

Whereas the keynote being sounded in regional relations in Latin America is aimed at attaining economic cooperation and in furthering economic progress through the maximum utilization of public and private resources;

Whereas these expanded goals should provide greater impetus in strengthening democratic ideals and perfecting political and social structures in the hemisphere;

Whereas the dedication of the Latin American Republics to achieving the goals of the Alliance for Progress, including the principle of self-help, is essential to political, economic, and social progress in the hemisphere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in honor of the founding of the Pan American Union, the House of Representatives of the United States of America extends to the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere and the citizens of those Republics its sincere felicitations and best wishes that the year ahead will mark the beginning of an historic era of growth, prosperity, social progress, and justice for all.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 66]

Ashley	Ford,	O'Hara, Mich.
Barrett	William D.	Pike
Burton, Utah	Halleck	Pool
Button	Hays	Pucinski
Carey	Hébert	Randall
Cohelan	Hicks	St Germain
Daniels	Hollifield	St. Onge
Dawson	Hoesmer	Shipley
Dingell	Jones, Mo.	Shriver
Dorn	Jones, N.C.	Tiernan
Downing	Kee	Whalen
Flood	Miller, Calif.	Williams, Miss.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). On this rollcall 397 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN].

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 77th anniversary of the founding of our inter-American system.

Established in 1890, although under a different name, the Pan American Union in its earliest form provided for customs, postal and tariff agreements among its members, in addition to a pledge that the nations of the Americas would live together in hemispheric peace.

It is significant that our inter-American system, today known as the Organization of American States, is the oldest and most enduring of the U.S. multilateral international commitments. From the earliest days of our Republic, we have recognized the importance of Latin America to our own national security and welfare.

And in the dangerous years of the 20th century since the Pan American Union was formed—especially during the past half century, from the time of World War I—our concern and interest in the affairs of Latin America have vastly increased.

On this day, therefore, it might be well to review briefly the history of our hemispheric relations during these turbulent and dangerous recent decades.

With the advent of World War I, the eyes of our Nation's policymakers were fixed on Europe, not Latin America, as the area of paramount concern for our national security. This attitude did not change appreciably during the 1920's, nor until the formulation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt good-neighbor policy in the 1930's.

The outbreak of World War II found most of the nations of Latin America joining us in the war against Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and militarist Japan, despite the efforts of our enemies to subvert the countries of Latin America.

Our experience during World War II made obvious the need for a united, coordinated hemispheric effort against Communist aggression. Out of this need emerged the Rio Pact of 1947. One of our strongest treaties, the Rio agreement is our only alliance providing for an automatic response by member nations should there be an act of aggression against any individual member.

After World War II, in the 12 years between 1946 and 1958, our country sent over \$2 billion to the 21 nations south of the Rio Grande. We should note, however, that this amount compares to some \$17 billion granted to the countries of Western Europe during the same period.

Indeed, our Nation has been slow to realize that stopgap aid and only intermittent concern for the problems of Latin America cannot answer the long-range needs of hemispheric stability. If we did not know this before the end of the 1950's, we should have learned it at the time Castro established Cuba as a Communist bastion in the Caribbean.

The advent of Castro and Castroism was a rude awakening to those who had given Latin America secondary status among the priorities of United States foreign policy.

It was, therefore, in 1961, at Punta del Este, Uruguay, that we entered into a major commitment designed to rectify past neglect of Latin America. At that conference, a continentwide economic and social development program was launched by the United States and the other nations of the Americas.

This was our hemisphere's first comprehensive blueprint to meet the deep-rooted problems of Latin America by action across the whole spectrum of human activity. This was a program aimed at ridding the hemisphere of those social and economic ills from which communism finds fertile breeding ground.

Nevertheless, while such a program can provide a long-term answer to our hemisphere's needs, we must recognize the existence of a continuing threat to the security of our hemisphere from Communist aggression and subversion. Ultimately, it is the Organization of

American States which must respond to this threat if life and meaning are to be given to the agreements and obligations upon which the inter-American system is based.

From our own country's standpoint, however, it makes no strategic sense if we were to draw a line against Communist aggression in Asia and Europe, yet ignore this threat in Central and South America.

We might take comfort in the fact that the Marshall plan saved Europe from communism during the 1940's. But it would prove small comfort, indeed, if that same Communist threat were to erode and overthrow our inter-American system in the 1960's.

For just as Europe was saved from communism by a combination of Marshall plan economics and Truman doctrine firmness in the face of direct Communist aggression, similar policies are needed to do the job in this hemisphere.

The inter-American system which is being honored today provides the only sound basis for such policies.

