

COPY

Latin American

May 22, 1962

Dear Mr. Orleans:

Thank you for your letter. I also regret that we were unable to make our schedules coincide while you were in Washington and I hope that when you return in June we will be able to get together.

I have placed the information you sent on the Latin American program on the Vice President's desk and I hope that he has an opportunity in the next few days to read it. I found it most interesting.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Walter Jenkins
Administrative Assistant to
The Vice President

Mr. Fred A. Orleans
The American Legion
Department of Texas
Drawer L
Capitol Station
Austin 11, Texas

WJ:CKB:yb

Boatman



The American Legion

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS

OFFICE OF

Dept. Judge Advocate
Fred A. Orleans
P. O. Box 6031
San Antonio 9, Texas

DRAWER L
CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

May 9, 1962

Mr. Walter Jenkins
Office of the Vice-President
Suite 5121
New Senate Office Bldg.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

I am very sorry that we were unable to meet while I was in Washington earlier this week. There were various things which I did wish to speak to you about and our mutual friend, Eugenio de Anzorena, Minister of the Mexican Embassy, was particularly interested in our getting together.

In particular, I was anxious for the Vice-President to read the enclosed. A review of your files will verify the extensive correspondence between the Vice-President and myself over the years.

I intend to return to Washington the early part of June.

Sincerely yours,

Fred A. Orleans
Fred A. Orleans

FAO:s
Encl.

FIDDLER'S GREEN

By Bill Rosin

PORTRAIT OF A MAN IN MOTION

Take a mixture of tenacity (of the pit-bulldog type); energy (of fissionable explosive potential); ability (of rare quality in communicating thoughts and ideas)—and the sum result aptly describes one of the most dynamic personalities in Texas Legion affairs today.

That Legionnaire: Fred A. Orleans, 2nd Vice Commander, Jonathan Wainwright Post No. 402, and Judge Advocate, American Legion, Department of Texas.

A man with an urgent message—that best portrays Fred. A message that must be delivered now, without delay—like Lt. Rowan delivered that famous message to Garcia deep in the mountain fastness of Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Those who know Fred intimately sense the urgency of his driving nature—a sort of monomania of enlightenment to Americans in a Paul Revere way, warning of the enemy so close at hand.

Get the message through. Deliver poste haste. Time is running out. It's later than you think.

These are all cliches to some but to Fred they are meaningful expressions denoting that time for action is right now.

A lawyer. A linguist. A writer. A speaker. An economist. A civic worker. Fred has all the attributes of a sound, solid American. What makes him stand out among his fellow buddies is the militant campaign he constantly wages for what to him, in principle, is right. Right for America in the American tradition. His sheer logic, his clear appraisals with factual evidence ever in full view, bring to the listener or reader as keen an insight as we have today on the contemporary National and International scene.

Until the latter part of 1959, Fred for many years was prominently engaged in the field of International Law in association with Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, former Secretary of State of Mexico and internationally known statesman, in Mexico City.

Now actively working as a Consultant in Economics, International Law and International Relations relating to Latin America, Fred still spends much time traveling South of the Border.

In between his busy work schedule Fred turns out a mountainous amount of writings, constantly striking telling blows at the infiltration of Communism and exposing the menace of the subversive tactics in the United States and Latin America.

Lectures, radio broadcasts and TV appearances are a regular part of Fred's energetic routine, skipping through Texas on engagements that have won him wide acclaim.

Many of Fred's articles are devoted to promoting better relations between the United States and Latin America—one of which won the Lion Award in Lubbock, Texas.

His "Trade—Not Aid" theme has been picked up by many Texas newspapers and was widely heralded throughout the State earlier this year.

Some of Fred's published articles include: "Let's Look At Latin America;" "Latin America Looms Big In the Security of the United States;" "U.S. Needs a Doctrine of Self Preservation;" and "Foreign Aid."

One of Fred's outstanding articles was published in the Congressional Record, January 25, 1961. It was titled "The Cold War for Latin America."

should be pointed out at this time that under the Com. ...
Who's Who might summarize Fred A. Orleans in this fashion:

Orleans, Fred A.—Oak Forests Estates, San Antonio, Texas. Married. Two children. International Lawyer; Lecturer; Writer; Economics Consultant. Native, North Carolina. Lt. WW II. Organizations: American Legion, Judge Advocate, Department of Texas; 2nd Vice Commander, Jonathan Wainwright Post No. 402; Chairman, District 10, Alamo Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Director, Northwest Rotary Club, San Antonio, Texas; Chairman, International Lane Y.M.C.A. Camp Board of Management, San Antonio; Member, Board of Directors, Mexico Trade and Investment Institute of St. Mary's University.

A citizen of the United States, Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, National Director of Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, Washington, D.C. commends Fred in this manner:

"Your studies on Foreign Aid are comprehensive and so far as my knowledge goes, they are accurate. In know of no greater contribution than for those like yourself grasp what is happening to our incomparable land to use all their energy to sound the alarm."

A citizen of Mexico, Francisco Castano, Electronics distributor of Monterey, Mexico, wrote this touching tribute to Fred:

"I have read and interpreted to some of my friends each point of your address, and we must congratulate you very heartily. You stir up a deeper sentiment of confidence and good will in that one address than any political diplomacy could in a year's work. For it is a warm and friendly feeling to know of plain American citizens, free of all personal, political and demagogic interests standing up before their countrymen to point out the real facts that unveil the motives of a very faulty and deplorable state of HUMAN RELATIONS between your people and most Latin Americans."

A man in motion—Fred A. Orleans—and all of that motion energized into one clear aim—the promotion of the welfare of the United States of America and our friendly allies.

of communism. To

A LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM

By

Fred A. Orleans

It is both extremely difficult as well as highly unnecessary to attempt to formulate a completely new Latin American program since it must be recognized that the alliance for progress as well as the provisions of the Act for International Development of 1961, in principle, provide a potentially successful formula.

The attached editorial, "Alliance for Progress", has set forth in summary, the basic concept of the "Alliance for Progress". An indication by Secretary of the Treasury Dillom, that 20 billion dollars would be forthcoming from the United States, of which 10 billion would originate from private investment sources, and that ultimately, the total mobilization of capital brought about the Alliance for Progress, will reach the figure of 100 billion dollars, raised the question in the aforementioned editorial as to exactly what incentives or guaranties would be offered to encourage private investment sources to enter Latin America and make investments in the volume desired. A broadening of the Guaranty Program was called for as well as the imperative necessity of the Governments of the countries of Latin America providing the proper climate to encourage both domestic and foreign private investments. Subsequent developments, especially recent expropriations in Brazil, have not tended to provide the investment climate which is absolutely required.

