

Visit of
Vice President of United States
The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
to the
Organization of American States
on the
Seventh Anniversary of the Announcement
by President Kennedy on the Alliance for Progress

March 13, 1968

- 10:30 a.m. Vice President arrives at the Pan American Union, 17th and Constitution Avenue. Enters building by 17th Street entrance, where he will be greeted by:
- Secretary General of the OAS, Dr. Jose A. Mora;
Assistant Secretary General of the OAS,
Dr. William Sanders;
Vice President of the Council of the OAS,
Ambassador Enriquillo A. del Rosario;
U.S. Representative to the OAS, Ambassador
Sol M. Linowitz.
- 10:35 a.m. Proceed directly from main entrance of the PAU to the Council chambers (main floor). Vice President will be seated at the right hand of the President of the Council, Ambassador Oribe, at the main podium. Council members will take their seats around the Council table. Public and press will be admitted to appropriate gallery.
- 10:40 a.m. Ambassador Oribe opens Council session and after welcoming the Vice President, calls upon Dr. Mora and Dr. Sanz de Santamaria, Chairman of the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), for brief remarks.
- 10:50 a.m. Vice President addresses Council of OAS.
- 11:00 a.m. Ambassador Oribe closes session. Vice President and party leave the PAU by the same route by which they entered.

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President

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REMARKS

Dr. Mora

~~Dr. Mora~~ Sanz de Santa
maria
Dr Carlos Sag

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

7th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

members of the Council
Organization of Amer. States

MARCH 13, 1968

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Seven years ago tonight President John F.

Kennedy stirred the people of our hemisphere by

proclaiming a new "Alliance for Progress" -- "... a vast

cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility

of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people

for homes, work and land, health and schools."

draw big inspiration
from Latin American
proposals
- operation
Pan American
Pace
Kubitschek
Brazel

Later that year, our nations agreed at Punta del Este "to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and personal liberty."

↳ The declarations were brave ones. Our goals bold and
in a sense, audacious.

For we aimed, those seven years ago, toward the broad realization of human aspirations which had gone unmet for generations.

↳ Where do we stand seven years later?

There are many who claim that our declarations were empty and that our goals will forever remain unachievable. beyond our reach
These are the Realists - men of little faith
They point to a rising birth rate. They point to to
see
whole regions left isolated and backward. They point to
children growing up without adequate schooling or nourishment.

They point, most of all, to what they believe to be unshakeable characteristics of man's nature -- the meaner habits, if you will, which have led through history to oppression ... to social and economic injustice ... and to exploitation of one man for the benefit of another.

They may be right. But I do not think so.

For there are facts which show that the Alliance works. - ~~the fact is~~

There is the fact, for instance, that by last year primary school enrollment had increased by 50 per cent -- and secondary school enrollment by more than 100 per cent -- over 1960.

There is the fact of increasing net agricultural production and, perhaps more important, net food production.

There is the fact that, when the Alliance was conceived in 1961, the original conception was of a gross investment by the Latin American participants of 80 per cent.

That investment has been 89 per cent of the total.

And during this time, I might add, we of the United States kept our share of the bargain by providing a total of some 7.7 billion dollars.

and There are other facts. - *Roads, telecommunications, industrialization, Regional Cooperation!*

In implementing the Alliance for Progress we have converted the original concept of the Alliance as a cooperative effort into a concrete, multi-lateral, decision-making body -- the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. We salute the pioneering work of the first President of CIAP, Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, as we do that of Dr. Mora.

There is the inescapable fact, too, that the Alliance for Progress is today the standard by which political leaders and governments are judged -- even in those countries which do not fully adhere to the standard. And this is perhaps the most important fact of all in rebuttal to those who doubt our capacity for creating change.

∟ Our course for the future was clearly outlined last year when the Presidents of our Hemisphere met in Punta del Este.

∟ At this meeting a decision was taken to give top priority to the economic integration of the Hemisphere.

∟ President Johnson reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to that cause. - a Decade of Urgency

∟ In addition, the Presidents:

└-- Agreed on the urgency of opening up the
inner frontiers of the South American continent.

└-- Agreed to consider the possibility of stimulating
intra-regional trade through temporary
preferential trading agreements.

└-- Agreed on the urgency of accelerating the
modernization of agriculture and the rural areas.

└-- Agreed to facilitate the dissemination of
technology through the establishment of new
regional institutes.

└-- Agreed to devote increased resources to health
and education in every land.

└ That is our action program for tomorrow.

└ Will it, and can it, be successful? !

Success

Ultimately, ~~it~~ will not depend so much on our resources ... on our plans and policies ... on our tangible assets -- as important as they will be -- as it will depend upon our will.

↳ Just how deep is our commitment to a just and peaceful revolution in this Hemisphere?

↳ Just how deep is our belief that individual human freedom and dignity are worth our sweat and sacrifice?

↳ If our commitment, and our belief, are deep enough I have no doubt that we shall find the way to provide the other necessary things.

↳ All of us -- and I specifically include my own country -- must be willing to sustain the effort, and the vision, that will be necessary to build upon the ~~base~~ beginning we have made.

⁻⁸⁷
The world watches + waits for our work

For if we in our Hemisphere, dedicated as we are to the rights of man ... endowed as we are with the means to take the course of history in our hands, fail -- what hope may others have?

We have the chance -- and the obligation -- before us to create the New World our forefathers sought.

-- A world not new in its principalities and kingdoms, nor in the glory of its monuments and armies.

-- But a world new in this final, achievable reality: That each child might enter human society with the right to health, the right to hope, and the right to free expression and human opportunity because his fellowmen willed that it be so.

