From the Office of: FOR RELEASE: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY 1313 New Senate Office Building Washington, D. C. CApitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424 etelemos videses odw source en

1:00 p.m. TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1963

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of the Caribbean and Central American area, repeated his suggestion

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today urged the Administration "to continue to report with complete candor to the Nation on Soviet military activities in Cuba."

The American people want and deserve to know about the details of any military build up there, he added.

The Senate Majority Whip praised President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk for their recent "straightforward and complete public reports" on Russian military shipments to and We need more direct training programs in Latin American W

"I am confident," he added, "that our people are capable of taking and understanding both good news and bad news about developments affecting our national security.

Humphrey noted that the "suddenness" of the October Cuban crisis "raised some doubts about the effectiveness of our intelligence and aeriel surveillance." Due Juendoleven egnad anol

"Personally, I have no doubts," Humphrey added. "Our intelligence and surveillance systems are working full time. have no intention of being caught off-guard. education.

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"Without candid reports from our responsible leaders, we risk loose talk from our more partisan citizens.

Partisan charges and talk on Cuba can only create confusion among our own people and cloud Soviet awareness of our firm intention to block any Soviet or Cuban Aggression."

Humphrey's remarks were prepared for delivery at a luncheon meeting in Washington of the Hadassah Medical Organization.

(MORE)

1:00 p.m. TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1963 From the Office of: SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

New Senate Office Building

The Senator, who recently completed a three week study tour of the Caribbean and Central American area, repeated his suggestion that the President seek the announcement of a "Manifesto of Freedom" for Cuba when he meets with the leaders of other Western Hemisphere nations in Costa Rica in March.

"We must let the Cuban people know that when Castro and his comrades fall, there will be help to establish a democratic, progressive and free government and society in Cuba," Humphrey said.

The Senator lauded the effectiveness of Israel's technical assistance and training programs in Asia and Africa, and welcomed the recent announcement that Israel will begin a program of agricultural training in Latin America.

"We need more direct training programs in Latin America today," Humphrey said.

What is needed most in Latin America is an inflow of trained people, ready to teach the skills so desperately needed in Latin America, ready to guide and build the human resources of the nations to the south.

"Long range development and industrial loans are important," the Senator added. "But we need new emphasis on human resources.

"The Alliance for Progress must become identified more with education. And the United States and other nations of the West must become known not just as bankers, but as teachers."

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Sustands Spille Women (Don't Took theight Excerpts of Remarks By SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY Before The Hadassah Medical Organization Noon, January 29, 1963 mrs Rass my orlans Today I could speak to you only about medical mrs Henry subjects and developments, about the contributions of the Hadassah Medical Organization, and about the wonderful medical advances made possible by Hadassah. 500 But I do not need to tell you of my respect and support for your work. Instead, I want to speak today about an area of the world which demands my attention. the attention of the Congress and the Administration, the attention of you and every citizen of the United 1: America States. I speak of Latin America --- which for so many decades was given low priority by our government, and thought of in terms of a "land of manana --- tomorrow" by most of the people of the United States.

has changed. In the past few years, the United States has recognized the critical needs of Latin America, the tender balance in which it hanges—between freedom and Communism——and the need for new policies and programs now exemplified by the Alliance for Progress.

Yes, we are giving attention to Latin America today.

But I wish to share a few questions with you about

whether or not we are giving Latin America the right

kinds of attention.

Under the Alliance for Progress, we have stepped

European

up our aid to Latin America, and we have strengthened

our insistence that our aid be coupled with social and

economic reforms in the Nations to the south.

Last month, a saw examples of the results--magnificent new housing developments, solid plans for
long-range development, new capital for industrial
growth and progress.

I agree that long range development and industrial loans are important.

But we need new emphasis --- new attention for --- the human resources of Latin America.

The Alliance for Progress must become identified more with education. The United States --- and other advanced Nations of the West---must become known not just as bankers, but as teachers. Doctors, Muses

What is needed most in Latin America today is an inflow of trained people, ready to teach the skills so desperately needed and wanted by the local citizens, ready to guide and build the human resources of the nations to the south.