Other weaknesses in the Alliance for Progress include the fact that domestic capital is fleeing Latin American countries to seek refuge in Switzerland and thus creating a vacuum too great for Alliance for Progress contributions to fill. The continuous outflow of domestic capital results in ever-deepening and more

frequent crises in the countries of Latin America and, accordingly, the bulk of the funds which have been provided by the United States Government to date, have not been put to the productive uses envisioned in the Alliance for Progress, but have been merely used to "shore" up the breeches in the fiscal and economic systems of the Latin American countries, which breeches have been created by the outflow of domestic capital.

For many years, I have pointed out that the U.S. Government must offer private enterprise encouragement to enter Latin America, including the indispensable need for a broadening of the Guaranty Program through which U.S. Government guaranties are available for new investments for friendly, underdeveloped countries, covering the risk of inconvertibility of foreign currency receipts into dollars; loss through expropriation or confiscation; loss from damage to physical assets caused by war. Although a U.S. Government sponsored Guaranty Program has been available for many countries of Latin America for many years, the apparent unawareness of its existence would account for the fact that practically no use has been made of this program in the past and not one single U.S. company which suffered losses through expropriation in Cuba, was covered by this program. Recent publicity of the Act for International Development of 1961, which deals with investment guaranties in section 221, 222, 223, and 224, has resulted in many U.S. investors taking advantage of the provisions of this Guaranty Program, and approximately 800 million dollars of U.S. investments abroad are now covered by guaranties. Applications for guaranties are alleged to be in excess of 2 billion dollars at present. Inso-

far as the law provides that the total face amount of the guaranties issued and outstanding at any one time, shall not exceed one billion dollars, it can be easily determined that the maximum coverage provided by the law will soon be reached. It must be taken into consideration that this Guaranty Program is not only for Latin America, but is on a worldwide basis. This program must be expanded so that potential investments into Latin America can be amply covered by suitable guaranties. It also has to be modified to include Mexico and other Latin American countries which are not covered by the present Guaranty Program. The Act for International Development of 1961, indicates that it is the policy of the U.S. to strengthen friendly foreign countries by encouraging the development of their free economic institutions and productive capabilities and by minimizing or eliminating barriers to the flow of private investment capital. A thorough appraisal of the present situation in Latin America will indicate, that for the most part, there are not being developed free economic institutions. Because of the continuous growth and expansion of Government investment medias, there is neither a minimizing or elimination to the barriers of private investment capital.

The great Mexican President, Benito Juarez, called for the respect of the rights of others when he stated that "when a man is free and under the law may own property, it is natural to respect the rights of others, because the ownership of property compels you to protect the property of others." This is as true today as it was 100 years ago when set forth by Benito Juarez. Too little emphasis is given in our Latin American programs to the respect of private property. A step in the right direction has been provided by

Senator George Smathers under Section 224 of the "Act for International Development of 1961", under the caption "Housing Projects in Latin American Countries" which provides that in order to stimulate private home ownership and assist in the development of stable economics, that there shall be established self-liquidating pilot housing projects designed to provide experience in rapidly developing countries by participating with such countries in guaranteeing private U.S. capital for investment in Latin American countries in private housing projects. Unfortunately, the face amount of guaranties allowed under this section of the Act for International Development only provides that guaranties outstanding at any one time shall not exceed 10 million dollars. This amount is insignificant when taking into consideration that the housing needs in Mexico alone indicates a shortage of well over 3 million homes for the low-income groups and that two out of three Latin American homes are below the minimum requirements for human habitation. It has often been said that the staunchest defender of private property and the many who can always be depended upon to oppose Communism, is the man who owns his own home. He who is most susceptible to Communist propaganda is the man who cannot provide proper shelter for his family. This matter of housing for Latin America must be given number one priority to remove both a source of fermentation for the Communists as well as a gross affront to human decency.

A careful study of Latin America will indicate that the Latin Americans possess the skills and have available the materials to provide adequate housing for all of the peoples of the Americas. What is lacking is the know-how of methods for financing, the know-

how for modern mass production of homes and adequate equipment which will enable them to construct all the homes needed. This is a program which can be fully prepared and developed and established promptly. It should be taken into consideration that this program would not only provide badly needed homes for the people of Latin America, but in addition, would act as a definite force in stabilizing the economies of the Latin American countries through providing employment for those who construct the homes as well as develop many related industries covering everything which goes into the construction of the home as well as sound financial institutions which are related to the home building industry.

The Act for International Development of 1961 under Chapter I, Sec. 102, "Statement of Policy", states that "The Congress declares it to be a primary necessity, opportunity, and responsibility of the United States, and consistent with its traditions and ideals, to renew the spirit which lay behind these past efforts, and to help make a historic demonstration that economic growth and political democracy can go hand in hand to the end that an enlarged community of free, stable, and self-reliant countries can reduce world tensions and insecurity."

Unfortunately, most Latin American countries deprive their citizens of freedom of electing their governments. This is actually a key to the situation. To get the people of the countries of the Americas on the side of the United States, it is necessary that our Country let it be known that we are concerned with the peoples' rights to elect their own governments. Governments are the will of the people and this is the real doctrine of freedom that the U.S. sponsors, but infrequently mentions. We

must strive for economic prosperity in the Americas plus the right of the people to direct their destiny. Any funds provided on a government to government basis under the "Alliance for Progress" must be provided under the guaranty that these funds will not be misused, but used for the purposes designated. Latin America should be considered as an isolated area and not as a part of a worldwide picture. After isolating the area, then isolate the countries of Latin America and study each country separately, concentrating on the nations which create the best "climate". The others will come in line. Ignore the dissenters. The key to the problem of the Americas is as much political as economic.

A reorientation in the thinking which dictates U.S. foreign policy relating to Latin America is needed.

1) We cannot continue to unilaterally give away billions to buy insults.

2) We cannot buy friends in Latin America and we must eliminate the impression prevalent in Latin American countries that we are trying to buy their friendship to help us combat the menace of Communism in the Western Hemisphere.

3) We must abandon the idea of equating poverty with Communism. The error in this thinking is proven by the fact that Communism thrives among well-to-do industrial workers as Northern Italy and not in poor, agricultural, Southern Italy or Ireland.

4) We should not emphasize our desire to "export revolution" since this is understood in a different concept in Latin America where there is already too much revolution.

5) We should not attempt to "democratize" Latin America or make the various countries conform to our concept of democracy since democracy is arrived at only by the long road of education and literacy. As a result of illiteracy, democracy has never thrived in Latin America.