Thus it is fitting that on this Pan American Day, the President of the United States is meeting with the heads of states of other American nations to seek ways to strengthen our hemispheric alliance and to broaden our avenues of cooperation.

Once again, therefore, it has been my privilege, as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, to introduce a resolution recognizing the creation of the inter-American system and extending our felicitations on behalf of continued cooperation to our good neighbors of the American republics.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on April 14, the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union, we citizens of the United States have special cause to salute our neighbors to the south, for this year marks the beginning of a new spirit of vitality in Latin American cooperation which is bursting forth on the world scene. In commemorating this date last year, I reported that progress in the inter-American system had been remarkable. Five months earlier, the member nations of the OAS had met to discuss revision of their charter, with an eye toward revitalizing the inter-American system and making the OAS a more effective tool in promoting the common interests of the hemisphere. This year, I am pleased to note that the progressive steps which were initiated at that conference are today on the road to reality.

We are all well aware of the historic assemblage in Buenos Aires in February of this year. Representatives of 19 Central and South American nations attended the Third Special Inter-American Conference of Ministers of the OAS. Giant steps toward progress for the Latin American community were taken here. The proposed amendments to the OAS Charter were approved, and at the same time, delegates to the 11th meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers drew up preliminary plans for the hemispheric summit meeting to be attended by the

heads of state of the Latin American Republics and President Johnson.

The events of the Buenos Aires meetings prove to the United States and to all the world that the peoples of Latin America are keenly aware that their nations are growing and changing rapidly, and that they are determined to advance their economic, social and political structures in order to keep pace with their needs as sovereign nations. These peoples have turned to the inter-American system, the OAS and the Alliance for Progress as a means toward bringing about the maturity of the Latin American States. Thus, the inter-American system is taking on a new form, more suited to political and economic realities of our times and more vital to the world scene.

The accomplishments in Buenos Aires demonstrate that a new spirit of hemispheric solidarity is emerging. In revising the OAS Charter and in making plans for the proposed summit meeting, representatives of the Latin American nations demonstrated a promising sense of cooperation. James Nelson Goodsell, of the Christian Science Monitor, reported in a February 20 news article that:

Delegates to two separate OAS meetings in Buenos Aires are clearly making progress in evolving a blueprint for common action on hemispheric problems and issues in the decade ahead.

He reported further that this atmosphere of unity had produced forthright and concrete action on issues discussed.

The revised OAS Charter is the basis for the new inter-American spirit. The language of the charter places heavy emphasis on the economic and social development of the hemisphere, expressing basic principles and desirable goals to implement a dynamic economic development and expanded educational and social opportunities. It stresses that the member states will give priority to the preparation and carrying out of multinational projects, and specific areas are cited for large-scale improvement. Development goals include a self-sustained increase in per capita national product, expansion of exports and the promotion of private initiative and investment; accelerated and expanded industrialization; exchange and utilization of the scientific and technical knowledge; agrarian and tax reform; development of closer communication among the Latin American Republics through improvement in transportation and telecommunication links, roads and river development; reduction of illiteracy, adequate housing and improved health and nutrition standards. Most significant, the charter voices a solid commitment by each of the Latin American nations to cooperate with one another "in the broadest spirit of inter-American solidarity," pursuant to the laws and resources of the sovereign republics.

Mr. Speaker, on this 77th anniversary of the founding of the inter-American system, we of the United States salute the peoples of Latin America. We respect and admire them for what they themselves have set about to accomplish and we voice our confidence that they can and will achieve their goals. We join with them in acclaiming the new spirit

of inter-American alliance. To the peoples of Latin America, our warmest greetings.

I am happy to again note that the Acting Chaplain of the House today is my valued friend, Rev. Joseph F. Thorning, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, Md., a great friend of the countries and people of Central and South America, and whose friends in South America are legion.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my friend from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN] in supporting this resolution and commemorating Pan American Day.

Mr. Speaker, the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union on April 14, 1967, is of special significance this year because, concurrently in Punta del Este, a summit conference is being held which may very well be an important turning point in the affairs of the hemisphere. The long-awaited and much-debated meeting of the Chiefs of the American Republics hopefully will instill new vigor and faith in an Alliance for Progress which sometimes seems to be showing signs of running down.

The problems to be considered and the decisions to be taken belong basically to the leaders of Latin America. How to create a common market, how to break the cycle of increased arms spending; how to achieve the Alliance goal of affording all the people of the Americas a better break in life, depend to a very great extent on what is commonly called self-help—how much our friends in the Latin American Republics are willing to do for themselves.

