

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY
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Tonight I wish to speak to you about an area
of the world which now demands much of ~~my~~^{our} attention as a
~~as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations~~
~~Committee~~ and which should command your attention
as interested citizens.

I speak of Latin America -- which for so
many decades was given low priority by our govern-
ment, and thought of in terms of a "land of
manana -- tomorrow" by most of the people of the
United States.

Our national mood and our government's
policy has changed. In the past few years, the
United States has recognized the critical needs
of Latin America, the tender balance in which
it hangs -- between freedom and Communism -- and

the need for new policies and programs now exemplified by the Alliance for Progress.

The objectives of our foreign policy have remained constant in Latin America as they have around the world. Our desire is to assist our friends and allies in maintaining national independence and in building progressive democratic governments. This requires the creation of a ~~viable~~^l economy and a capability for self defense. When these have been achieved within a country, that country can then share its achievement, can then assist other countries in building stable free societies. This has been done in Europe in the decades following the war. It is now being done in Israel. It must be done in future decades in Latin America.

Quoted

Many of the problems confronting Latin American countries today are those faced by Israel during the past 15 years. Before Israel could begin building a viable economy and a democratic government, she was forced to fight for her life -- for her very existence as an independent state. Once her independence as a nation was secured, she turned to making the desert bloom, to building a model progressive democracy in the Middle East.

Israel has achieved this by a truly remarkable mobilization of her own resources, and by generous outside capital assistance. Israel has encouraged private investment, while using the power of government to improve the social and economic welfare of her people.

"Israel a success story"
+ you have had a part in it.

Having achieved this remarkable economic
vitality and political stability within the
framework of a democratic government, Israel
is now sharing her abundance.

*Israel
Sharing
her Abundance*

Israel during the past five years has
extended technical assistance to almost eighty
countries in Africa and Asia. It is now accelerating
its aid to Latin American countries. Specifically,
Israel plans to train about 200 Latin American
students in the field of agriculture during the
next year.

Israel has already shown what a small
country with limited funds can do in the field of
foreign aid. Her foreign aid program is very
similar to our old Point Four program -- which
concentrated on extending technical assistance to

underdeveloped countries, rather than ~~on~~ large
loans or grants for economic development. / Israel
is favored with a large pool of trained experts in
the fields of agriculture, health and education.
The expertise ^{Knowledge} that made the desert bloom in Israel
will now be extended -- by the Israelis themselves --
to Latin America.

↳ This new program for training agricultural
specialists is not the first Israeli activity in
Latin America. Already Israeli technicians are
working on projects in Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia and
Venezuela.

In all of these activities, Israel is again
demonstrating the value of human resources in
developing less developed countries. It is once
again demonstrating that trained manpower is as
essential to the economic and social development

of a country as the large development loans which are now being given by larger countries and international lending institutions.

quoted

If our Latin American neighbors are to achieve political stability and economic progress, they must mobilize their own resources as Israel has mobilized hers. They must install efficient honest governments. They must overhaul their tax and agrarian systems. They must encourage private enterprise. They must devote more resources to education and health, ^{& Agriculture} Yet even if they do all of this -- this will not be enough.

There will still remain a threat from the outside, a threat which will doom all other attempts to failure unless it is resisted. I refer to the threat of Castro-communist aggression from Cuba.

We have heard far too much about the military threat of Castro to the United States and far too little about the Castro-Communist threat to the countries of Latin America.

This threat to Latin American nations -- particularly those in the Caribbean -- is not mythological. It is real. What are the facts?

The fact is that Red Cuba has become a base for the subversion of the hemisphere. It is now a base for the indoctrination and training of hundreds of Latin Americans, who have become experts in sabotage, terrorism and guerrilla tactics. Cuba supplies covert material support, largely financial, to subversive groups. It is the base for an intensive propaganda campaign using printed materials, news services provided by Prensa Latina and powerful

radio transmitters. In disseminating this propaganda, it cooperates with front organizations in Latin American countries in the form of ^{"so-called"} friendship societies or committees for the defense of the Cuban Revolution.["]

This systematic attempt to subvert democratic governments in Latin America is best seen in the case of Venezuela. Venezuela has become the number one target of Communist attack in Latin America. The Communists have concentrated their attacks on Venezuela because the Alliance for Progress is succeeding in that country and giving it a chance for real progress under freedom. It has become the key target because President Romulo Betancourt, who has just visited this country this week, has given the country four years of progressive democratic government.

From Cuba, the Communists have unleashed a
continual torrent of intimidation, violence and
terror in Venezuela. It is no surprise that of the
1500 persons from Latin America trained in Cuba in
1962, the largest number have been Venezuelans.

These young men have received a heavy dose of
indoctrination in Castro-Communist ideology and
guerrilla warfare. They have reported that they go
through simulated offensive and defensive guerrilla
exercises, are taught how to survive in the jungles,
are given map and weapons instruction, as well as
other training that every good guerrilla should have.
The recent burning of the Sears Roebuck warehouse,
the sabotage of the Maracaibo oil refineries, and
the pirating of a Venezuelan ship are all a part of
this pattern of violence and subversion.