6) We should abandon the idea of trying to "Americanize" Latin America.

7) We must re-establish our image in Latin America as a Nation which refrains from wronging others, but which insists that it not be wronged itself. As a Nation that wants peace, but wants a just peace, and wants it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. As a Nation which no weak

nation, acting properly, need fear and no strong power should be allowed to single out for a subject of insolent aggression. In short, as a nation which will take whatever measures are necessary to liberate the people of Cuba from the chains of Communism which bind them.

The unspoken sentiments of many in Latin America is that through our Alliance for Progress, the people of America are again demonstrating their desire to aid those less fortunate than themselves, but that unfortunately, the Alliance could fall into the category of misdirected good intentions. Many question the fact that it was not until the advent of Castroism that a concern was expressed in the U.S. for the welfare of the peoples of the Americas.

Many Latin Americans would consider the receiving of social security benefits, unemployment insurance, and other types of Governmental assistance as coming close to being charity. Latin Americans, as extremely independent and highly nationalistic people, oppose the income tax as a foreign ideology based on Marxist theory of destroying capitalism.

We cannot set arbitrary rules for every country, but must consider them as individual countries. The character of Latin Americans must be taken into consideration, including their rugged individualistic Spanish ancestry as descendants of the "Conquistadores". The ethnic aspect of the population of Latin America must be considered since same consists of a mixture of the "Conquistadores" and the Abulic Indian who inhabited the Latin American Continent and readily submitted to the rule imposed upon them by the "Conquistadores". It is practically impossible for the descendents of the "Conquistadores" to understand the great humanitarian ideals embodied in the Alliance for Progress. They are being asked to give up the lands their forefathers conquered by the sword and to extend social equality to the Indians who still live in as backward conditions as when the "Conquistadores"

arrived. We are dealing with a fiercely proud people and must take into consideration that it goes against their tradition to swallow their pride and accept what many consider charity with strings attached.

Keeping in mind the rugged individualistic character of the Latin Americans, it is suggested that there be embodied within the framework of the Alliance for Progress a Bank of the Americas to be established in San Jose, Costa Rica. In order to create this Bank, a meeting is needed of the Foreign Ministers of all the Latin American countries and a treaty be signed by the United States Government with each one of the Latin American Republics, embodying the following conditions.

Each of the signatories to this treaty would own one share in the Bank, and all would have equal voice and vote in its operation. This Bank, owned and operated jointly by the U.S. and the Latin American countries, would, through the sale of its own bonds, finance and act as fiduciary in the matters of land reform (through the voluntary purchase and sale of land) financing the building of low-cost housing, schools, and on all the practical ideas of self-help embodied in the Alliance for Progress. This would not be a give-away. The bonds of this Bank would find ready sale, for they would carry the dual guarantee of the borrowing country and of the Government of the United States. The borrowing country would be asked to place 50% of the bonds in its own country and the U.S. Government would purchase the other 50%, i.e., if Argentina should request the Bank of the Americas for a loan of two billion dollars, with which to implement its housing, agrarian

reform, schools, etc., or other social advances, and in the opinion of the Board of Directors formed by all the American countries (and not only that of the U.S. Government) the projected use of the funds was satisfactory, the next question would be, "Are the people of Argentina, their banks and other financial institutions, willing to absorb 50% of the bonds to be issued by this bank?" If the answer is affirmative, bonds would be issued by the Bank of the Americas, carrying the dual guarantee of the Republic of Argentina and the Government of the U.S. for repayment of capital and interest. If the Argentine Government felt their country could only absorb a lesser amount, then her borrowing capacity would be limited by her own admission and no one's feelings would be hurt and no unreasonable demands could be made.

The purchase of 50% of the bonds by the U.S. would not be a free gift to Argentina, who would, in the long run, repay the entire loan, and the dual guarantee by the U.S. is for the only purpose of helping to establish confidence in the investing public of the borrowing country. This would in no way imply an offensive form of charity, but will create a feeling of self reliance and self respect. There is no lack of money in Latin America with which to purchase the bonds of the Bank of the Americas. The reason the Latin Americans do not invest in their own countries and most of their cash is kept in safe deposit boxes or invested abroad, is due to lack of confidence in the stability of their governments, and quite often in the honesty of the administration of public funds. Both these objections would be overcome under this plan. No longer would they be buying bonds of Haiti, Guatemala or Brazil, with their revolutions and changes, but they would be

buying bonds of the Bank of the Americas with the dual guarantee of their own country and that of the most powerful country in the world, the United States. They would have faith in the administration of these funds because they would be supervised by specially elected delegates of the Bank of the Americas. This supervision would not cause any resentment as might be the case in the Alliance for Progress because it would be conducted by delegates elected by all the members forming the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The 20 billion dollars for the Alliance for Progress would be for the purchase of 50% of the bonds to be issued by the Bank of the Americas. The funds available for an Alliance for Progress plan would be in reality, not 20 but 40 billion dollars, for each borrowing country would have to absorb or match the number of bonds the U.S. would purchase. The Alliance for Progress would then become a continuous revolving fund as the bonds mature, and Latin America would participate with the U.S. on equal basis in the development of a truly progressive continent without any drain on the American taxpayer.

To make this a true Alliance for Progress, there should be included in the by-laws of the Bank of the Americas, that no loan would be approved unless a stipulated proportion of the funds obtained are used for the establishment of what could be known as the Small Business Bank. The Small Business Bank would be created to help the little man in each and every one of these countries. All through Latin America, there are highly educated people with creative minds; people who are honest and industrious and with the same ambition to better themselves to become financially independent as are found in any Main Street of North America. These people,

because of the almost sub-normal standard of living, cannot save from their wages, and, therefore, do not meet the requirements of Commercial Banks which would enable them to go into business for themselves. The Small Business Bank, would, within certain limitations, loan such a man money with which to become an independent citizen, a producer in his own right. The interest rate would be nominal and could in no case be greater than half the interest rate of the bonds issued by the Bank of the Americas for that particular country.

Through the Small Business Bank, a good many Latin Americans could establish themselves as independent merchants, small industrialists and give others gainful employment, thus creating a strong middle class as the bulwark against the penetration of international Communism. It is not enough to give a man a house or a piece of land to till, roads to travel on or hospital beds to lie on. He must be able to earn the means with which to live. The Small Business Bank does just that--gives him the means. Makes him self-reliant, self-respecting. A good citizen. His Government has shown faith in him as an individual; faith that he will make good and repay his obligation. This is something to cherish and be proud of. When we have accomplished this, we will have reached root level, The forgotten man and Communist penetration will have ended because of the Alliance for Progress.