It is wise to look far ahead in the accomplishment of these aims. In the past, too much was made of the fact that the Alliance didn't produce a certain number of new schools in a given period, that too few countries had land reform laws by a certain time, that the gross national product did not make the prescribed increase, and so on. The results of what is taking place these 3 days at Punta del Este need to be measured in terms of future generations. A common market, for example, promises great benefits for Latin America—but given the amount of hard work on which its success depends, it may not come to full fruition for decades. What is needed for it not to fail is the zeal and the patience to see it through long years of toil, and probable setbacks preceding its fulfillment.

Our goals—for peace and stability—in the hemisphere have always been bipartisan. President Eisenhower met with Latin heads of State in Panama in 1956 in the only such hemispherewide gathering until now. In 1961, with President Kennedy's call for the massive development efforts envisioned in the Alliance for Progress, great hope was expressed for the future. Today, with doubt expressed in many quarters that maybe our aims have been too far reaching, President Johnson is exploring with the Chiefs of State of the other Latin

American Republics what now needs to be done and how best to accomplish it.

Seventy-seven years ago the Pan American Union was founded for the limited purpose of promoting trade among the nations of the hemisphere. We are gathered together again, at Punta del Este, with vastly extended common interests. It is with the fervent hope that we will never permit our differences to overshadow these common interests, that I express sincere greetings to all the people of the Latin American Republics, and my confidence that in the end we will achieve our collective goals.

(Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. MAILLIARD) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in commemorating this, the 77th anniversary of the founding of what we now know as the Pan American Union.

It is particularly appropriate that the anniversary this year comes at a time when the spirit of Pan Americanism is receiving new impetus at Punta del Este. The bonds that link the United States with our sister Republics to the south have always been strong. Originally forged out of common revolutionary tradition and cultural ties, they are now a complex set of economic, social, and political relationships.

As we begin the fourth quarter of a century of Pan American cooperation, we are on the threshold of several new departures in hemispheric development. The proposed Latin American common market can bring the benefits of scale and economic integration; the new emphasis in our foreign assistance efforts on multinational projects can help create stronger links between the Latin American nations; and the concentration of aid on agriculture, education and health will provide a new attack on the most glaring obstacles to development.

But these three programs, whether taken together or separately, will not in themselves cure the age old structural problems in Latin America. We must do these things, but we must do a number of other things as well. We must help improve the capacity of government to absorb economic and technical assistance. This can best be done by strengthening the public and private institutions at the local level. Here there is room for a greater spirit of Pan Americanism on the part of our own public and private institutions. The Partners of the Alliance and other programs do much to encourage this, but far more can be done.

What is most heartening about the President's message to the Chief Executives of the other American Republics at Punta del Este, is his willingness to examine some of our traditional notions about trade and aid. This greater open-mindedness to change augurs well for the fourth quarter century.

It would not be difficult to recite in great detail that the problems that remain to be tackled in Latin America; the technology gap, the instability of world

agricultural markets, the geographical problems of transportation and communication that inhibit development. Our own communications revolution has made the people of the United States far more aware of the needs and opportunities in the hemisphere.

But our marking of Pan American Day is less a recitation of problems than a tribute to one of our most durable alliances and to the warmth and cultural richness of the neighbors who have made it possible.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to state my support of this resolution, not only because of the structure of the resolution itself, but also because of the sentiment that it expresses with reference to our brother republics of Latin America. It is an expression of the Congress of the United States—an expression of friendship and the desire to cooperate and the determination to assist these various countries in their problems of development.

Certainly, there never was a time when it was more vitally important for us as a nation to be aware of these problems and as a nation to do something about them.

At the present time the President of the United States is in Punta del Este and in a very quiet and unostentatious but, we hope, effective way attempting to set out a basis for future growth and for the future progress of these countries, an enterprise in which the United States will be happy to assist them as they seek to help themselves. This resolution to some extent may constitute a statement of support for his efforts.

This is a time when growth and development are so necessary in Latin America. Unless we appreciate the opportunity we have to assist our Latin American neighbors and act upon it, and unless these neighbors take steps to help themselves, instead of there being a steady improvement, the danger is that we may have an overturn of governments with all the revolutionary consequences that we have already seen on the island of Cuba.

Already we have seen encouraging examples of progress as with the Frei government in Chile and the Betancourt government in Venezuela. Peru and Brazil are beginning to take progressive steps. One purpose of the current Uruguay meeting is to stimulate and encourage such progress.

Mr. Speaker, we have been privileged today to have as our guest chaplain to offer prayer at the opening of today's session of the House of Representatives, a distinguished clergyman who for 23 years has offered the opening prayer on Pan American Day and who, together with our distinguished Speaker of the House, in 1944, was responsible for the initiation of this observance of Pan American Day.