I think you will understand why I stress so strongly the need for direct training programs in Latin America today. - Neld I monthly have have help - you have held a magnificent record in

Jour Help in Israal Tremendous

recent years in this type of effort.

During the past five years, as you know, Israel
has extended technical assistance to almost countrie
of Africa and Asia. And more recently, Israeli technicians have traveled to Latin America and are now
working on foreign aid projects in Brazil, Ecuador,
Bolivia, and Columbia.

Israel recognizes the critical need of the peoples of Latin America for education and new skills---and has acted responsibly and successfully to meet that need.

I was immensely pleased to note this month's announcement that Israel now plans to train 200 Latin American students in modern agricultural techniques in the coming year.

200 LA Students

Once again, Israel is showing that it understands--and is responding to---the most <u>urgent</u> need of the

Market States of the States of

Latin American area---rural development.

Too few people in the United States understand
that most of the nations of Latin America are still
predominately <u>rural</u> nations, geared to agricultural
economies. Too often, we in this country act as though
we want to build a Latin America which mirrors the
United States of the sixties——throbbing with industrial
activity.

of course, we do want to spur industrial development in Latin America. But our first step must be to be pull the Latin American farmer---who represents a majority of the people in most of the nations---out of a primitive state in which sticks are used for placed the ways of ancient ancestors in tilling the soil are still used today.

Agricultural development, rural development, <u>must</u> go hand in hand with industrial and long range development.

The Latin American people---particularly the vast majorities in rural areas---need new skills, new training, NOW.

And that is what Israel is offering. I salute the Israeli nation for recognizing this. And I salute once again the willingness of the Israeli people to share the fresh skills they have learned in the past decade and a half of building a thriving nation out of the bare earth.

Now, permit me to turn for a how moments from this challenge of the future to a more immediate challenge. Some might even call it a threat.

I speak of Cuba.

Last October, we faced an immediate threat from this island off our southeastern shores. The threat did not come from Castro, but rather from the Soviet Union---which was using Castro as a puppet and the

island of Cuba as a base of aggressive military weapons.

The United States faced that threat. President Kennedy acted with firmness, and courage. Through his action, we proved once and for all that we will not tolerate any form of aggression---or potential aggression---from Cuba against the United States or any other part of the Western Hemisphere.

The October crisis was resolved to our favor.

But I have been concerned that the very suddenness

of the October crisis over Cuba raised some doubts

about the effectiveness of our intelligence and aerial surveillance systems.

I have <u>no</u> doubts now. Our intelligence and surveillance systems are working full time. We have no intention of being caught off guard.

The American people want and deserve to know about the results of our surveillance. They deserve

to know about the details of any real or potential military threat from Cuba.

In recent reports to the public, both President
Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk have given
straight forward and complete public reports on Russian
military shipments to and from Cuba.

I praise them for their candor with the American people, and I urge all Administration officials to continue to report with complete candor to the Nation on Soviet military activity in Cuba.

We are a tough people. The American people am confident, are capable of taking and understanding both good news and bad news about developments affecting our national security.

There might be some risks involved in giving full reports of information we acquire on Soviet military activity in Cuba. But the advantage of a fully-informed public is worth the risk involved in letting

the Soviets know how much we know about their activities.

Without candid reports from our responsible leaders, we risk loose talk from our more partisan citizens.

Partisan charges and talk on Cuba can only create confusion among our own people, and cloud Soviet awareness of our firm intention to block any Soviet or Cuban aggression.

I will repeat now a suggestion I made the other day---that the United States must offer more than firm intentions to resist aggression and more than eloquent statements that Castro and his comrades-in-tyranny will fade away.

We must let the Cuban people know that when Castro and his comrades fall, there will be help to establish a democratic, progressive, and free government and society in Cuba.

We have the ideal chance to do this soon. We should urge an announcement to the Cuban people and to the world from the meeting of President Kennedy and the leaders of other Western Hemisphere nations in Costa Rica in March---an announcement of a "Mani- (charlin) festo of Freedom" for Cuba.

Let us tell the Cuban people that we and our allies are dedicated to helping them win a life of economic progress, of representative government and of freedom and dignity for the individual.

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