Editorial

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

By Fred A. Orleans

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following is a reprint of an article of Mr. Orleans which was widely circulated in September 1961 and which should prove of great interest to our readers in view of the inability of the Alliance for Progress to become effective.)

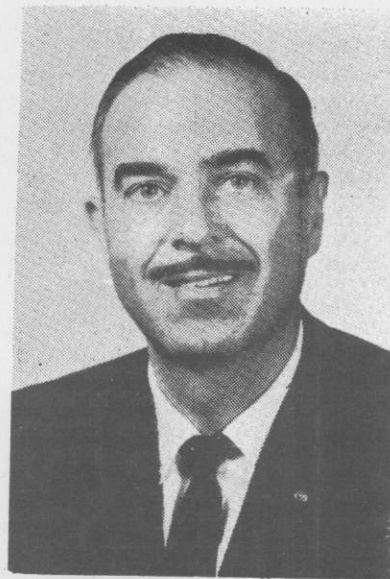
For several months we have been hearing a great deal about the "Alliance for Progress" for Latin America and there has been described in glowing terms the economic and social progress which will be attained in Latin America through this, the latest U.S.-Latin program. The agreement signed in Punta del Este, Uruguay at the special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council has been described by leading U.S. Government officials as marking an important turning point in the history of U.S. relations with Latin America. The aforementioned agreement provides in full measure for those principles of self-help which are essential to economic and social progress in Latin America including:

- 1) Tax reform and land reform.
- 2) Self-help in education, health and housing.
- 3) Mobilization of domestic resources with the full participation of private enterprise.

The agreement also provides for the establishment in the Latin American countries of comprehensive, long-term programs for economic and social development, with strong inter-American machinery to:

- 1) Assist in the formulation of these programs.
- 2) Evaluate their adequacy.
- 3) Follow their progress and execution.

After his return from the Uruguay special meeting of the inter-American economic and social council, Secretary of the Treasury, Douglas Dillon, was asked whether Latin American leaders have both the intention and capacity to undertake internal reforms and other measures of self-help which must be pressed forward if the alliance for progress is to succeed. Mr. Dillon has indicated that the spirit of dedicated drive and cooperation which prevailed at the Uruguay conference during the closing days of same, would indicate that the Latin American leaders have the intention to do the necessary and are determined to bring increasingly more abundant and more meaningful lives to all their citizens from within the frameworks of free institutions. As far as the capacity to undertake the internal reforms necessary, etc., Mr. Dillon stated "Let me say with complete candor that their capacity to fulfill the spirit of Punta del Este depends in large measure upon what we do here in Washington — and within the next few days. No matter how good their intentions, no matter how much national effort is brought to bear upon their enormous problems, the leaders of Latin America cannot translate their ambitious plans and the dreams of their peoples



into reality without financial and technical assistance from us — and on the long-term basis which is indispensable to sound programming."

Recently, congressman Armistead I. Selden, Jr., stated "the Americas can look forward to *Alianza para Progreso*. But what is needed now, today, is action para progreso swift, and well-directed action to meet and turn back the communist offensive in Latin America. Are we getting such action? Has the policy drift in our Latin American relations been arrested? Are we nearer today than we were half a year ago toward regaining the initiative in Latin America? In my opinion, the answer to each of these question is no. Despite the hopes raised by initial efforts to implement long range programs despite speeches, task force reports, and white paper, U.S. Latin American policy fundamentally remains one of drift rather than drive, of response rather than initiative."

The success for alliance for progress is dependent upon too many indefinite developments as the anticipated investments by private investors to make up a specific percentage of the amounts of monies which will be forthcoming from U.S. and related sources as committed by the U.S. Government in the Uruguay agreement. To date there has been no clear definition from any responsible source in the U.S. Government as to exactly what incentives and what guarantees will be offered to encourage private investment sources to enter Latin America and make investments in the volume desired. The U.S. Government must offer private enterprise some encouragement including the indispensable need for a broadening of the guaranty program through which U.S. Government guarantees are available for new investments for friendly, underdeveloped countries, covering the risks of inconvertibility of foreign currency receipts into dollars; loss through expropriation or confiscation; loss from damage to physical assets caused by war. In addition, the governments of the countries of Latin America must provide the proper climate to encourage both domestic and foreign private investments. Private enterprise can and would do the job and could substantially reduce the amount of taxpayer's money which would otherwise have to be used on an outright program of aid and grants.

ALAMO No. 2
Robert P. Walsh, Comdr.
122 Basswood
Jodie E. Balcar, Adjt.
Meeting, 1st Thursday, 8:00 P.M.
Legion Home: 304 N. Main Ave.

WILLIAM B. TRAVIS No. 114
Alvin Baccus, Commander
2002 Santa Barbara
Robert G. Morden, Adjt.
338 Springwood Lane
Meeting, 3rd Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.
Legion Home: 304 N. Main

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL No. 10
Turner McGehee, Comdr.
330 Larkwood
Armin F. Puck, Adjt.
P. O. Box 306
Meeting 2nd Thursday, 12 Noon
Gunter Hotel

2ND. INFANTRY DIVISION No. 178
Tom A. Leing, Commander
3010 Hillcrest
B. Steve Schwabke, Adjt.
635 Olney Drive
Meeting 1st Wednesday, 8:00 P.M.
Legion Home: 304 N. Main Ave.

LACKLAND CITY No. 81
Roger H. Smith, Commander
7411 Stage Coach Lane
Eli S. Ross, Adjt.
115 Dumont
Meeting 1st Friday, 7:30 P.M.
Legion Home: Highway 90 West

CHURCHMAN'S No. 235
Dr. M. C. Bailey, Commander
726 Porter St.
L. I. Culpepper, Adjt.
546 Avant Ave.
Meeting 3rd Monday, 7:30 P.M.
Legion Home: Nagel Hall
N. Braunfels & Steves

KELLY FIELD No. 243
Joe Olivares Jr., Commander
144 Porter
Joe S. Rodriguez, Adjt.
2135 S. Nueces
Meeting 2nd Tuesday, 8:00 P.M.
Legion Home: 304 N. Main

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EMBAJADA DE MEXICO

May 4, 1962.

Fred A. Orleans, Esq.
P. O. Box 6031
San Antonio 9, Texas

Dear Fred:

It was a great unexpected pleasure to see you at the Embassy, and I want you to know that for practical purposes and because of your love, devotion, and activities in Mexico, I have always considered you as my countryman.

That imaginary line called the boundary or the border, created by man not by God, disappears in the spirit and the heart of people like you who, by being faithful to your country, work constantly for the happiness and the closest relationship between citizens of both our great nations.

