

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 19, 1963

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 24

Ladies and gentlemen---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Many of you know that in a little more than a year, I have traveled
twice through Latin America on study missions for the Senate Committees on
Foreign Relations and Appropriations. On these trips, I met not just with
government leaders and our representatives in the Latin American countries,
but also with local leaders of labor, business, agriculture and education.
I met also with hundreds of ordinary citizens---on the streets, in the
neighborhoods and slums of cities, on the ~~the~~ farms.

Latin America today is one of the most critical areas of the world in
the battle between progress and stagnation, between freedom and totalitar-
ianism. That is why I have spent so much of my time working on problems

and policies involving Latin America.

Right now, I am distributing a major report on Latin America, based in part on my two trips there, to leaders of the Administration and Congress. This report examines in detail some of the challenges we face in the Western Hemisphere, the most critical needs in the nations of Latin America, and the prospects for success of the Alliance for Progress.

Let me review for you just a few of the key points included in my report on the Alliance for Progress and Latin America:

First, the Alliance is beginning to move. After a slow, and often confused start, both American and Latin American leaders now realize their responsibilities under the Alliance, and some of the results can be seen. But we must administer the Alliance for Progress with the same sense of urgency that motivates our thinking and action on Cuba.

Second, tremendous progress has been made in education in Latin America. Student groups in Latin American nations are no longer dominated by Communists. Modern textbooks are now being provided to ^(SOME) Latin American

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for the first time.

Third, there has been substantial progress in Central American "economic integration." This is vital, because the small nations of Central America cannot hope to become strong and economically dynamic unless they combine some of their efforts.

Fourth, many of the Latin American nations are finally building low-cost housing---one of the first steps necessary to raising the living standards of the people.

Fifth, a free, non-Communist trade union movement is growing, and the Catholic Church is becoming a strong force for social and political reform.

These are signs of hope in Latin America, but much still needs to be done.

One of the biggest areas of need is for rural development. Long-range loan programs AND big industrialization efforts are necessary, but many nations of Latin America are still tied to agricultural systems which are, frankly, primitive. We must step up our efforts to modernize agricultural techniques in Latin America---with direct training programs and encouragement of the rural cooperative movement.

Cuba remains of critical concern to us. We must continue to press hard for regional cooperation in preventing Communist terrorism and sub-
(FROM) version springing out of Soviet-dominated Cuba. And, above all, we must avoid the type of partisan, emotional talk about Cuba which can only serve to divide and confuse Americans.

These are just a few highlights of my report on Latin America. I have extra copies available, and will be pleased to send one to you. Just write to me in Washington, giving me your name and address.

Thank you.

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