Venezuela has withstood attacks from Communist conspirators because its democratic government has been capable of defending itself against armed attack from within. It has equipped itself, with generous support from the United States, to combat armed attacks, dynamiting, street riots, assassination, bombings and plain murder. All of this violence is part of the strategy announced by Che Guevara, the Cuban Minister of Industries, in a recent interview with the Havana correspondent of the London Daily Worker: "The Cuban revolution has shown that in conditions of imperialist domination such as exist in Latin America, there is no solution but armed struggle." Both the Betancourt government and the U.S. government have realized that to cope with such

attacks, to cope with repeated attempts at "armed insurrection," surplus soybeans are not of much help.

The control and defeat of Communist subversion requires men trained in riot control, counter-guerrilla operations and tactics, intelligence and counter-intelligence, public information, psychological warfare, and counter-insurgency units.

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The United States is assisting Venezuela and other Latin American governments by training selected Latin American personnel at U.S. military schools at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and in the Canal Zone. Special U.S. counter-insurgency units are on 24-hour alert in Panama at this very moment. We are assisting through AID programs in public safety. We are helping through civic action programs

designed to contribute to economic and social development and to establish a closer rapport between the military and the civilian population.

All of these programs are designed to provide a shield of security behind which the Alliance for Progress can develop. They are essential to preserve the stability and internal security which are necessary to carry the Alliance for Progress forward.

We have heard many suggestions recently for improving the Alliance. Some are justified. ^{yes,} The administration of AID should be improved. The Washington bureaucracy should be shaken up. Latin American development plans should be more carefully developed and documented. Latin American reforms should be more rapidly implemented.

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But even if all of these were accomplished,
the threat to the Alliance for Progress would still
remain so long as the Soviet-armed, Communist govern-
ment governs Cuba and uses it as a base for subversion.

The Alliance will remain endangered until the
Communist government ^{in Cuba} is removed.

The United States must make it clear to all
that our policy on Cuba is firm. Our policy is
to remove Castro and Communism from the Caribbean.
This Red Satellite will never be permitted to gain
the status of a Eastern European satellite -- tolerated
for "the time being." Here the commitment itself
is more important than the particular means and
methods chosen to enforce the commitment. But
the commitment must be enforced. The first step in
enforcing it must be the removal of Soviet troops

from Cuba. So long as the Soviet troops remain,
Red Cuba can terrorize its Caribbean neighbors
without fear.

The United States must make clear to the Soviet Union that the presence of her troops in the Western Hemisphere will no longer be tolerated. I am encouraged by recent indications that this lesson is beginning to sink home in the minds of Soviet policy-makers. I am encouraged by the report that Premier Khrushchev will withdraw some of the Soviet troops in the next few weeks. But if our current diplomatic efforts fail, then the United States must forthrightly, if reluctantly, impose any measures necessary to ensure the speedy achievement of this essential goal.

Once the Soviet troops have been removed, the United States and its partners of the OAS must decide on what further steps are needed to restore a government responsible to the Cuban people, a government genuinely dedicated to the welfare of its ~~subjects~~ ^{Citizens}. They must decide then which methods are most appropriate to pry loose the iron grip of Communism on Cuba -- whether economic pressure, a progressively stringent blockade of Cuba, or other measures.

In pursuing this aim of removing the Communist government from Cuba, we must allow our leaders wide latitude in choosing the means suitable to achieve this end. We must permit them considerable leeway in determining the timing and tactics in

negotiations with the Soviet Union. Calm resolute leadership can often achieve the same results through patient negotiation as through belligerent threats.

In making this commitment we must make it unmistakably clear that the Castro-Communist tyranny will be replaced with a progressive government. A Cuban government dedicated to political liberty and economic and social reform will have the firm support of the United States, just as the progressive government of Venezuela does today.

< Those countries in the Caribbean most directly threatened by Cuba might consider special measures to counteract Communist subversion. The Central American countries might consider the formation of

a regional police force to preserve the security
of the area. This should be considered next month
when President Kennedy meets in San Jose, Costa
Rica, with the presidents of the Central American
republics.

Our policy is to make certain that the
Alliance for Progress succeeds. The Cuban-Communist
government must be removed not so much because it

is an immediate threat to the security of the

United States, but because it threatens ~~directly~~ *the stability and*

safety of each country and the success of the Alliance. *But* Merely removing

Castro's "Marxist-Leninist" regime will not make

~~the~~ the Alliance succeed. The U.S. government has

already made clear that it will generously

support any government carrying out the social and

economic development programs prescribed by

the Alliance Charter. We are supporting Venezuela. We are supporting the Colombian 10 year development plan through the international consortium. We are committed to helping President-elect Bosch transform the Dominican Republic into a model progressive democracy in the Caribbean.

With the removal of the Communist government in Cuba, the whole-hearted support of progressive governments in Latin America, the Alliance for Progress will succeed.



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