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Transcript

March 13, 1968

REMARKS OF THE
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY ON THE
7TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Mr. Chairman, Doctor Mora, Doctor Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, and members of the Council of the Organization of American States: may I, first of all, say what a rare privilege it is to be in your assembly today and to visit with you and work with you these few moments as we celebrate and commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Alliance for Progress. As has been said, seven years ago tonight the late President of the United States, President, John F. Kennedy, stirred the people of our hemisphere by proclaiming a new "Alliance for Progress." President Kennedy was the first to admit that he received his inspiration for this commitment --this broad program of action-- from the Latin American representatives themselves, from the people of Latin America. I think it would be well for us to recall that the concept and the idea of the Alliance for Progress was born in the Latin American countries themselves and that the former President of Brasil, Doctor Kubitschek, was the one who, as I recall, enunciated what was known as "Operation: Panamerica." This was the theme, the topic of discussion, among the Latin American countries and it was from this idea that President Kennedy was able to formulate for the people of the United States this expression of our commitment called the "Alliance for Progress." This Alliance is to us a treaty, a commitment. Every bit as sacred, every bit as meaningful as

any treaty that we have ever signed. It is "a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools." These are the words of President Kennedy, outlining for you and for all mankind the commitment of our peoples in this hemisphere for social and economic progress. Later in 1961, as we know, our nations agreed at Punta del Este "to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and personal liberty." Again, those are beautiful words of commitment, all within the democratic tradition; but they are more than words, they are a solemn obligation. The declarations were brave ones. Our goals are bold and audacious, for we aimed, those seven years ago, toward the broad realization of human aspirations which had gone unmet for generations. Now we look at where we stand seven years later. There are many who claim that our declarations were empty, false promises, and that our goals will remain forever beyond our reach. I call these people the perennial pessimists of history, and every generation has had them. They are men of little faith upon whom no civilization could ever depend. They point to a rising birth rate. They point to whole regions left isolated and backward. They see children growing up without adequate schooling or nourishment. They point, most of all, to what they believe to be unshakeable characteristics of man's nature -- the meaner habits, if you will-- which have led through history to oppression, to social and economic injustice, and to the exploitation of one man for

the benefit of another. These pessimists may be right, but I do not think so. For there are many facts which show that the Alliance works. The first fact that I would mention is the fact that we are determined that it will work. There is also the fact that by last year primary school enrollment had increased by 50 per cent, and secondary school enrollment by more than 100 per cent, over 1960. These are no small achievements. There is the fact of increasing net agricultural production and, perhaps more important, net food production --agriculture and food beyond the growth of population. There is the fact that when the Alliance was conceived in 1961, the original conception was of a gross investment by the Latin American participants of 80 per cent. However, that investment has been 89 per cent of the total. And during this time, I might add, we of the United States have kept our share of the bargain by providing a total of some 7.7 billion dollars. Thus, keeping our commitment in money but, may I say, more importantly, keeping our commitment in determination and in spirit. There are many other facts which have been announced here today. The fact of new roads, telecommunications, modern industry, and regional development. We could spread on this table a host of facts. In implementing the Alliance for Progress we have converted the original concept of the Alliance as a cooperative effort into a concrete, multilateral, decision-making body: the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. And today it is appropriate that we salute the pioneering work of the first Chairman of CIAP, Doctor Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, as we do, may I say, the work of our good friend, Doctor Mora. There is

the inescapable fact, too, that the Alliance for Progress is today the standard by which political leaders and governments are judged --even in those countries which do not fully adhere to the standard. And this is perhaps the most important fact of all in rebuttal to those who doubt our capacity for creating change; and to attempt to create change at the same time that you preserve order --and to have order even as you permit and encourage the creation of change. Our course for the future was clearly outlined last year when the Presidents of the republics of our hemisphere met in Punta del Este. At this meeting a historic decision was taken to give top priority to the economic integration of the hemisphere. President Lyndon Johnson reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to that cause, and he came back to our country and spoke of this as the decade of urgency, reminding the people of this nation that we must get on with this important work. In addition, all of the Presidents of the hemisphere agreed on the urgency of opening up the inner frontiers of the South American continent. They agreed to consider the possibility of stimulating intra-regional trade through temporary preferential trading agreements; agreed on the urgency of accelerating the modernization of agriculture and the rural areas; agreed on the urgency to facilitate the dissemination of technology through the establishment of new regional institutes; and they agreed on the necessity and the urgency to devote vastly increased resources to health and education in every land. And those agreements are now being carried out. That is our action program for tomorrow. The question is, will it,

and can it, be successful? Well, ultimately, success will not depend so much on our resources, we have the resources --or on plans and policies, we have the plans and the policies-- or even on our tangible assets, as important as they are and will be. Success will depend, ultimately, upon our commitment, our will to achieve success. Just how deep is our commitment to a just and peaceful revolution in this hemisphere? Just how deep is our belief that individual human freedom and dignity are worthy of our sacrifice, of our sweat? If our commitment, and our belief are deep enough I have no doubt that we shall find the way to provide the other necessary things. If our belief and our commitment and will are not deep enough, no amount of tangible assets will accomplish our goal. All of us -- and I specifically include my country-- must be willing to sustain the effort and, above all, to sustain the vision --the vision that we had laid before us seven years ago and reaffirmed only a year ago; the vision that will be necessary to build upon the beginnings that we have already made. I think it is fair to say that in this troubled world of today that people everywhere are watching to see if we are capable of achieving our goals. For if we in our hemisphere, dedicated as we are to the rights of man --and that is the language of our hemisphere-- endowed as we are with the means to take the course of history in our hands, if we fail, we as partners in this new world, what hope may others ever have? Therefore a double duty is ours. First, the duty and the responsibility of fulfilling our commitments to ourselves and, secondly, the duty and the necessity of fulfilling our commitments so that the rest of the world may take hope. We have the chance --and we also have the obligation-- before us to create

the New World our forefathers talked of and sought. A world not new in its principalities and kingdoms, nor in the glory of its monuments and its armies, but a world that is new in this final achievable reality: That each child --and a child always represents God's faith in the future-- that each child might enter human society with the right to health, with the right to education, with the right to hope, and the right to free expression and the right to human opportunity because, we of this generation, his fellowmen willed that it be so. I consider the Alliance for Progress our gift to those yet unborn, to people who will want, as we have wanted, to live in freedom in days yet to come. What we do now, will determine what will happen to them in their time. So I come to you today as the Representative of the United States to tell you that I am not one of the pessimists of history, that I believe that I can claim to be a prudent optimist. We have the means, we have the capacity, we have the know-how, we have the assets required for the fulfillment of the Alliance for Progress and if I sense what is going on, I think we have the will. Let's resolve that we do. Thank you.

