of Latin America, to guarantee their full participation in economic and social progress. For that purpose integrated programs of modernization, land settlement, and agrarian reform will be carried out as the countries so require. Similarly, productivity will be improved and agricultural production diversified. Furthermore, recognizing that the continent's capacity for food production entails a dual responsibility, a special effort will be made to produce sufficient food for the growing needs of our own peoples and to contribute toward feeding the peoples of other regions.

WE WILL VIGOROUSLY PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

In order to give a decisive impetus to education for development, our literacy campaigns will be intensified, education at all levels will be greatly expanded and its quality improved so that the rich human potential of our peoples may make their maximum contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of Latin America, our educational systems will be modernized taking full advantage of educational innovations, and exchanges of teachers and students will be increased. Latin America will share in the benefits of current scientific and technological progress so as to reduce the widening gap between it and the highly industrialized nations in the areas of production techniques and of living conditions.

WE WILL HARNESS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE SERVICE OF OUR PEOPLES

National scientific and technological programs will be developed and strengthened and a regional program will be started; multinational institutes for advanced training and research will be established; existing institutes of this type in Latin America will at the same time be strengthened and contributions will be made to the exchange and advancement of technological knowledge.

WE WILL EXPAND PROGRAMS FOR IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLES

The fundamental role of health in the economic and social development of Latin America demands that the prevention and control of communicable diseases be intensified and that measures be taken to eradicate those which can be completely eliminated by existing techniques, and that programs to supply drinking water and other essential sanitary services for urban and rural areas will be speeded up.

LATIN AMERICA WILL ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Presidents of Latin American Republics, conscious of the importance of armed forces to the maintenance of security, recognize at the same time that the demands of economic development and social progress make it necessary to devote to those purposes the maximum resources available in Latin America.

Therefore, they express their intention to limit military expenditures in proportion to the actual demands of national security in accordance with each country's constitutional provisions avoiding those expenditures that are not indispensable for the performance of the specific duties of the armed forces and, where pertinent, of international commitments that obligate their respective governments. With regard to the treaty on the banning of nuclear arms in Latin Amer-

ica, they expressed the hope that it may enter into force as soon as possible, once the requirements established by the treaty are fulfilled.

In facing the problems considered in this meeting, which constitute a challenge to the will of the American Governments and peoples, the Presidents proclaim their faith in the basic purpose of the inter-American system: To promote in the Americas free and democratic societies, existing under the rule of law, whose dynamic economics, reinforced by growing technological capabilities, will allow them to serve with ever increasing effectiveness the peoples of the continent.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as one reads the President's speech which I have just had printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, he will see that the President has kept complete faith with the representations he made to Congress in the resolution he sent to Congress prior to going to Punta del Este and in the message he sent to Congress which accompanied that resolution.

What the resolution and the message made perfectly clear was that the President sought to have Congress give him assurance that it would cooperate in carrying forward the original objectives of the Alliance for Progress program by giving fiscal assistance in the future to the extent that, in the judgment of Congress, the self-help program adopted by the Latin American countries would warrant.

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding and confusion concerning the President's position. Mr. President, the RECORD will show that I tried to clear up that confusion before the President left for Punta del Este.

The President asked for no blank check at all. It was perfectly clear that the President was asking us to put him in a position in which he could say at the summit meeting in Latin America: "Depending upon the program of self-help that you are willing to commit yourselves to, particularly in the field of education, and in modernizing agriculture and in developing the projects in Latin America that will provide for jobs to help heads of families maintain their families in health and decency and help them raise their standard of living and to the extent that you are willing in Latin America to work out a common market identical in objective and principle to the common market that is being worked out among the Caribbean states, we will assist you."

The Congress of the United States has consistently cooperated in working out a common market for the Caribbean States. I happened to be one of the aids to President Kennedy, along with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], that went with President Kennedy to Costa Rica when there was developed there the beginning of that common market.

I have not heard anybody say that we gave President Kennedy a blank check. We did not do so. We did not pass a resolution, that is true. However, there is no question about the fact that the knowledge of Congress as to what our commitment was going to be by way of carrying out our support of a common market for the Caribbean countries,

checked—and I repeat, checked—by the checking procedures and processes of an authorization bill and an appropriation bill, is exactly the same kind of support that President Johnson asked for before he went to Punta del Este. He got it from the House of Representatives. He should have gotten it from the Senate.

As the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVIRS] has pointed out, he was responsible for and was the driving force behind the development and the preparation of the letter. A considerable number of us signed a letter assuring the President that, upon his return from Punta del Este, if the program that he was able to get approval of in Punta del Este corresponded to the program he outlined in his resolution and in his message to Congress, we would urge upon Congress congressional support for that program.

Mr. President, I am willing to take judicial notice and am willing to go out on the political limb, so to speak, by making the prediction that when that program comes before the Senate of the United States, on the recommendation of President Johnson, based upon the great record he made in Punta del Este, that a minimum of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate will support it, and, in my judgment, the percentage will be closer to 75 percent.

I wanted to make my statement today before the President gets back because I think the President is entitled to have it said. I think the President is entitled to have such statements because some Senators have made it clear in the Senate previously today that the President is coming back to an attitude in the United States, on the part of an overwhelming majority of us, that will give him complete cooperation in trying to bring about the program to which he gave his promise at Punta del Este, that he, as President of the United States, would seek to help bring about by way of an accomplishment legislatively in due course of time in the Congress of the United States.