May I conclude my remarks in support of this resolution by welcoming Father Joseph N. Thorning again to our House and wishing him well and thanking him

for the support that he has given to the cause of inter-American solidarity.

Mr. SELDEN. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I recall Wednesday, before the Easter recess, when the House of Representatives labored mightily until almost midnight to produce a resolution that promptly went down the drain in the other body. I rise now only to note that this resolution, for whatever it is worth, is bound to meet a different fate because it is a House resolution.

Mr. SELDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I join in support of this resolution and take this time to commend the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from California who is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and to commend them for their personal efforts and the leadership that they have provided through the contacts that they have established with our Latin American neighbors.

The Members of the House should know that the gentleman from Alabama works very diligently in various international meetings to cement Pan American relations that he so energetically supports.

I should also like to take one moment to direct the attention of the House to the presence of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, my neighbor [Mr. O'HARA], who contributed personally to a great chapter in history by storming San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt 68 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in support of this resolution.

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in supporting the resolution commemorating Pan American Day, the 77th anniversary of the founding of the inter-American system.

The bonds of friendship and respect which have united all the sister republics of the Western Hemisphere are particularly important this year as the Presidents of the American nations are gathered in historic meeting at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

It is my personal hope and belief that this summit meeting at Punta del Este will be the beginning of a new era of improved relationships and more active participation, especially by the United States, in promoting the twin goals of economic progress and social justice that lie at the very heart of the Alliance for Progress.

As President Kennedy said in 1961:

Our unfulfilled task is to demonstrate to the entire world that man's unsatisfied aspiration for economic progress and social

justice can best be achieved by free men working within a framework of democratic institutions.

Being a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as its Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, I am intensely interested in the subject of closer and more productive cooperation among the peoples of the American republics.

While we in the United States should not attempt to dominate and control these mutual efforts, we must be prepared to lend our full support and assistance to the leadership and growing initiative provided by our Latin neighbors.

In this way, a true partnership in progress will develop in our hemisphere—a fulfillment of the 150-year-old Pan American dream—and an assurance of a better way of life for the more than 230 million fellow citizens living in the countries to the south.

Mr. SELDEN. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this is a happy day, the 77th birthday of an organization that has wedded in a happy union the republics of this hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in praising the chairman of the great Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs. I know of no man who has done a better and more dedicated, a more thoroughly efficient job in any area than has the gentleman from Alabama. He has given of his days, of his nights, and weeks during which he might have enjoyed a well-earned vacation with his family, in a fruitful service to his country and to the hemisphere of which our country is a part.

Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions I have made immodest mention of my small experience in Latin America. When one is a boy growing up in a foreign land, sentiment grows that remain a sweetly perfumed part of older years. In the mind and heart of the boy growing up, who was I, the first love of course, was for my own country, the United States; next, the land of my boyhood, Nicaragua, and third, the land in which I played a humble part in the attainment of its freedom, Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, this union of the Republics on this hemisphere was formed 77 years ago. Some 5 or 6 years after that time Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, and Great Britain was claiming a great part of Venezuela and insisted upon arbitration, with all the arbitrators to be British. This sister Republic of ours was threatened with the loss of a large part of its territory by device of arbiters that were rigged. Grover Cleveland called the Congress of the United States into extraordinary session and the ultimatum was sent to Great Britain that unless she backed off and accorded a square deal in the appointment of impartial arbitrators, she would have to fight a war with the United States.

If you have doubts, go to the public library and dig up the newspapers of that day. There were great headlines

proclaiming that the war was all but on, and a photograph, I remember of Grover Cleveland on his horse, the Commander in Chief leading us into war with Great Britain. It was not funny then, it was dead serious, and Great Britain backed up, gave in completely to Cleveland's demands, and the territorial integrity of Venezuela was saved.

Then there were other periods when things were done that offended. Yes, Central America played a part in the maneuvers before the Civil War. Walker, the filibusterer went down, became president of Nicaragua, and tried to form a Republic of Central America later to be annexed to the United States as a large slave State, thus helping the Southern cause.

All of this is in the yesterdays. Now we look forward to the tomorrows. Unless we have in this hemisphere a happy and a prosperous family, we have failed in our destiny. Unless the United States can show the way to prosperity, happiness, and contentment to all the people of this hemisphere, we have failed.

I am looking ahead, Mr. Speaker. All of these things we are doing are good. All the things we are planning, including the common market, are good. But in addition to all that we must find a way of stabilizing the market in our country for the products of our Latin neighbors. Here in our Latin sister republics, the economy goes up and down as the buying market in the United States rises and falls. I realize it is a difficult problem, but we must master it if this hemisphere is the home of prosperity and contentment for all. Our own agricultural problem was difficult, but we were not afraid to experiment with CCC. Now it is imperative that we find, and quickly, the road to market stabilization for the products of our neighbors to the south some way at least to approach an understanding.