EDITED TRANSCRIPT
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY
ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MARCH 13, 1968

What a rare privilege it is to be in your assembly today and to visit with you these few moments as we celebrate and commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Alliance for Progress.

Seven years ago tonight the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, stirred the people of our hemisphere by proclaiming a new "Alliance for Progress." President Kennedy was the first to admit he received his inspiration for this commitment -- this broad program of action -- from the Latin Americans themselves. The concept and idea of the Alliance for Progress was born in the Latin American countries.

The former President of Brasil, Doctor Kubitschek, enunciated what was known as "Operation: Panamerica." It was from this idea that President Kennedy formulated this expression of our commitment called the "Alliance for Progress."

This Alliance is to us a treaty, a commitment. It is every bit as sacred, every bit as meaningful as any treaty we have ever signed.

It is "a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools." These are the words of President Kennedy, outlining for you and for all mankind the commitment of our peoples in this hemisphere for social and economic progress.

Later in 1961, our nations agreed at Punta del Este "to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and personal liberty." Again, those are beautiful words of commitment, all within the democratic tradition; but they are more than words, they are a solemn obligation.

The declarations were brave ones. Our goals are bold and audacious, for we aimed, those seven years ago, toward the broad realization of human aspirations which had gone unmet for generations.

Now we look at where we stand seven years later. There are many who claim our declarations were empty, false promises,

that our goals will remain forever beyond our reach. I call these people the perennial pessimists of history, and every generation has them. They are men of little faith upon whom no civilization could ever depend.

They point to a rising birth rate. They point to whole regions left isolated and backward. They see children growing up without adequate schooling or nourishment. They point, most of all, to what they believe to be unshakeable characteristics of man's nature -- the meaner habits -- which have led to oppression, to social and economic injustice, and to the exploitation of one man for the benefit of another.

These pessimists may be right. But I do not think so. There are many facts which show that the Alliance works.

The first is that we are determined that it will work. Since 1960, primary school enrollment ^{has} increased by 50 per cent, and secondary school enrollment by more than 100 per cent. These are no small achievements.

There is increasing net agricultural production and, more important, net food production -- food beyond the growth of population.

When the Alliance was conceived in 1961, the original plan was for a gross investment by Latin American participants of 80 per cent. However, that investment has been 89 per cent of the total.

And during this time, have kept our share of the bargain by providing a total of \$7.7 billion. Thus, we are keeping our commitment in money but, more importantly, keeping our commitment in determination and in spirit.

There are many other facts announced here today -- new roads, telecommunications, modern industry, and regional development. In implementing the Alliance for Progress we have converted the original concept of a cooperative effort into a concrete, multilateral, decision-making body: the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress.

Today the Alliance for Progress is the standard by which political leaders and governments are judged -- even in those countries which do not fully adhere to the standard. And this is perhaps the most important fact of all in rebuttal to those who doubt our capacity for creating change. It is an attempt to create change at the same time you preserve order -- to have order even as you encourage the creation of change. Our course for the future was clearly outlined last year when the Presidents of the republics of our hemisphere met in Punta del Este. At this meeting a historic decision was taken to give top priority to the economic integration of the hemisphere.

President Lyndon Johnson reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to that cause, and he came back to our country and spoke of this as the decade of urgency, reminding the people that we must get on with this important work.

In addition, all of the Presidents of the hemisphere agreed on the urgency of opening up the inner frontiers of the South American continent. They agreed to consider the possibility of stimulating intra-regional trade through temporary preferential trading agreements. They agreed on the urgency of accelerating the modernization of agriculture and the rural areas. They agreed on the urgency of the dissemination of technology through the establishment of new regional institutes. They agreed on the necessity and the urgency to devote vastly increased resources to health and education in every land. And those agreements are now being carried out. That is our action program for tomorrow.

The question is: Will it and can it be successful? Ultimately success will not depend so much on our resources -- we have the resources, or on plans and policies -- we have the plans and the policies, or even on our tangible assets, as important as they are. Success will depend ultimately on our commitment, our will to achieve success.

Just how deep is our commitment to a just and peaceful revolution in this hemisphere? Just how deep is our belief that individual human freedom and dignity are worthy of our sacrifice?

If our commitment and our belief are deep enough, I have no doubt that we shall find the way to provide the other necessary things. If our belief and our commitment and will are not deep enough, no amount of tangible assets will accomplish our goal.

All of us -- and I include my country -- must be willing to sustain the effort and the vision -- the vision we had laid before us seven years ago and reaffirmed only a year ago; the vision that will be necessary to build upon our beginnings.

In this troubled world, people everywhere are watching to see if we are capable of achieving our goals. For if we in our hemisphere, dedicated as we are to the rights of man, endowed as we are with the means to take the course of history in our hands, if we fail, what hope may others ever have?

Therefore a double duty is ours. First, the duty and responsibility of fulfilling our commitments to ourselves. And, secondly, the duty and necessity of fulfilling our commitments so that the rest of the world may take hope.

We have the chance -- we have the obligation -- to create the New World our forefathers talked of and sought -- a world not new in its principalities and kingdoms, nor in the glory of its monuments and its armies, but a world new in this final achievable reality: That each child -- and a child always represents God's faith in the future -- that each child might enter human society with the right to health, with the right to education, with the right to hope, the right to free expression and the right to human opportunity because we of this generation willed that it be so.