As a matter of fact I envision you with one foot in your law office in Mexico City and the other foot somewhere in the U.S.A. Keep up the good work; you are a true image of the Alliance of Progress. God bless you.

Affectionately,

Eugenio de Ansoarena
Minister

700-S AD

LET'S LOOK AT MEXICO

BY FRED A. ORLEANS

Recent developments in Latin America including the Cuban situation as well as the Punta del Este Meetings have left many in the United States very concerned as to the future course of U.S. relations with the other nations of the Americas.

Mexico, for one, has often been condemned for its stand relating to Cuba and much misunderstanding has developed to mar the previously attained high peak of U.S.-Mexican relations. This is a good time to take a careful look at Mexico.

Mexico has had its Agrarian Reform and in attaining same in the past, was condemned for doing what the Alliance for Progress now calls upon the countries in the Americas to do, Agrarian Reform and a fairly good tax system are past accomplishments in Mexico.

Mexico has never sought the U.S. taxpayer's money in gifts, grants or handouts, and Mexico borrows as loans and promptly repays with interest. Condemnations or confiscations of property have been fairly paid, and the decision of the stockholders of the Electric Company, recently bought by the Mexican Government, to reinvest the monies received in Mexico, indicates a basic confidence in the country.

Mexico is the first customer in all Latin America for U.S. products and the fourth in the World. Mexico buys about one billion dollars in goods from the U.S. annually and sells much less, and therefore the U.S. is ahead in the balance of payments.

We hear a lot about the big expenditures of U.S. tourists in Mexico but very little is ever mentioned regarding the fact that Mexicans actually spend at least the equivalent in the United States.

Mexico has never asked the U.S. for charity and has demonstrated a National pride which coupled with the great population increases, its basic raw materials and a suitable investment climate could make Mexico the showcase of Latin America.

Editorial . . .

ECUADOR

By Fred A. Orleans



Now that the smoke has cleared, it is a good time to take a look at Ecuador and try to determine the significance of recent happenings in that Country.

It has been claimed that the downfall of President Velasco Ibarra was partially brought about through his attempt to implement the reforms required for his Country to participate in the Alliance for Progress. The proposed austerity measures resulted in an alienation of the business elements in the Country and at the same time presented the communists with an opportunity to successfully agitate for a takeover.

The Vice-president of Ecuador, who has now succeeded to the Presidency, precipitated the crisis, which ultimately led to the downfall of the government, after he had returned to Ecuador from a trip behind the iron curtain in July. He had the complete support of Fidel Castro, who called the upheaval in Ecuador "an impressive victory over Yankee imperialism". Although the army of Ecuador was trained by U.S. military men, and from past indications its officers are strongly anti-communists, it is doubtful that it would forcefully intervene in the political situation unless the people make known their opposition to an extreme left government for Ecuador.

Despite the many opportunities to do so, the U.S., as now appears customary, apparently did nothing effective to stem the tide

of communism in Ecuador or prevent the overthrow of a relatively friendly government. Perhaps a show of force as demonstrated in the Dominican Republic situation, would have provided a rallying point for those in Ecuador who are opposed to their Country becoming another communist satellite. Now in power in Ecuador is one of the strongest communist parties in all Latin America, which is well financed and well armed by its friends in Cuba and Russia. The United States is continuing to lose respect in Latin America through its apparent inability to effectively act on behalf of its friends.

With Cuba as a base, British Guiana within its grasp, and now Ecuador, Castro can now concentrate his efforts on Peru which has had the courage to valiantly attempt to stop the spread of communism in the Western Hemisphere. Castro, speaking for communism, is daily calling more strongly on the people of Peru to overthrow their premier, Pedro Beltran, one of the staunchest friends still remaining to the U.S. in Latin America; a strong advocate of the democratic way of life and a valiant spokesman for those opposed to a communist takeover of all of Latin America.

The time has come for the U.S. to act decisively since we can no longer afford to aid and abet the enemy through not realistically supporting those devoted to the democratic ideals and principles.

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Thursday, June 15, 1961

Let's Look At Latin America

by Fred Allan Orleans
Exclusive to the Alamo Heights News



Out of misguided idealism we have in the past sought to aid in the overthrow of rightist dictatorships and in our puritanical reasoning took it for granted that the people would automatically seek democracy. However, we sought all this when it was much too late. Had we sought to do it at the end of the 19th Century and beginning of the 20th Century and had we laid the foundation for democracy over a period of years in these countries we would have been successful. But instead, in our own eagerness and occupation in building our America, we had no time nor thought for our neighbors to the South. Now, belatedly, we sought to do something for them. We forgot that no foundation had been laid for democracy and forgot to ask who would take over when the rightist dictatorships fell. Because, in the past, we had not taken the time to understand our neighbors, we now are shocked that many of them were and are going to the left. Instead of acting with good and logical reason and trying to turn a disadvantage into an advantage through the rightist dictatorships which remain, we are continuing along the same futile paths as before.

Typical examples can be found in China where the communists were able to establish power in a short time because of those in our government who were disturbed by the autocratic features of the Chiang Kai-Shek government and were pleased both to see him defeated and help bring about his defeat. Cuba followed a similar pattern whereby we hastened the downfall of Batista, with no democratic type of government in the offing and only Castro prepared to benefit. In Korea, we helped force Syngman Rhee out of power because it was claimed that his regime was corrupt, inefficient and autocratic and we have opened the door for unstable governments lacking the firm determination of Syngman Rhee to resist the inroads of communism in his country. The end results can unfortunately be those of China, Cuba and other countries where we have erroneously meddled.

It is probably inconceivable for the Utopians in their ivory towers to understand this and the fact that we can deal with rightist dictatorships. We can lay the foundations of democracy in countries with rightist dictatorships by specific loans for specific projects to benefit the people. Slowly, but surely we can lay the foundation for democracy and in the meanwhile it is better to live with nations not dedicated to our destruction.

It is very puzzling that those who protest so vehemently against the autocratic features of rightist regimes have no comments to make on the autocracy and dictatorships of so called "progressive" governments as Ghana and Guinea which are as autocratic and dictatorial, if not more so, than any rightist regime.

A fundamental error of American foreign policy in Latin America has been the popular assumption, a basic American belief that we can export our democracy to any country and any people. In pursuit of this will-o-the-wisp, we have not once, but many times, deliberately set out to destroy or unseat a dictatorial regime however friendly to us that regime might have been, in the delusion that what might finally emerge would be a democratic regime, modelled in our own image. We can no longer continue to pressure friendly, anti-communist governments out of power because they do not conform to our standards of democracy.