Again, from the bottom of my heart I send the salute of affection to our sister republics in this hemisphere and to every man, woman, and child who has had the great fortune to have been born in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] for his remarks. I might add that his long experience in the Latin American area has proved very valuable to the committee and the subcommittees on which he has served.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, April 14, Pan American Day, commemorates the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Inter-American system. It is significant that on this day President Johnson will return from his historic trip to Punta del Este. Once again the United States has shown its interest in and commitment to the development of Latin America. It is appropriate to take a long look at that vast continent to the south. This is a time when each citizen of the United States should make an effort to learn about his southern neighbors.

Many Americans view the continent as a massive land area, heavily populated, poorly developed, containing dark jungles, beautiful coastal vacation spots, and the Amazon River. Too few think

about the people there, about their hopes and dreams, their sorrows, and their cryings out for a better way of life. More specifically, the average American knows little of the inter-American system, the OAS, the Alliance for Progress, and their objectives, commitments and accomplishments.

The Organization of American States is the world's oldest international organization. It unites 19 Latin American republics and the United States in a community of nations dedicated to the achievement of peace, security and prosperity for all the Americas. The idea of hemispheric unity was first conceived by Simón Bolívar, the great and far-seeing Latin American statesman who was responsible for the Treaty of Union, signed in 1826 at the Congress of Panama. Bolívar's fondest dream was an alliance of hemisphere countries, of which he said:

It is time the interests and ties uniting the American Republics possess a fundamental basis to perpetuate . . . [the Latin American] governments. To initiate that system and to concentrate the power of this great political body calls for the exercise of sublime authority, one capable of directing the policy of our governments, whose influence should maintain a uniformity of principles and whose very name alone should put an end to our quarrels.

It was his plan that this supreme and respected authority consist of an assembly of diplomatic representatives from each of the independent nations of the hemisphere:

A hundred centuries hence, posterity searching for the origin of our public law and recalling the compacts that solidified its destiny, will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus.

Bolívar's Congress of Panama produced the concept of inter-American cooperation.

In 1890, 64 years after Bolívar conceived his dream, the nations of this hemisphere created the International Union of American Republics, thus making the first concrete effort toward hemispheric solidarity in Latin American history. After this act, inter-American conferences were held periodically to settle differences and to lay the groundwork for mutual security and progress. In 1933, President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy introduced a spirit of mutual friendship, respect and cooperation between the United States and the Latin American peoples which endured until after World War II. In 1948, the Ninth International Conference of American States convened in Bogotá, Colombia. Delegates to this conference adopted a charter reorganizing the inter-American system and incorporating the principles and policies that had been taking shape in United States-Latin American relations for over a century. This historic charter created the OAS and named the Pan American Union as its permanent secretariat in Washington. To implement the far-reaching goals of the new organization, executive committees and specialized agencies were created to promote social and economic welfare, scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchange, education and health. Thus the inter-American system

became a well-organized body with a definite purpose before it—the economic and social advancement of the individual and the hemisphere.

By the end of the 1950's, the rapid pace of political, economic and social developments in Latin America made it imperative that the inter-American Union take new directions and develop specific growth programs to channel the forces seething in the hemisphere. Toward this end, the Alliance for Progress was proclaimed in March 1961. President Kennedy termed the Alliance "a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools." The Alliance for Progress is regarded as the most ambitious program of regional development ever undertaken in this hemisphere, and indeed, in all the world. The aim of the Alliance is to build new societies geared to the needs of the 20th century, and to create in them foundations for prosperous economic systems and social advancement. Its method is to build them democratically, through a partnership of all the hemisphere nations.

The men who drew up the structure and laid the groundwork for Alliance programs did not have their heads in the clouds. It is true that they had a monumental dream. Through a vibrant and effective Alliance they could see a bright future for Latin America. They envisioned a strong union of hemisphere republics cooperating to achieve common goals—social, agrarian, health, educational, and economic reforms. They believed that through these reforms, the countries of Latin America could take their place on the world scene as powerful, prosperous, and self-supporting nations. But these men expected setbacks and they knew that the road to realization of this dream might be more trying than they hoped. The Alliance for Progress was never conceived as a prescription for instant utopia. However, the course they charted, though extremely ambitious and difficult, was right, and the hemisphere began moving forward.