I consider the Alliance for Progress our gift to those yet unborn, to people who will want, as we have wanted, to live in freedom. What we do now will determine what will happen to them in their time.

So I come to you today as the Representative of the United States to tell you that I am not one of the pessimists of history. I am a prudent optimist. We have the means, we have the capacity, we have the know-how, we have the assets required for the fulfillment of the Alliance for Progress. And I think we have the will. Let's resolve that we do.

Thank you.

#

Seventh Anniversary of the Alliance for Progress

*Address by Vice President Humphrey*¹

Seven years ago tonight President John F. Kennedy stirred the people of our hemisphere by proclaiming a new "Alliance for Progress . . . a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools."²

Later that year, our nations agreed at Punta del Este "to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and political liberty."³

The declarations were brave ones—our goals, in a sense, audacious.

For we aimed, those 7 years ago, toward the broad realization of human aspirations which had gone unmet for generations.

Where do we stand 7 years later?

There are many who claim that our declarations were empty and that our goals will forever remain unachievable.

They point to a rising birth rate. They point to whole regions left isolated and backward. They point to children growing up without adequate schooling or nourishment.

They point, most of all, to what they believe to be unshakable characteristics of man's nature—the meaner habits, if you will, which have led through history to oppression, to social and economic injustice, and to exploitation of one man for the benefit of another.

They may be right. But I do not think so.

For here are facts which show that the Alliance works.

There is the fact, for instance, that by last year primary school enrollment had increased by 50 percent—and secondary school enrollment by more than 100 percent—over 1960.

There is the fact of increasing net agricultural production and, perhaps more important, net food production.

There is the fact that, when the Alliance was conceived in 1961, the original conception was of a gross investment by the Latin American participants of 80 percent.

That investment has been 89 percent of the total.

And during this time, I might add, we of the United States kept our share of the bargain by providing a total of some \$7.7 billion.

There are other facts.

In implementing the Alliance for Progress we have converted the original concept of the Alliance as a cooperative effort into a concrete, multilateral, decisionmaking body—the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. We salute the pioneering work of the first President of CIAP, Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, as we do that of Dr. [José] Mora.

There is the inescapable fact, too, that the Alliance for Progress is today the standard by which political leaders and governments are judged, even in those countries which do not fully adhere to the standard. And this is perhaps the most important fact of all in rebuttal to those who doubt our capacity for creating change.

Our course for the future was clearly outlined last year when the Presidents of our hemisphere met in Punta del Este.⁴

At this meeting a decision was taken to give

¹ Made at the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., on Mar. 13.

² BULLETIN of Apr. 3, 1961, p. 471.

³ For text of the Charter of Punta del Este, see *ibid.*, Sept. 11, 1961, p. 463.

⁴ For background, see *ibid.*, May 8, 1967, p. 706.

top priority to the economic integration of the hemisphere. President Johnson reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to that cause.

In addition, the Presidents:

—Agreed on the urgency of opening up the inner frontiers of the South American Continent.

—Agreed to consider the possibility of stimulating intraregional trade through temporary preferential trading agreements.

—Agreed on the urgency of accelerating the modernization of agriculture and the rural areas.

—Agreed to facilitate the dissemination of technology through the establishment of new regional institutes.

—Agreed to devote increased resources to health and education in every land.

That is our action program for tomorrow.

Will it, and can it, be successful?

Ultimately, it will not depend so much on our resources, on our plans and policies, on our tangible assets—as important as they will be—as it will depend upon our will.

Just how deep is our commitment to a just and peaceful revolution in this hemisphere?

Just how deep is our belief that individual human freedom and dignity are worth our sweat and sacrifice?

If our commitment, and our belief, are deep enough, I have no doubt that we shall find the way to provide the other necessary things.

All of us, and I specifically include my own country, must be willing to sustain the effort and the vision that will be necessary to build upon the bare beginning we have made.

For if we in our hemisphere—dedicated as we are to the rights of man, endowed as we are with the means to take the course of history in our hands—fail, what hope may others have?

We have the chance and the obligation before us to create the New World our forefathers sought—a world not new in its principalities and kingdoms nor in the glory of its monuments and armies, but a world new in this final, achievable reality: that each child might enter human society with the right to health, the right to hope, and the right to free expression and human opportunity because his fellow men will that it be so.

Letters of Credence

El Salvador

The newly appointed Ambassador of El Salvador, Julio Rivera, presented his credentials to President Johnson on March 15. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release dated March 15.

Paraguay

The newly appointed Ambassador of Paraguay, Roque Jacinto Avila, presented his credentials to President Johnson on March 15. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release dated March 15.

UNION PANAMERICANA



WASHINGTON, D. C.

OEA/Ser.G/II
C-a-655 (Provisional)
13 marzo 1968

file.

ACTA

DE LA SESION EXTRAORDINARIA CELEBRADA

EL 13 DE MARZO DE 1968

PROVISIONAL

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CONSEJO DE LA ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS

ACTA DE LA SESION EXTRAORDINARIA
CELEBRADA EL 13 DE MARZO DE 1968

En la ciudad de Washington, a las diez de la mañana del miércoles 13 de marzo de 1968, el Consejo de la Organización de los Estados Americanos celebró una sesión extraordinaria para conmemorar el séptimo aniversario del discurso pronunciado por el Presidente John F. Kennedy en la Casa Blanca, el 13 de marzo de 1961, proponiendo el programa de la Alianza para el Progreso. Presidió la sesión el señor Embajador doctor Emilio N. Oribe, Representante del Uruguay y Presidente del Consejo. Asistió con el carácter de invitado de honor el Excelentísimo señor Hubert H. Humphrey, Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América. Asistieron los siguientes miembros:

Señor Ing. don Enriquillo A. del Rosario, Embajador Representante
de la República Dominicana y
Vicepresidente del Consejo
Señor doctor don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Embajador Representante
de Nicaragua
Señor Ilmar Penna Marinho, Embajador Representante del Brasil
Señor Fern D. Baguidy, Embajador Representante de Haití
Señor doctor don Rodrigo Jácome M., Embajador Representante
del Ecuador
Señor don Alejandro Magnet, Embajador Representante de Chile
Señor doctor don Raúl Díez de Medina, Embajador Representante
de Bolivia
Señor don Rafael de la Colina, Embajador Representante de México
Señor doctor don Eduardo A. Roca, Embajador Representante
de la Argentina
Señor doctor don Francisco Linares Aranda, Embajador Representante
de Guatemala
Señor Sol M. Linowitz, Embajador Representante de los Estados Unidos
Señor doctor don Carlos Holguín H., Embajador Representante
de Colombia
Señor doctor don Luis Alvarado Garrido, Embajador Representante
del Perú
Señor doctor don Roque J. Avila, Embajador Representante
del Paraguay
Señor Valerie Mc Comie, Representante Interino de Barbados
Señor doctor don Juan Scaffini, Representante Interino de El Salvador
Señor Solomon S. Lutchman, Representante Interino de Trinidad y Tobago
Señor don Miguel A. Corro, Embajador Representante Interino de Panamá
Señor Lic. don José Ramón Dovale, Representante Interino de Venezuela
Señor don Ricardo Lara, Representante Suplente de Costa Rica
Señor Teniente Coronel Alonso Flores Guerra, Representante Suplente
de Honduras

También estuvieron presentes el señor Secretario General de la Organización doctor José A. Mora y el señor Secretario General Adjunto doctor William Sanders, Secretario del Consejo.

El Excelentísimo señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América fue recibido y acompañado a la Sala de Sesiones del Consejo por una Comisión compuesta por el señor Vicepresidente del Consejo, el señor Secretario General y el señor Secretario General Adjunto de la Organización.

CONMEMORACION DEL SEPTIMO ANIVERSARIO DEL DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL PRESIDENTE JOHN. F. KENNEDY EN LA CASA BLANCA, EL 13 DE MARZO DE 1961, EN EL QUE PROPUSO EL PROGRAMA DE LA ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO

El señor PRESIDENTE: He convocado la presente sesión extraordinaria del Consejo de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, para conmemorar con ustedes el séptimo aniversario del discurso pronunciado por el Presidente John F. Kennedy, en la Casa Blanca, el 13 de marzo de 1961, proponiendo el programa de la Alianza para el Progreso. Doy la bienvenida a los señores Embajadores ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos que nos acompañan hoy aquí y a los altos funcionarios del Departamento de Estado que han tenido la gentileza de concurrir a esta sesión. Quiero, al mismo tiempo, agradecer al doctor Carlos Sanz de Santamaría su presencia en esta sala, lo mismo que a los Representantes de las organizaciones internacionales que han aceptado nuestra invitación. Señores, dentro de unos minutos recibiremos aquí al señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, señor Hubert Humparey, a quien escucharemos nuevamente en nuestra sala, como un viejo y querido amigo de esta casa.

[Entra al nuevo salón del Consejo el señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos.]

El señor PRESIDENTE: Señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, señores Embajadores, señor Secretario General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, señor Presidente del Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso: En mi calidad de Presidente del Consejo deseo expresar muy brevemente con cuánta emoción comparto hoy con ustedes el honor del acto que celebraremos. Hace siete años me correspondió la distinción de asistir personalmente, como Representante del Uruguay, a la histórica reunión que tuvo lugar en los salones de la Casa Blanca, especialmente invitado, como los demás miembros del Cuerpo Diplomático de la América Latina, para oír las palabras del Presidente Kennedy proponiendo la magna empresa de la Alianza para el Progreso. Mucho ha ocurrido desde entonces en nuestro continente, pero la antorcha encendida ese día, 13 de marzo de 1961, por el joven Presidente de los Estados Unidos, apenas llegado a la más alta magistratura de su país, ilumina, cada año con luz más radiante, la vía que deben seguir las naciones de nuestro continente para cumplir plenamente con su destino. Más allá del frágil acontecer humano el Presidente Kennedy lanzó ese día 13 de marzo de 1961 una idea a la vez de revolución y de optimismo, de lucha y de concordia humana que le ha abierto muy amplias y para siempre las puertas de la eternidad y las puertas del reconocimiento en el corazón de todos los habitantes de este Nuevo Mundo de las Américas. Señores, en memoria del Presidente Kennedy, ruego a los señores concurrentes mantenerse de pie y guardar un minuto de silencio como homenaje al Presidente de los Estados Unidos que hace siete años abrió las puertas al progreso y el desarrollo económico, social, humano y cultural de nuestro continente.

[El Consejo se pone de pie y guarda un minuto de silencio en homenaje a la memoria del Presidente Kennedy.]

El señor PRESIDENTE: De acuerdo con el programa organizado para la sesión del día de hoy, ofrezco la palabra, en primer lugar, al señor Secretario General de la Organización doctor José A. Mora. Tiene la palabra el doctor Mora.

El señor SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LA ORGANIZACION: Señor Presidente del Consejo de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, señores Embajadores, miembros del Consejo, señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, señor Presidente del Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso, al evaluar las etapas cumplidas para llevar a cabo los propósitos enunciados por el Presidente Kennedy en el memorable discurso que pronunció el trece de marzo de 1961, debemos reconocer que en estos últimos doce meses la idea original de la Alianza para el Progreso ha cobrado vastas proyecciones. La doctrina y las metas propuestas después de las reformas a la Carta fundamental de la Organización de los Estados Americanos y de la Declaración de los Presidentes de América en Punta del Este, son ahora elementos integrantes de la política del sistema interamericano e imponen obligaciones a nuestra Organización. Los primeros mandatarios reconocieron que era necesario imprimir un ritmo más acelerado a la Alianza y se empeñaron en dar un nuevo y vigoroso impulso a la misma. Tomaron, al efecto, la decisión política que era requerida después de aprobados los principios del Acta Económico-Social de Río de Janeiro y de la firma del Protocolo de Buenos Aires, que contiene las enmiendas a la Carta de Bogotá. La integración económica de la América latina es ahora un objetivo medular del sistema interamericano. El Mercado Común Latinoamericano deberá estar en funcionamiento dentro

