Michigan Oredit Union Jeague. Mr Seg-à-de A SENSE OF URGENCY FOR AMERICA Address by SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY und leasen to the 900,000 numbers The United States today is challenged as never before. In recent weeks, the fires of change and conflict have swept through nations and across entire continents. Revolution grips the minds and spirits of millions in Latin America. Independence is the demand in Africa. War is reality in Southeast Asia. We know what our response must be. The United States must be strong. It must understand the powerful forces of change at work in the world. It must exert a determined and constant effort to of totalitarianism and war --- illiteracy, hunger, disease, poverty.

Lings ,

the United States will respond to these challenges,

but the crucial question is one of time. — Luken & how (

Cuba

Recent events in Latin America have staggered much

of the complacency which has been all too evident in

the United States. — Castly but needed familials

We have for too long looked south of the border and

thought of Latin America as "the land of manana." We have too often pictured the people of Latin America as pleasant, sombrero-topped men lating in the sun and putting everything off until "tomorrow."

Let's face the truth. "Mañana" is a word seldom used in Latin America now. They have another word.

It's "__oy." That means "today."

The people of Latin America are no longer willing

to wait until tomorrow for progress.

They seek freedom from hunger today. Now)

They strive for economic sa They demand social progress today. If I could make one request of the people of realize that Latin Americans --- and Africans and Asians --- are acting swiftly to throw off the conditions of the past. We must realize that the United States cannot until tomorrow to help and encourage the discontented toward free and democratic societ The language must achieve a new sense of urgency for our role as leader of the free world and partner to the emerging and underdeveloped nations. 1 Nevolution We must understand---today---that revolution is now or will soon be rampant throughout vast areas of the world. 2 We must Again become excited about

Let us recall hat this great nation of ours Revolution heritage came into being through revolution. Ours was not a polite and peaceful little revolution. It was long and arduous. It was a sacrifice of ave we lost sight of the power of men who are desperate for freedom and progress? If so, we must quickly regain a deep and total understanding of the meaning of revolution, and the character of the revolutionary pattern in the world today.

The revolution of today is of the poor of the

world against poverty and social injustice, of the sick of the world against disease, of the illiterate against the forces that prevent them from acquiring (GAP Between Rich + Paor Frans

These people of underdeveloped lands strive for

progress by any means possible. They desperately

seek that which we here take for granted: a decent

living wage, a house, a full stomach, an education,

good health and the dignity which stems from these

conditions.

More than they want goods, they want to be free independent,

More than they hate poverty, they hate being dominated.

They want not only possessions, they want respect.

can't provide this with money. They want recognition, ac-

ceptance, status. And they are going to get it any way

oviet appeal - 40 ys!)

Once again the United States is challenged to take up the cause of revolution. We cannot leave the plight of the downtrodden to the Soviets. Their answer is an evil one. We must assume the mantle of leadership in today's revolution for social and economic development, we hodern tevelution for social

julitical

The battlegrounds of this revolution are the underdeveloped countries of this world --- the far-off nations of Southeast Asia and of Africa, and the much closer nations of Latin America. Our weapons are, | Flample first of all, our example and our leadership, and next, our encouragement to social and economic

improvement through the extension of foreign aid. Lechnica Let us look at Latin America, where we have

been painfully awakened to the advances of international communism. Today Cuba is in the process of

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becoming as much a Soviet satellite as the nations of East and Central Europe. The weapons which push back the valiant freedom fighters of Cuba are Soviet jets and Soviet tanks. Those who man these weapons were trained in Soviet satellites, and are even now receiving military advice from Soviet agents. The ideology of Castro's Cuba is simple and plainly that of international The Cuban revolution has been The Cuban situation commands us to meet our responsibility to lead the social revolution of today. If we do not, a Castro or a Mao Tse Tung or a Khrushchev will grasp and hold that leadership. We have a deep obligation to extend a helping hand to make Latin America strong --- economically and socially --for @ Latin America's health and vitality

continued vitality. As long a por

as long as disease and social injustice press down the people of Latin America, that area will be a breeding ground for

disease, lost hopes and

In Chile, only a privileged few possess land or

wealth. One percent of the people control 43 percent of the land in that Nation. In the hills of Bolivia, millions go to bed hungry. In the villages of Peru, laborers chew coca leaves to dull the hunger pangs that assail them. In Haiti, more than 80 percent of the

people can not read or write.

misery and discontent. .

By the end of this century the population of Latin America will have tripled. We can not allow the misery that exists in Latin America today to be multiplied by

three. The people of Latin America will not allow it. They will turn to any micins to our comet, Castro in Cuba or a Lumumba in the Coxed has made it clear that now is the time for us the responsibilities and political reasons constituted the main reasons for felt that unless we extended aid, the Kremlin would Too often we have acted as if we were blackmailed into helping others develop themselves.