Since its inception, 6 years ago, the Alliance has fostered a revolution in the outlook and thinking of millions of the Latin American peoples. They see that their individual efforts, combined with those of their neighbors, their governments and their friends abroad, can change their lives for the better. The Alliance has shattered the myth that ancient traditions will not yield to progressive changes. It has proved that the separate nations of the hemisphere can join with each other in the search for concrete solutions to their common problems. The commitment and dedication of the people themselves has been the keystone of the successful programs of the Alliance. On the fifth anniversary of its chartering, President Johnson summed up its true significance:

The Alliance for Progress has fused old dreams and fired new hopes. With its commitment of mutual assistance and self-help programs, it attacks evils as old as the condition of man—hunger, ignorance, and disease.

I call the attention of the Members of this Chamber to a report in the CONGRES-

SIONAL RECORD of February 16, 1967, inserted by our colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], the 1966 yearend report of the Alliance for Progress. I urge each of you to study this report to gain a better understanding of the momentous programs which the Alliance has initiated and the great work it is doing in attacking basic problems blocking hemispheric progress.

On March 31 of this year, President Johnson issued his Pan American Day proclamation. In it he states that by the end of 1967, our Latin American neighbors will have invested 95 percent of the total capital investment required to sustain the Alliance. This is perhaps the greatest evidence of the sincerity of the Latin Americans and their faith in the future of the program. The people possess the determination to save and to invest in a better future and are willing and able to mobilize the resources needed for hemispheric development. The President points out that through the Alliance, per capita economic growth rates are climbing steadily, fatalities from disease have dropped, and new hospitals and health centers are being constructed in all parts of the continent.

In the area of agricultural development, a million acres have been irrigated and 106,000 more have been reclaimed. In transportation, 15,000 miles of road have been built and improved. As a source of better living conditions, 350,000 housing units are under construction, and new water supply systems have been developed to benefit 20 million people. In the vital area of education, school enrollment has increased at a rate more than twice the increase in total population; 28,000 new classrooms have been built, 160,000 teachers have been trained, and 14 million textbooks have been distributed. And, as President Johnson so wisely stated:

What statistics cannot adequately relay is the emergence of a generation of vigorous, confident, responsible leaders throughout Latin America—leaders who are ready to help their countries help themselves.

In 1967, the Alliance is a revolution at work—creating, building, transforming, and ever reaching forward. In Latin America today, teachers are moving into modern classrooms; laborers are carving roads through the Andes and completing the Pan American Highway, which will thread its way through the entire continent. Farmers are tilling their own land rather than fields owned by others; workers and managers are building modern industries; families are resettling from slums into new, modern housing projects. Today, new cooperatives and development banks, and unions are unlocking the energies and resources of thousands of Latin Americans who are learning the strength of common effort and endeavor.

Of course, the present conditions in Latin America are far from perfect, and there is still a vast amount of work to be done. Thousands of acres of tillable land still lie fallow or yield far less than their potential. Experience has taught us that national prosperity is closely linked to the land and to those who cultivate it. Over half of the population of Latin America lives in rural areas, yet

these people receive less than one quarter of the national income. Future projects of the Alliance should be aimed at achieving greater land reform, providing modernized farm equipment, introducing advanced agricultural techniques such as crop diversification, advanced irrigation systems and creation of larger markets and better ways to transport the produce to market. As a result of agricultural development, the hemisphere republics will one day be able to support their own growing millions as well as help alleviate the world hunger problem.

Many factories still stand idle because of inefficient production, insufficient markets, and lack of funds to finance a step-up in production. A great amount of human resources remain unused due to job shortages, the absence of skills, and the lack of educational opportunities to train skilled labor. Vast areas in the interior of the continent remain inaccessible because of communication and transportation barriers. Areas such as the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains and underdeveloped river basins are slated for improvement.

In February of this year, five Latin American republics, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, agreed to coordinate their efforts to develop the huge Rio de la Plata Basin, which covers an area of 1.2 million square miles and contains a population of 50 million people. The project is already being supported by the Inter-American Development Bank. This is but one example of new multinational projects now being planned in areas of telecommunications, interconnecting road systems, river transportation, and electric power facilities and grids—all designed to open up the interior of Latin America for settlement and to build closer ties among the hemisphere nations.

There is still widespread illiteracy in Latin America. The need for improvements in education cannot be overstressed. If a country is to be stable and sound, if it is to make the most of its human and natural resources, if it is to grow economically, it must build an advancing system of education which will train its leaders in management techniques and technical and administrative skills, both in government and in industry, to meet the every more complex needs of a progressive society.