Most of the countries of Latin America, at present, do not have the necessary economic, social and political conditions for the growth of true democracy. Their slowness in attaining political maturity and lack of stability in internal affairs is due to the lack of the tradition of self government which dates back to Colonial Days when authority was imposed from Spain or Portugal.

If a dictator of the right is overthrown, he will inevitably be succeeded by a dictator to the left.

"THE LION AND THE CROCODILE"

In World War II, in order to prevent the establishment of a thousand year reich, we entered into a military alliance with Russia which represented a dictatorship as bad or worse than Nazi Germany. When challenged by democratic purists on his acceptance of the alliance with Stalin's Russia, Churchill stated: "If a Lion were about to devour me and a Crocodile came along and started biting off the Lion's foot, I should welcome this assistance even though I have no particular fondness for crocodiles." Now that Churchill's crocodile has become a Lion, we could use a crocodile or two ourselves. Yet, we are very busily trying to kill off the crocodiles who side with us and do so because they represent dictatorships to the right. Why do we insist on doing this? Because we still kid ourselves into believing that we can give these countries a democratic government. The simple truth is that while it is easy for a fascist government like Hitler's to export his demoniacal system through subversion and the force of arms, and even easier, for a communist government like Stalin's and Khrushchev's to export through subversion its insidious system of class warfare, democracy cannot be imposed from without; democracy is a spirit of freedom from within each person and is a slow process for people who have rarely known real freedom which can only be achieved by education and knowledge of what freedom means. Our foreign policy should be arrived at by fostering those elements in any given country, which in the fullness of time, will permit the slow growth of democracy.

Let's Look At Latin America

by Fred Allan Orleans

Exclusive to the Alamo Heights News



During the past three sessions of congress an unpublicized piece of legislation, namely, the freedom academy, has unsuccessfully attempted to come to a vote in the house and senate. This is the third year that this most important piece of legislation, which is so necessary for the preservation of our way of life, has been pigeonholed without even hearings being held on the bill. It is only through popular support from the people themselves that those in congress who have been valiantly fighting to enact into law this vital legislation can succeed in their objectives.

The freedom academy represents legislation which should be discussed and openly debated throughout our land so that a workable bill is effected and the people of America become fully aware of the fact that there is a great unfilled gap between the weapons available to us in our struggle against world communism. This vast gap is the void that exists between the powerful military apparatus we have developed and the conventional 19th century diplomacy still being employed by the U. S. Where our weakness is, the communists have their greatest strength since they make use of all the techniques passed down by Lenin and developed and refined throughout the years for conducting both open and undercover political warfare in their host countries. It is principally through this means that the communists have gained control of one-third of the peoples of the world and this, their major weapon to date, is now becoming greatly bolstered by their tremendous military development and their continuously rising capacity for economic, cultural, and technical exports. It is not understood in the U. S. that the situation that has developed in Cuba, for example, could be effected neither by the military might of the communists nor by pure communist propaganda.

The success of the communists in Cuba, as the riots in Japan, and activities in many other countries have resulted from long and intensive training of dedicated people in specific techniques, namely, the techniques for the weakening of and eventual takeover of free countries. The communists use every weapon at their disposal, including blackmail, lies, bribery, threats, and terror. The inability of the free world to cope with the advance of communism can be attributed to complete apathy and great ignorance.

Through the establishment of a freedom academy or similar vehicle, the U. S. could develop an academy of political warfare which could offer intensive training in communism in action and how to defeat it. This training to both Americans as well as nationals of friendly nations, could equip the graduate to meet and beat the communist on his own home grounds. This is not an academy necessarily dedicated to the training of young people, but would cover business men, labor leaders, political leaders, teachers, etc., of the free world.

The big question remains as to how we have been able to watch the steady string of soviet successes which have resulted from Russia having numerous academies dedicated to political warfare while we have not attempted to establish even one. We intensively train our defenders for combat in a hot war. We must also train them for combat in a cold war.

Actually, the idea for a freedom academy originated close to ten years ago, and if positive action had been taken before now, it is conceivable that we would have been able to successfully withstand the continuous erosion of the free world by communism and at a relatively small cost to the American taxpayer. A score of freedom academies throughout the U. S. and the free world would cost a fraction of the money that has been poured down the drain on unproductive give-away programs.

In our struggle against communism we continuously wait for the communists to act before preparing a defense and too often, as in Cuba, we are taken completely by surprise. Recent events should finally convince the U. S. that it cannot secure the free world against communism by the outpouring of tremendous sums of money on aid and armaments, for we are now fighting a completely alien war to any we have ever engaged in the past. We are struggling for the minds of men and yet America is not using the weapons at its disposal and fails to sell democracy, our economic system and our way of life with the same zealous enthusiasm employed by our enemies in selling their shoddy systems. We in America have one of

the finest countries in the history of the world and we assume that everybody, everywhere, is aware of it. This is not true since the campesino in Mexico, the miner in Chile, the sheep-herder in Peru, the ranch worker in Argentina and the worker on the coffee plantation in Brazil are not aware of the excellence of the system that brought our country to its present high economic level. These people must be made aware of the fact that communism merely makes promises, but ultimately robs them of their heritage. These people must also be informed as to the merits of our system and how it can benefit them.

Congressman Judd, co-sponsor of the house version of freedom academy bill, summed up the need extremely well when he stated "the amateur will always lose against the professional. I want professionals on our side. We have the better cause, but we are not professional in the presentation and advancement of it."

The communists have used very unorthodox methods in attaining their objectives. The U. S. must be prepared to go beyond conventional methods, to by-pass politics as usual, and to do everything needed for our national welfare and to preserve our way of life. This is not the time for 19th century thinking in high official places. The U. S. must think and act in the 20th century to guarantee that a free America will still be here in the 21st century.

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President
 Rómulo O'Farrill, Sr. ★

MEXICO, D. F., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1961

★ General Director
 Lic. Ramón Beteta

Communist Master Plan As Manifested In Mexico

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the most recent in a series of articles written for U.S. papers by Fred A. Orleans, a former resident of Mexico City. Lic. Ramón Beteta, general director of THE NEWS has obtained permission for these articles to be published here.)

By FRED A. ORLEANS

It has always been the aim of all conquerors to divide people and sow the seeds of mistrust. The Communists have not altered the basic blueprints, but have only refined them. Apparently the time has now come to divide the people of the United States and Mexico. Unfortunately, many in the United States seem to be unconsciously cooperating with the plan of divide and conquer. The master plan of the Communists is to create incidents in Mexico which are then publicized in the U.S. so that people will react the way the Communists intend for them to react by ceasing to cross the border of Mexico. It is well known that Mexico depends heavily on the tourist trade and without it, a large part of her income is lost. These incidents also tend to discourage foreign capital investment and there, again, Mexico suffers.