de quince años, a partir del 1970. El movimiento de la Alianza para el Progreso se encaminará, de tal modo, hacia metas concretas. Comercio exterior, modernización de la vida rural, aumento de la producción de alimentos, obras multinacionales y desarrollo de las cuencas hidrográficas del continente son, entre otros, propósitos específicos. Pero donde ha desplegado la Alianza mayor significación y desarrollo es al acentuar y destacar el interés primordial que debe cobrar la educación en función del desarrollo integral, con la incorporación, por otro lado, de los beneficios del progreso científico y tecnológico al desenvolvimiento económico y social de la América Latina. La reciente reunión de Macaray ha dado los pasos necesarios para instrumentar el pensamiento de los Presidentes al declarar que el objetivo histórico de la integración latinoamericana debe expresarse con mayor amplitud en el campo de la educación, la ciencia y la cultura, a fin de complementar el proceso de integración económica. El establecimiento de sendos programas regionales de desarrollo educativo y desarrollo científico y tecnológico, con la creación de un fondo especial fijado en veinticinco millones de dólares para cumplir las primeras etapas, demuestra la firmeza y la determinación con que los gobiernos de América van a iniciar esta nueva etapa. La Alianza para el Progreso tiene ahora nuevas banderas para movilizar a todos los hombres de América, con mayor aliento y con mayor entusiasmo. La etapa de los primeros diez años ha sido extendida ahora para alcanzar los últimos años de nuestro siglo. La utilización del satélite no solamente para la televisión educativa, sino también para las telecomunicaciones, para la meteorología, la geología, y muchas otras aplicaciones

representará, sin duda, la nueva gran conquista en la próxima década, que el Presidente Johnson denominó como la década de las urgencias. En este gran esfuerzo van a participar, sin duda, las generaciones que se inician a la vida activa de los países americanos. Ellas habrán de ejecutar muchas de las decisiones que se han tomado. Para dotar a esas generaciones del espíritu y de la preparación imprescindibles, que crearán nuevas motivaciones habrá de ponerse de inmediato en movimiento el programa de desarrollo educativo. Un plan integral de educación, donde el desarrollo cívico y político deberá tener una posición de especial preeminencia. Por todo ello, debemos saludar la presencia, hoy, entre nosotros, del Vicepresidente Humphrey, devoto y probado amigo de la América latina, como el mejor heraldo de las nuevas doctrinas y los nuevos objetivos con que se inspira la Alianza para el Progreso en sus más recientes manifestaciones.

El señor PRESIDENTE: Muchas gracias, señor Secretario General. Ofrezco ahora la palabra al doctor Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, Presidente del Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso. Tiene la palabra el doctor Sanz de Santamaría.

El señor PRESIDENTE DEL CIAP: Señor Presidente, señores Embajadores Representantes de los países del Hemisferio, señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, señor Secretario General: Hoy hace siete años, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, John F. Kennedy, invitó a los pueblos del Continente a unirse en una Alianza para el Progreso, como un esfuerzo permanente, multinacional, cooperativo, siguiendo el proceso democrático. Esta Alianza, que despertó el entusiasmo de los pueblos iberoamericanos, estaba y está ahora, basada en el esfuerzo interno de cada una de nuestras naciones y en la colaboración financiera y técnica de los Estados Unidos, como elemento catalizador de los esfuerzos nacionales y regionales.

Pocos meses después se firmó la Carta de Punta del Este y dos años más tarde el Sistema creó el Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso, "CIAP", organismo que trataría de asegurar la administración multilateral del programa, seguir la ejecución de los planes nacionales; calcular las necesidades financieras de la región dentro de su capacidad para absorber la colaboración externa, para proyectos específicos y programas de conjunto, y adelantar --a solicitud de los países-- gestiones y recomendaciones sobre los problemas del comercio y del desarrollo. La orientación política general de la Alianza la fijan los gobiernos participantes, especialmente en las reuniones anuales del Consejo Interamericano Económico y Social al nivel ministerial. En muchos aspectos la labor del Comité aún necesita ser perfeccionada. Sin embargo hemos observado resultados provechosos. Por ejemplo, nuestros países aceptan ahora la idea de que no constituye una transgresión de la soberanía ni una confesión de debilidad por parte de un gobierno el hecho de que someta sus planes y políticas para el desarrollo económico al examen multilateral. Además, el Comité ha llegado a ser mecanismo principal en la formulación de la estrategia regional del desarrollo y, junto con el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, de coordinación con la comunidad financiera internacional. Finalmente, el Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso ha podido promover el concepto de la multilateralidad del financiamiento para el desarrollo. Por ejemplo, cuando en 1963 se debatió la creación del Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso, no se contemplaba la posibilidad de que el Congreso de los Estados Unidos otorgara a un organismo de esta índole autoridad

para recomendar la adjudicación de recursos financieros norteamericanos. Pero, en 1966, el Congreso de los Estados Unidos dispuso que los préstamos para desarrollo concedidos en el marco de la Alianza para el Progreso deben ser consecuentes con las conclusiones y recomendaciones emanadas de los estudios del Comité Interamericano de la Alianza para el Progreso. Es un paso trascendental en el proceso de multilateralización. Se ha generalizado y fortalecido al nivel nacional la planificación. Los presupuestos de rentas, gastos e inversiones, consultan las áreas de mayor prioridad y se estimula la participación activa del sector privado y del laboral. Las reformas necesarias en los distintos campos, progresan en forma constructiva y sostenida. La mayoría de los países han mejorado sus sistemas impositivos y la recolección de sus contribuciones. Se han realizado importantes progresos en los campos de la educación y de la salud, tanto desde el punto de vista institucional y programático, como en la esfera de las realizaciones concretas. Se ha identificado una serie de proyectos multinacionales, en distintas regiones, y emprendido obras importantes, sobre todo en el sector vial y en el de las telecomunicaciones, para estimular la integración. Se ha fortalecido la noción de la cooperación regional y subregional; y los países de la América latina han decidido crear para 1985 un mercado común, mediante la coordinación de los organismos que en Centro y Sudamérica dirigen el proceso de integración. Así, pues, en Iberoamérica ha habido en estos siete años, progreso, crecimiento y desarrollo, y tanto los países latinoamericanos en sus compromisos, como los Estados Unidos en el campo del financiamiento y de la asistencia técnica están cumpliendo lo concertado voluntariamente