TOWARD A SANER FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in today's Washington Daily News the lead editorial is entitled "Toward A Saner Foreign Policy." The editorial points out three aspects of the foreign policy which constitute a saner policy:

One, it refers favorably to the steps taken at Punta del Este. Two, it refers to a decision that AID has made to extend help to the African nations on a regional basis rather than on an individual basis. Three, it refers to a policy to stop the sale of arms to India and Pakistan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Apr. 14, 1967]

TOWARD A SANER FOREIGN POLICY

Several developments this week indicate a welcome trend in U.S. foreign policy, away

from willy-nilly "handouts" to our world neighbors and toward a soberer and more constructive role in their development.

In Punta del Este, President Johnson made it clear the U.S. will continue willingly to help our hemisphere neighbors achieve co-operative goals they themselves devise, particularly in the economic sphere.

The impetus toward a continuing and growing Latin American common market, which the U.S. encourages, obviously will do more to provide jobs, homes, money and national stability for our Latin American neighbors than U.S. loans or grants to any individual country for more limited programs.

The President told his fellow American presidents frankly that the U.S., because of its own severe balance of payments problems and world-wide trade commitments cannot do all the Latin Americans might wish.

But in view of multi-billion-dollar U.S. commitments already made thru the Alliance for Progress our southern neighbors have scant reason to doubt our goodwill. And President Johnson now says he'll ask Congress for a further "substantial contribution" to help them get their common market started.

Most of the Latin Americans themselves seem to understand this. Chile's President Frei said at the summit conference: "No external aid can replace our own effort. The next decade will determine whether the hemisphere will develop in freedom or in tyranny, and in that decade the hemisphere must demonstrate that it believes what the next's prepared for this meeting declare: that its economic problems cannot be solved by the nations separately, but only in concert."

Meanwhile, in Washington, an equally hopeful new U.S. jolcy toward aid to African nations was announced. Henceforth new economic aid will be offered to most of the 35 African nations not individually, but in groups, to encourage regional economic development.

The emphasis will be on such basic development tools as electric power, transportation and communication facilities that can knit together and mutually enrich large areas of the continent. The workability of this long-range regional approach has been demonstrated right here in the U.S., most notably by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

And, finally, as thru a corollary to these hopeful signs, the U.S. has said it won't renew arms aid to India and Pakistan whose cat-and-dog fights over Kashmir not only waste their own meager resources and un-tilly the economic aid we give them but threaten world peace. In the future we will limit our military aid to cash sales of spare parts for weapons these two rivals already possess.

If, as it seems these several developments signify a growing U.S. understanding that we can't single-handedly feed, clothe, house and arm the whole wide world and must confine our efforts to help our friends help themselves, then this has been a very good week indeed.

SPACE FOR PEOPLE

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, one of the serious concerns facing us today is the problem of concentrating too many people and too much industry in already-congested areas of our Nation.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman stated recently that "we have lost our urban-rural balance." I agree. The Secretary did not make just a diagnosis, he outlined what private citizens and the Federal Government can do to help stem the flow of people from the small towns of rural America into the already over-crowded, overextended cities. If communities make their areas more

attractive to new industry and if the Federal Government will encourage business to expand to less populous regions, we can create jobs and keep our people from moving in ever-larger numbers into urban ghettos.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Space For People," from the March 3, 1967, edition of the Christian Science Monitor.

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

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 3, 1967]

SPACE FOR PEOPLE

Anyone crossing the continent by plane on a clear day can see for himself the accuracy of a recent statement of the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman: "We have lost our urban-rural balance."

It is not only the overgrown megalopolis areas that impress the passenger. Striking also is the vast amount of open, uninhabited space. Secretary Freeman's figures confirm the impression of imbalance one receives. Seventy percent of the population, he notes, live on 1 percent of the continental land mass; the other 30 percent "rattle around in the remaining 99 percent of the land." And the trend, if unchecked, would bring many more rural people to the cities in the years ahead.

All this would seem a restatement of a problem pretty widely recognized if the Secretary had not added his recommendations of what to do about it. He spoke out of six years of experience of his department in this field. We believe his recommendations deserve careful study.

One is for action at the community level. Small rural towns and counties are losing their population to the cities mainly because they cannot compete with the big metropolitan areas. They cannot create enough jobs, provide enough services. They could gain strength by forming multicounty units large enough to hire competent technical and planning staffs, said Mr. Freeman. They should be encouraged to do this.

But communities alone cannot stem the flow of people cityward. At present some national policies actually encourage the flow. Example: the granting of a large share of government defense projects to companies in California, thus in one year creating a million or more jobs in an already urbanized area.

This may have been necessary in this case. But we agree with Mr. Freeman that continued overloading of the scales on the urban side could be disastrous, but that it can be controlled. Needed is a firm, widely acceptable national policy on rural-urban balance. This is something the country now lacks.

But each year the need for it becomes more urgent. The present would be the best possible time to start hammering out such a policy.

CONGRESS MUST ACT NOW TO AVOID ANOTHER MEAT IMPORT CRISIS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, in 1963, and 1964, a large and vital segment of America's agricultural economy stood on the brink of financial ruin as it watched prices for beef and beef products drop to disastrously low levels, driven ever downward by mountainous imports from abroad.

The per capita increase in consumer demand was being met and overcome by a gigantic increase in imports. This increase amounted, in the period between 1956 and 1963, to an eightfold jump, from