It is perhaps difficult to comprehend that only an insignificant number of individuals are responsible for the agitation and incidents which occur in this country. They are comprised of the disgruntled, the misfits, and the paid mercenaries of international communism. The majority of the Mexican people are not fooled by communism as they have already had their own revolution and do not have to look to a foreign revolution for their salvation. They have had their agrarian reform and the land cannot be divided any further. They are in the midst of their industrial revolution and are now relatively further advanced than Russia in many phases

and at least 40 years ahead of China. They are moving rapidly ahead in the fields of education, science, the arts, health, and housing. Certainly the people of Mexico know that if ever there were a Communist take-over, they would return to conditions reminiscent of Spanish colonialism.

One has only to travel along the Mexican highways to realize how well the populace is beginning to understand this for there is now appearing on some highway markers crudely drawn crosses or fish, which are the old religious symbols of Catholicism, with "SI" written below them and then the hammer and sickle with "No". The people of Mexico are not ignorant of the fact that communism is anti-Christ. One has only to go to the cities, the small towns, and the countryside to note that the people are still friendly to Americans. However, unfortunately, this great percentage of pro-American are not as articulate as the small percent of those who are anti-American.

In the universities, with perhaps a maximum of 5 percent of the students subscribing to the Communist doctrine, they can create numerous incidents. The reason this can be achieved in the universities is due to the fact that the Communist leaders are well paid and well supplied with propaganda material. In addition, students meetings and gatherings are well infiltrated by professional Communists who do not even attend classes. The great majority of the students go to school to study and do not concern themselves with politics which makes it relatively easy for the Communists to dominate.

To the best of its ability, Mexico is trying to prevent the Communists from gaining a foothold in their country. At this crucial moment, desperately than ever before, Mexico needs the understanding and support of the

people of the United States.

Despite this, the news media plays into the hands of the Communists by continuously publicizing their activities in Mexico which are adverse to U.S.—Mexican relations and gives very little publicity to the constructive developments taking place in Mexico which can strengthen the bond between our people. Headlines in New York, Louisiana, Kansas and other parts of the U.S. as well as magazine articles unfavorable to Mexico are against the best interest of The United States.

The importance of Mexico to The United States can never be over-emphasized. Our destinies are intrinsically bond together since neither Mexico nor The United States can permanently survive alone.

Ydigoras' Statements Published

GUATEMALA, June 21. (AP)—The daily "El Imparcial" published today statements made by President Ydigoras on alleged preparations of "persons not connected with the Mexican government to infiltrate Guatemala as guerrillas and terrorists." Some days before the incident I publicly stated that in case of the organization of international force to revindicate the liberties of Cuba, there would be no better generals to take over command than the generals of the Mexican Army. "This declaration of mine did not cause any impact in Mexico, but the minute I mentioned General Lázaro Cárdenas, a certain sector of the Mexican press turned against me and against Guatemala. Fortunately that is all over."

U.S. Needs:

A Reappraisal Of Aid Program

(Editor's Note: This is another in a series on U.S. relations with Latin America written by San Antonio attorney Fred A. Orleans. The author has a long background of interest, study and work in Mexico).

By FRED A. ORLEANS

The many convincing arguments advanced against aid, makes it imperative that the U.S. completely reappraises the entire aid program, and determine which countries still need economic aid; what benefits have actually accrued to the U.S. from its massive aid program; should the U.S. continue to give aid indiscriminately; would it be beneficial to give massive aid to the African nations or can the developed nations of the free world start assuming their share of aiding the underdeveloped nations; what type of aid should be given to Latin America.

Many consider foreign aid as official blackmail through which countries can assume a neutral position and force the U.S. to subsidize them on the threat of turning to Russia. The time has come for the U.S. to solidly back her friends and not encourage the neutralists to play both ends against the middle. By not taking a firm stand with the present neutralists, the U.S. can expect to see more and more countries assume the position of neutrals as they believe that they can best benefit themselves accordingly.

The U.S. has unwittingly encouraged this by making no past demands when aid was dispensed. Now that most aid-receiving countries as well as those who would like to receive aid, have come to expect the U.S. to give aid with no questions asked, instead of appreciation from the recipients, the U.S. can expect resentment if this aid is not forthcoming.

Reality, Not Idealism

Every nation, no matter how small or how big, must think in terms of self-preservation, and the United States is no exception. The time has come for hard reality to prevail and not idealism. The time has come when the U.S. can no longer shut its eyes to what is happening, but must face up to many painful realities, since what is happening in the world today is very reminiscent of what happened within the U.S. itself before the Civil War.

At that time, it became quite apparent that no nation could endure half slave, half free. In the world today the same situation exists in another form. Today the world has contracted to an extent that no two ideologies can co-exist for long side by side, one free; one slave. The time will soon come when neutral nations will be forced to make their choice; for or against enslavement.

At this point, one must ask, exactly what does "neutral" mean. In the strict sense of the word, it means a middle position between two extremes or not taking part on either side. However, another meaning for neutral is indifference. Does this, then, mean that the so-called neutrals are actually unconsciously indifferent to their fates, not caring if they are slave or free? One must indeed ponder this concept. Playing both ends against the middle can provoke a dangerous situation—like walking a tightrope.

Need a Strong Position

If the U.S. assumes a strong and well planned position on aid to neutral countries, many of the neutral countries may have to make their own reappraisals. If these neutral countries can become convinced that the U.S. will not vacillate and will strongly defend the position of her friends, economically and militarily, and that she will not aid and abet her enemies as she has in the past by giving aid to Communists countries and their sympathizers, then perhaps the entire situation will change. Abraham Lincoln once said if you wish to convert men to your cause, persuade them that you are their true friend. This country must negotiate from a position of strength and the entire psychology of the nation must be one of positive thinking.

It is obvious that the U.S. can no longer afford to scatter her shots as it will benefit neither the recipient of this aid nor the U.S. Wouldn't it be wiser to con-

centrate on the Western Hemisphere and help build up a strong bloc of nations which would include all of Central America, South America, the entire Caribbean area as well as Canada? Before further developing this concept, it is necessary to first outline the arguments against foreign aid.

Way of Life

Foreign aid is becoming a part of the way of life of the people of the U.S., with no questions asked, and like the national debt, will be passed on from generation to generation. The people of the U.S. are not given the opportunity to study the proposals of aid to foreign countries and even if given the opportunity cannot make an intelligent study since the facts pertinent to this study are not readily available.