en Punta del Este y en las reuniones ulteriores del sistema interamericano. Se encuentra sin embargo que aún en aquellos países donde los avances son más notorios a pesar de los aumentos de población, es bastante más fácil proyectar metas que cumplirlas. Aún dentro de los programas mejor concebidos, el desarrollo puede ser detenido por causas fuera del control de nuestros pueblos y gobiernos. Tales, por ejemplo, las fuerzas del comercio internacional. Evidentemente estas circunstancias también existían cuando la Alianza comenzó. Nuestras posibilidades de acción no se han reducido. Por el contrario, creo que hoy son mejores que hace siete años. Los países han madurado mucho a través de difíciles experiencias. Saben que son ellos los que tienen la responsabilidad de su propio desenvolvimiento económico y progreso social y que en la medida en que reformen y perfeccionen sus instituciones podrán obtener mejores resultados de la educación, la cultura, la ciencia y la técnica, y la cooperación financiera internacional. En la Alianza para el Progreso no existe solamente un compromiso de cooperación mutua de parte de los gobiernos signatarios de la Carta de Punta del Este, sino también una solemne obligación asumida por los mismos gobiernos con respecto a sus propios pueblos. Y esto es importante, porque el esfuerzo nacional es la base insustituible del desarrollo económico y social y del progreso cultural de los pueblos. Otros países y las entidades financieras internacionales más importantes colaboran en este esfuerzo, actitud que nuestros gobernantes y pueblos aprecian, agradecen y estimulan. Es éste un día en el cual es justo y conveniente exaltar los esfuerzos de los países iberoamericanos que han permitido avanzar --dentro de sus posibilidades-- en el proceso de transformación económica y social. Igualmente

señalar los del Gobierno del Presidente Johnson en la colaboración concertada recíprocamente con Iberoamérica y que, no obstante las dificultades que los Estados Unidos confrontan, reconoce la naturaleza especial de las relaciones que nos unen en este hemisferio.

El señor PRESIDENTE: Señores, tengo ahora el honor de ofrecer la palabra al señor Hubert Humphrey, Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos de América. El señor Humphrey.

El señor VICEPRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS: Mr. Chairman, doctor Mora, doctor Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, and members of the Council of the Organization of American States: may I, first of all, say what a rare privilege it is to be in your assembly today and to visit with you and work with you these few moments as we celebrate and commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Alliance for Progress. As has been said, seven years ago tonight the late President of the United States, President John F. Kennedy, stirred the people of our hemisphere by proclaiming a new "Alliance for Progress." President Kennedy was the first to admit that he received his inspiration for this commitment --this broad program of action--from the Latin American representatives themselves, from the people of Latin America. I think it would be well for us to recall that the concept and the idea of the Alliance for Progress was born in the Latin American countries themselves and that the former President of Brazil, doctor Kubitschek, was the one who, as I recall, enunciated what was known as "Operation Panamerica." This was the theme, the topic of discussion, among the Latin American countries and it was from this idea that President Kennedy was able to formulate for

the people of the United States this expression of our commitment called the "Alliance for Progress." This Alliance is to us a treaty, a commitment. Every bit as sacred, every bit as meaningful as any treaty that we have ever signed. It is "a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools." These are the words of President Kennedy, outlining for you and for all mankind the commitment of our peoples in this hemisphere for social and economic progress. Later in 1961, as we know, our nations agreed at Punta del Este "to unite in a common effort to bring our people accelerated economic progress and broader social justice within the framework of personal dignity and personal liberty." Again, those are beautiful words of commitment, all within the democratic tradition; but they are more than words, they are a solemn obligation. The declarations were brave ones. Our goals are bold and audacious, for we aimed, those seven years ago, toward the broad realization of human aspirations which had gone unmet for generations. Now we look at where we stand seven years later. There are many who claim that our declarations were empty, false promises, and that our goals will remain forever beyond our reach. I call these people the perennial pessimists of history, and every generation has had them. They are men of little faith upon whom no civilization could ever depend. They point to a rising birth rate. They point to whole regions left isolated and backward. They see children growing up without adequate schooling or nourishment. They point, most of all, to what they believe to be unshakeable characteristics of man's nature--the meaner habits, if

you will--which have led through history to oppression, to social and economic injustice, and to the exploitation of one man for the benefit of another. These pessimists may be right, but I do not think so. For there are many facts which show that the Alliance works. The first fact that I would mention is the fact that we are determined that it will work. There is also the fact that by last year primary school enrollment had increased by 50 percent, and secondary school enrollment by more than 100 percent, over 1960. These are no small achievements. There is the fact of increasing net agricultural production and, perhaps more important, net food production--agriculture and food beyond the growth of population. There is the fact that when the Alliance was conceived in 1961, the original conception was of a gross investment by the Latin American participants of 80 percent. However, that investment has been 89 percent of the total. And during this time, I might add, we of the United States have kept our share of the bargain by providing a total of some 7.7 billion dollars. Thus, keeping our commitment in money but, may I say, more importantly, keeping our commitment in determination and in spirit. There are many other facts which have been announced here today. The fact of new roads, telecommunications, modern industry, and regional development. We could spread on this table a host of facts. In implementing the Alliance for Progress we have converted the original concept of the Alliance as a cooperative effort into a concrete, multilateral, decision-making body: the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. And today it is appropriate that we salute the pioneering work of the first Chairman of CIAP, Doctor Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, as we do, may I say, the work