The real reason why the United States should extend help to others was eloquently expressed by President Kennedy in his Inaugural Address. I quote him:

"To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required -- not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right ... Many would argue that it is old-fashioned to do something simply because it is right, that it is Well, let's be old-fashioned. Let's be naive and sentimental. In so doing, we will revitalize the basic ethical principles that have made us the greatest nation in the world. Let us give to the downtrodden of the world all the help that they need to help themselves.

To combat illiteracy we must assist in guiding these

nations toward the goal of a better education through teacher training, more schools, literacy and vocational programs.

We must contribute medicines and help train nurses and doctors in addition to helping build needed hospitals.

To assist in the economic and social development of these nations, capital must be made available and markets for their products assured which will give a fair price for their resources.

Capital markets

Diversification of their industries must be encouraged, and reforms in the economic and social realm urged. We must encourage local ownership of big industry and business. We must ask American firms to set and promote higher wages and better working condi-

tions. Schools for the Children Homes for the family

And we must not just send things to these nations.

We must step up programs to bring students to the Develop Kigh United States and expand cultural efforts. to offer the resources and skills of the United States to the people of Latin America. We must stress, at the President has stressed, that our aid must be utilized in programs which will benefit the average men, that we will not pour money into Covru governments which deny local citizens their basic rights - We must & lar of freedom and progress. bt that Congress will appropriate the full \$500 million requested by the President for his Latin American aid program --- the Alliance for Progress. This will be a big step ahead for the people of Latin America. hite lillis a

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action, and government appropriations.

The Credit Union movement has a role to play—

a big role——in the progress of underdeveloped

nations. Already, you have made tremendous strides

toward helping the desiredeep help themselves to

I want to quote from the American Credit Union Bergengnen
pioneer, Ray F. Bergengren. This is what he wrote:

financial opportunity and social progress.

"In 1954 we took the longest and finest step
in our history when we created the World Extension

Department. By helping people who need it, to learn
how to help themselves, the Credit Union became a

powerful factor on the side of democracy. Our

organization is truly international in character.

It is one of the organizations which had the acquired

knowledge and experience to help people build for themselves a better economic life, which is only possible when savings accumulate and usury is abolished."

It is this spirit that makes the Credit Union movement unique and of incredible value in the poverty-stricken areas of the world. I need not tell you of the contribution to the economic well-being of the little man made by credit unions in America. You have fought the battles and seen the developments, through the years, in your state.

You realize and understand the horrible poverty and hopelessness of millions throughout the world who look upon the sum of \$10 or \$20 as an unreachable accumulation of wealth. The villages and rural areas of much of the world have no place

1/2 Billion In Aspets!

personal credit. To these people a loan of \$5 for a hoe or \$10 for a fishing net is a major financial transaction and cannot be accomplished unless they give themselves to usurers. There are people paying for the debts incurred by their fathers to bury a grandfather and which, years later, only interest is being paid. The principal is a life time obligation.

The fantastic story of how the credit union has moved into these areas and changed the lives of these

The Credit Union provides the framework for community self-help. It appeals to the cooperative spirit of local citizens. The Credit Union is their organization. They elect its officers and they set its policies. Most important, Credit Union fills a

gap that Government aid cannot fill. That is the gap between no capital and big capital. Large aid programs are effective for large programs, but the aid needed in the small village is small capital——the \$5 or \$10 a man needs to help himself.

I like the story told to me by leaders of the Credit UnionNational Association. It is the story of a village of 500 who lived by fishing.

"The fishermen had to borrow their nets from a local merchant who charged half the daily catch in interest, or a minimum of eight fish. If a man caught only five in a given day, they all went to the merchant and the three fish were carried as a debt to the next day. In addition, the merchant fixed the price on the fisherman's share of

the catch, hauled the fish to market, and sold them in a neighboring city at an enormous profit. In desperation the fishermen, with the help of a credit union organizer, formed a credit union. "When a staff member of the Association's World Extension Department visited the village three years later, he found a changed community. The people had managed to save almost \$1000, and from the revolving fund of this modest capital in the three years had loaned to each other more than \$3000. The fishermen had their own nets. Twenty families had borrowed enough to buy a community cow. With a credit union loan they Bought a second hand truck and hauled the fish to market and put the loan shark merchant out of business."

I'm sure you have seen the article in the April READER'S DIGEST of a similar miracle performed in Puna, Peru, by Father Daniel McLellan when he with your help - organized a community credit union. This is where you of the Credit Union movement have a place in our nation's foreign policy. It is the spirit shown by you of the Credit Union movement in the international activities of your national group that will do as much for our national foreign policy as any other single activity. I hope to see an even greater interest taken by the government in your work and, indeed, can see possibilities within the Peace Corps for this program of self-help. It would be magnificent to have our young people, trained in credit union operations, go

overseas to counsel local citizens who seek to operate

Place Corp. the credit union way.

I congratulate you for your spirit and your willingness to participate in this international movement.

This is only what I would expect from you. Since the days of Filene, you have always followed his philosophy.

"To get ahead with others rather than to get ahead of others."

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