These tremendous give-aways cannot be justified unless the taxpayer's money is spent for the proven defense of the people of the United States. The standards and safeguards are not being provided to assure the people of this country that their money is not going to line the pockets of corrupt government officials or governments unfriendly to the U.S., while the masses get nothing.

It is further argued that aid does not prevent Communists takeover as proven by Cuba, among others, since Cuba received approximately \$150 million per year subsidy under the sugar act and an additional \$50 million yearly of economic aid. There is no way of either estimating costs or effectiveness of a potential program, and there is no limit to what an aid program can end up costing. In addition, the U.S. lacks those who can effectively and intelligently administer an aid program.

Can't Buy Friends

In one form or another in the past 14 years, the U.S. has extended a helping hand to the Latin American nations to the amount of close to \$8 billion and the U.S. position in Latin America now is weaker than it was 15 years ago, while the Communists outlay very little on aid, but put their money where it does the most good for them, in some food for the people and a lot of propaganda.

Experience in Latin America has proven that you cannot buy friends. The theory that the recipients of foreign aid become more stable both economically and militarily, and accordingly, are staunch allies, is a fallacy since Karl Marx stated that foreign aid was a means through which the seeds of socialism could be sown.

Without internal reforms in underdeveloped countries, aid, as such, is useless.

Thursday: Why U.S. aid has failed.

South of The Rio Grande

(This is the first in a series of articles on the U.S.'s relations with Latin America written by Fred A. Orleans. Orleans is a former resident of Mexico City where he was a member of the law firm of a former secretary of state of Mexico).

By FRED A. ORLEANS

Intelligently to evaluate current events relating to U.S.-Latin American relations, it is first necessary to review our past relations with this most

strategic area. We, in the United States, were fortunate to be able to move into an area that formed a cohesive, economic - geographic area, unified under one government. The history of Latin American is not one of unification, but of division since at the beginning it consisted of Spain and Portugal. When the yoke of colonialism was thrown off, the geographic situation was such that the result was twenty countries with rival, and not complete economies.

We always recognize the importance of Latin America in times of great need to the United States, as World War I, World War II, and the Korean War when we need their vital raw materials. We recognize their importance when we have sought and received their support in all the extremely important cold war votes which

have been cast in the United Nations. We have recognized their importance to some degree as a large and expanding market for U.S. products, but we have to a great degree neglected them before, between, and after the specific periods of recognition.

Lack Of Understanding

Part of our problem results from the lack of mutual understanding between our nations and particularly on the part of the citizens of the United States who still think of Latin America in terms of sombreros, siestas, incompetence, revolutions, bananas and dictators. These still exist, but are no longer an accurate description.

A review of the past makes it very clear we should not be surprised how many people in Latin America feel towards us. In the 20th Century, Gen. Pershing's invasion of the Mexican border, unnecessarily recalled memories of the U.S.-Mexican War of 1847. Later, the action of the U.S. navy against the Mexican Port of Veracruz in 1914, with its bombing of this port, was the collective bombing of all Latin American feelings and shattered all possibilities of better understanding between the U.S. and Latin America at the time.

Respect Is Lost

These actions, coupled with the separation of Panama from Colombia — which the United States was instrumental in bringing about—the long oc-

cupation of the Dominican Republic by the U.S. marines; the Nicaragua episode, and all our other active interventions through diplomatic or military means in the internal affairs of Latin American countries resulted in the Latin Americans no longer having respect for the U.S., and the resulting lack of confidence and mistrust which developed has been manifest by its anger which has again and again been clearly expressed in many forms. For example, most Latin American

PAN AMERICA

countries were pro-German during World War I. Chile and Argentina were pro-axis until 1942 and many of the other countries wished to remain neutral during World War II. These attitudes were not motivated so much by their favoring our enemies, but as a form of protest against our "Big Stick" policy in Latin America and our lack of serious consideration for the needs of the area.

"Teddy's" Enthusiasm

A further review of the past will indicate that in the early part of the 20th Century, when the United States was becoming a world power under Theodore Roosevelt, the enthusiasm he was able to communicate to the people of the U.S., overflowed the frontiers of our nation and the name "American" became known throughout the world and respected as a wealthy world power, but one which showed little interest in the people of foreign nations. The United States, had actually, at a moment's notice, transformed itself from a weak and little-known nation to one of the wealthiest and most powerful in the world. A tremendous burst of private initiative made possible the birth of fabulous fortunes resulting in the creation of tremendous corporations which became world-wide in scope.

As a result of the "Big Stick" policy, the protection of American citizens abroad, became over-emphasized, and accordingly created a new feeling, of animosity. It took the form of Nationalism in each affected Country. The newly established U.S. companies continued their home policies abroad and their properties became the equivalent of American soil, containing everything needed with no cultural or intellectual exchange taking place with the people of the Latin American Countries.

Race Integration

While the U.S. was becoming a world power, the Latin Ameri-

can countries were busy in other fields. All too rich in potentialities, but too poor in practical accomplishments, each strove to reach their first goal: race integration and internal peace and stability—a real working democracy.

Since their individual separations from Spain or Portugal, each Country had tried, and is still trying, to overcome its particular handicaps. Some of these handicaps are common to all of the Latin American countries and give them a common denominator, while other handicaps single them out either in positive accomplishments or in the lack of any.

These handicaps, which must be turned into assets, have been, and are still, wrongly called the racial problem, which has been alien only to Argentina and consists of the predominance of the original native races in relation to those of Spanish descent.

Slavery was abolished in Latin America before the U.S. civil war, but abolition of slavery was only a fact in cities, while most of the country areas lived to the word but not to the fact. The great South American ranches and agricultural holdings contributed to a feudal-like society. The vast wealth in silver and gold made most of the Latin American countries lack the will to till the earth. Farming as a means to produce wealth on a nation-wide basis was unheard of. The land, as such, was a means of personal wealth and power.

Country Gentleman

The owner of the land was a country gentleman and entitled by his ownership to influence and to participate in his Country's government. Farming itself was distasteful even to the large landowners, who entrusted the management of their properties to supervisors. This resulted in a complete lack of interest in farming and consequently, rich farming nations turned into importers of food products.

The issues of the Americas revolve around the fact that we can no longer afford to neglect and ignore the urgent need of the people of the Americas to enter the 20th Century and enjoy the benefits of 20th Century living. Our problem is how to bridge the gap of understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Latin America, taking into consideration that many of them will have to enter the 20th Century directly from conditions reminiscent of the Middle Ages.

Wednesday. Stop gap aid.



Orleans