of our good friend, Doctor Mora. There is the inescapable fact, too, that the Alliance for Progress is today the standard by which political leaders and governments are judged--even in those countries which do not fully adhere to the standard. And this is perhaps the most important fact of all in rebuttal to those who doubt our capacity for creating change; and to attempt to create change at the same time that you preserve order--and to have order even as you permit and encourage the creation of change. Our course for the future was clearly outlined last year when the Presidents of the republics of our hemisphere met in Punta del Este. At this meeting a historic decision was taken to give top priority to the economic integration of the hemisphere. President Lyndon Johnson reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to that cause, and he came back to our country and spoke of this as the decade of urgency, reminding the people of this nation that we must get on with this important work. In addition, all of the Presidents of the hemisphere agreed on the urgency of opening up the inner frontiers of the South American continent. They agreed to consider the possibility of stimulating intra-regional trade through temporary preferential trading agreements; agreed on the urgency of accelerating the modernization of agriculture and the rural areas; agreed on the urgency to facilitate the dissemination of technology through the establishment of new regional institutes; and they agreed on the necessity and the urgency to devote vastly increased resources to health and education in every land. And those agreements are now being carried out. That is our action program for tomorrow. The question is, will it, and can it, be successful? Well, ultimately, success will not

depend so much on our resources, we have the resources--or on plans and policies, we have the plans and the policies--or even on our tangible assets, as important as they are and will be. Success will depend, ultimately, upon our commitment, our will to achieve success. Just how deep is our commitment to a just and peaceful revolution in this hemisphere? Just how deep is our belief that individual human freedom and dignity are worthy of our sacrifice, of our sweat? If our commitment, and our belief are deep enough I have no doubt that we shall find the way to provide the other necessary things. If our belief and our commitment and will are not deep enough, no amount of tangible assets will accomplish our goal. All of us--and I specifically include my country--must be willing to sustain the effort and, above all, to sustain the vision--the vision that we had laid before us seven years ago and reaffirmed only a year ago; the vision that will be necessary to build upon the beginnings that we have already made. I think it is fair to say that in this troubled world of today that people everywhere are watching to see if we are capable of achieving our goals. For if we in our hemisphere, dedicated as we are to the rights of man--and that is the language of our hemisphere--endowed as we are with the means to take the course of history in our hands, if we fail, we as partners in this new world, what hope may others ever have? Therefore a double duty is ours. First, the duty and the responsibility of fulfilling our commitments to ourselves and, secondly, the duty and the necessity of fulfilling our commitments so that the rest of the world may take hope. We have the chance--and we also have the obligation--before us to create the New World our forefathers talked of

and sought. A world not new in its principalities and kingdoms, nor in the glory of its monuments and its armies, but a world that is new in this final achievable reality: that each child--and a child always represents God's faith in the future--that each child might enter human society with the right to health, with the right to education, with the right to hope, and the right to free expression and the right to human opportunity because, we of this generation, his fellowmen willed that it be so. I consider the Alliance for Progress our gift to those yet unborn, to people who will want, as we have wanted, to live in freedom in days yet to come. What we do now, will determine what will happen to them in their time. So I come to you today as the Representative of the United States to tell you that I am not one of the pessimists of history, that I believe that I can claim to be a prudent optimist. We have the means, we have the capacity, we have the know-how, we have the assets required for the fulfillment of the Alliance for Progress and if I sense what is going on, I think we have the will. Let us resolve that we do. Thank you.

El señor PRESIDENTE: Señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos, al terminar esta reunión, quiero pedir a usted que tenga a bien transmitir al señor Presidente Johnson nuestro mensaje de cordial saludo en este día de conmovido recuerdo. Al mismo tiempo, ruego a usted que tenga a bien manifestar al señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos nuestro reconocimiento por su decidida política de apoyo irrestricto y constante a esta Organización, y de fiel continuidad en el esfuerzo colectivo de la Alianza para el Progreso. Esa solemne y sincera dedicación del Presidente Johnson a la prosecución de los ideales y objetivos de nuestra Organización y de la

Alianza para el Progreso han sido, desde el primer momento, un factor decisivo de aliento para todos aquellos que, aquí y en nuestras capitales, trabajamos diariamente para el logro de los mismos fines. Su cordial hospitalidad en tantas ocasiones, su constante deseo de estar informado del progreso detallado de nuestra obra, el dinámico apoyo que, siguiendo sus instrucciones, nos ha prestado en todo momento la Administración americana durante los últimos años, han facilitado muchísimo nuestra tarea y han hecho posibles los éxitos innegables hasta ahora registrados. Esa acción de todos los momentos culminó hace menos de un año con la visita del señor Presidente Johnson a la América Latina, para concertar con los demás Jefes de Estado del hemisferio, las medidas necesarias para redoblar el esfuerzo y adelantar las metas, ante la urgencia de un futuro que está cada día más cerca de nosotros. Por todas estas razones, señor Vicepresidente, os ruego que hagáis llegar a vuestro Presidente, en nombre de todos los aquí presentes, un fuerte y sencillo abrazo de amigos, como recuerdo de esta austera reunión de conmemoración. Señores, ha terminado el acto del día de hoy y la Presidencia ruega a los señores Representantes que permanezcan en sus asientos hasta que el Excelentísimo señor Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos haya abandonado la sala de sesiones y ruega, igualmente, al señor Vicepresidente del Consejo, al señor Secretario General y al señor Secretario General Adjunto de la Organización se sirvan acompañarlo hasta la puerta del edificio. Señores, antes de la partida del señor Vicepresidente, os pido para él un voto muy cordial de aplauso y de agradecimiento por su presencia aquí en la mañana de hoy. Se levanta la sesión.



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