The challenges to the Alliance which I have outlined here are momentous, but the tasks that face it are far from impossible. We have seen the statistics that point to the sizable gains made in Latin American development through the Alliance. We are aware of the new spirit of hemispheric cooperation and the rededication of the peoples of Latin America and their leaders to the goals of the Alliance. This spirit has made itself known through the successful and highly productive meeting of the OAS foreign ministers in Buenos Aires in February, and through the overwhelming support given by the representatives of the republics to the proposed summit meeting now taking place in Punta del Este. We know that the citizens of the hemisphere republics are sincere in their determination to face the gigantic problems of underdevelopment, and we have seen that

their leaders are rededicating themselves to work together diligently on specific goals of economic and social reform to alleviate the misery of their people. These goals can be accomplished by joint effort through the inter-American system, the OAS, and the Alliance for Progress.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven is a time for the Alliance to rededicate itself to the people of Latin America. It must present them with a dynamic image; it must reach the individual and encourage and stimulate the faith which has been placed in it. Today, the hemisphere is in ferment. The entire continent is undergoing sweeping transformations. A dramatic sense of evolution, change, and vitality can be felt everywhere—in the halls of government, in the universities, in business and financial centers, in the homes and places of employment. Increasing numbers of Latin Americans are realizing the need for fundamental improvements in the basic structure of their nations. These people are restive, impatient to find solutions to their economic and social frustrations, to the conditions of poverty and backwardness which they will no longer endure. The need is voiced in platforms of political parties and in the creation of more intense development programs sponsored by the governments of every hemisphere country. Development, stabilization, and reform are becoming key issues in public life with an emphasis on self-help. Each citizen is encouraged to participate to promote a better way of life for himself and his neighbor. Apathy, despair, and resignation are giving way to a new infusion of energy throughout Latin America.

The Alliance for Progress will play a key role in encouraging and channeling this energy. The Alliance can inspire faith and hope by identifying itself with the interests, the dreams, and the thinking of every Latin American citizen—the poor farmer; toiling endlessly to eke out a living from his barren soil; the laborer, putting in long hours to reach industrial goals, although he is not certain how they will help his lot; the student, constantly under pressure from those who urge violent revolution as a means of easing the condition of his people; the poor, their world confined to the squalor in which they live, seeing no hope for a better life in their bleak futures. The Alliance can encourage the people's interest and support for community organizations, for workers federations, civic groups, political parties, cooperatives, business organizations. It can stimulate the individual mind and help it attain farsightedness. It can liberate the forces of freedom, personal dignity, resourcefulness, and community spirit which dwell in every human being regardless of nationality. The Alliance can offer these people promising alternatives to their frustrations and show them tremendous improvements benefitting their individual and common welfare.

Mr. Speaker, if men are not truly free, if individuals are not protected from economic and political exploitation, they seek relief from their misery through violence, bloody revolution, and massive political upheaval. In a recent speech,

Secretary of State Dean Rusk stated that:

Even the soundest social traditions are vulnerable to the threat of material want. Poverty is no friend of justice; hunger is no ally of democracy. It was out of our keen awareness of the inevitable interaction between social and material conditions that the Alliance for Progress was forged six years ago.

The President's trip and this 77th Pan American Day mark the beginning of a new era of vitality in the history of Latin America. Today, we salute our neighbors to the south. We look forward to the day when, through their effort and ours, the hemisphere republics emerge victorious over want and stand together in a peaceful world community, confidently looking forward to a prosperous future.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is imperative for the Members of this distinguished Congress to endorse and render our active support and assistance to President Johnson in his attendance at the Inter-American Presidential Summit Meeting now being held in Punta del Este, Uruguay. In order to achieve the legitimate expectations of this conference, U.S. cooperation is necessary, but it is also mandatory for the Latin American nations to initiate means and methods in solving their own internal problems. We should let it be shown that "no external aid can replace their own internal effort."

Our commitment to our Latin America was very well stated by President Kennedy on March 13, 1961, in his Alliance for Progress message when he said:

Our unfulfilled task is to demonstrate to the entire world that man's unsatisfied aspiration for economic progress and social justice can best be achieved by free men working within a framework of democratic institutions.

Let us continue to work within the framework of this objective.

Only by a cooperation on a regional basis—with the more advanced nations providing the necessary assistance and guidance—can the underdeveloped nations alleviate and overcome the problems which they are confronted with.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, 77 years ago, on April 14 in Washington, D.C., the International Union of American Republics was established, marking the beginning of a new era in Latin American-United States friendship. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of this Chamber, I take special pleasure in saluting our southern neighbors today and in commending the new spirit of progress which has taken hold in that vast region we know as Latin America. Pan American Day 1967 is a time for rejoicing, for saluting a new era in Latin American development.

We in the United States are watching a peaceful revolution generating in the hemisphere republics. What is happening is a fundamental change in the thinking of the Latin Americans and their leaders. A new spirit of advancement has been inaugurated because these men recognize and understand the tremendous problems which their respective countries face as underdeveloped nations, and they have gained a feeling for the economic, social, political and

geographic factors which make up a nation of people. Hon. Sol Linowitz, U.S. Ambassador to the OAS, recently stated that Latin America is at a crossroads:

It is a seething continent, as we know. The so-called revolution of rising expectations has taken hold there, and this is the moment for a major thrust forward.

At the Consultation of Foreign Ministers Conference, held in Buenos Aires in February of this year, such a major thrust was initiated. Representatives of 19 Latin American republics and the United States scheduled the summit meeting of heads of state now being held in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They drew up a preliminary agenda which concerns itself with problems so fundamental that the decisions made here could chart the political and economic future of the hemisphere republics for years to come and change the course of Latin American history. The topics being discussed at the summit cover a wide range of projects necessary for the economic development of the hemisphere, including economic integration and industrial development; cooperative projects in areas of telecommunications, interconnecting road systems, river transportation and river basin development, connection of electric power facilities and other projects designed to strengthen the ties of communication among Latin American nations.

Also on the agenda is the improvement of international trade conditions so that hemisphere markets may expand their trade with each other and throughout the rest of the world. Plans for accelerated educational systems and exchange of technological and scientific knowledge will be discussed and modern health programs will be inaugurated. As each of these goals are analyzed, the emphasis will be on establishing concrete and specific proposals to implement them. Feasibility studies will be inaugurated and methods of financing projects will be planned.

Mr. Speaker, in considering the significance of the meeting at Punta del Este and its possible impact on the future of our southern neighbors, the most important factor is that these proposals for hemispheric cooperation toward common goals are the desire of the Latin American people themselves. Actual ideas for the summit and for the Latin American Common Market originated with the Latin peoples. To the Latin Americans, the idea of singleness of purpose and constructive cooperation among nations to reach determined goals is not a pipedream, nor is it unrealistic, regardless of the hemisphere's wide diversity of political, economic and social structure. Latin Americans have demonstrated their faith in the OAS and the Alliance for Progress and are planning definite action to strengthen the inter-American system as the main source of help for hemispheric development problems. Self-help has been the basis for progress under Alliance programs, and the commitment and dedication of the Latin American republics has been the keystone of success.

Juan de Onis of the New York Times has stated in a news article that Latin America is a hemisphere of 240,000,000

people. By 1982, the population is expected to reach 385,000,000. This rapid growth poses awesome, new social problems. If the economies of the Latin American republics do not surge into a new rhythm of expansion, the pressure for jobs, food, housing, and public facilities might well erupt in massive political upheavals.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that we in the United States have a responsibility to encourage the new spirit of determination and cooperation evidenced by our Latin American neighbors, a responsibility engendered by our own deep commitment to progress for mankind, our own dedication to the percept that men of all societies should enjoy economic and social prosperity and growth, educational opportunities, and freedom from hunger and want. We can do this through our support to the OAS and the programs of the Alliance for Progress. It is imperative that the United States demonstrate its resolve to cooperate with the hemispheric chiefs of state and with all the peoples of the hemisphere republics in their concerted efforts to develop and strengthen their nations. We must inspire confidence in the Latin Americans and in their leaders that they may have the courage and resolution to continue their progressive efforts toward achieving the goals for a better hemisphere.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, April 14, is Pan American Day. This week a conference is being held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, to promote greater understanding and prosperity among the nations of the Pan American Union.

All too few of us are well acquainted with our neighbors to the South. We have been too occupied with other matters and have taken our friendship for granted. In many respects we are almost strangers. Yet we have much in common. They share our hopes and dreams, for this hemisphere, our doubts and our fears. Their needs are identical with those of all mankind.

On this anniversary occasion we extend our congratulations to all who have helped design and strengthen the Pan American Union. We express our best wishes for continued growth and friendship. And we pledge renewed efforts to foster understanding and cooperation with our Latin American neighbors.

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is most fitting that we are observing Pan American Day while the President is at Punta del Este meeting with the chief executives of the Latin American Republics to shape an historic economic partnership. I trust that, through our proceedings today, we can reemphasize our support for the President's mission and our commitment to developing the most appropriate diplomatic and economic structure to preserve peace and foster development in all the nations of this hemisphere.

It is also fitting that today the opening prayer in this House has been offered by my good friend and distinguished constituent, the Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, the pastor of St. Joseph's-on-Carrollton Manor in Frederick County, Md. Father Thorning has led the House in prayer on Pan American Day for 23 consecutive years. For many seasons he