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MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION ON THE FOURTH MEETING, HELD AT WASHINGTON, D.C. MARCH 1964

BY

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Chairman

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JUNE 11, 1964

U.S. Congress, Senate

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CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal	V
I. Background	1
II. Work of the conference	2
A. Committee I—Political	3
B. Committee II—Economic	5
C. Committee III—Bilateral relations	10
III. Conclusions	14
Appendix:	
Excerpt from Congressional Record	14
Financial statement	18

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JUNE 11, 1964.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Public Law 86–420, approved April 9, 1960, and as chairman of the Senate delegation, I transmit herewith a report on the fourth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group which was held in Washington, D.C., in March of 1964.

The meeting provided another opportunity for members of the Mexican and United States Congresses to discuss frankly problems of mutual concern and, in the opinion of the Senate delegation, made a significant contribution to the cause of friendship and understanding between our two countries.

Representative Robert N. C. Nix, the very able chairman of the House delegation, is submitting a report on behalf of his group to the Speaker of the House.

Sincerely,

JOHN SPARKMAN,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Delegation.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

I. Background

United States participation in annual parliamentary conferences with Mexico was authorized by Public Law 86–420, approved April 9, 1960. The Interparliamentary Group meets in Mexico in odd-numbered years and in the United States in even-numbered years to discuss matters of mutual interest. The first meeting was held in Guadalajara, Mexico, in February 1961, and the most recent meeting was held in Washington, D.C., in March 1964.

Pursuant to the terms of the authorizing legislation, the U.S. group consists of 12 Members of the Senate, appointed by the Vice President (this year by the President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate), and 12 Members of the House, appointed by the Speaker. At least four of the Senators and four of the Representatives are to be members of the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees, respectively. These members are appointed to serve for the duration of a Congress, while the other members serve only for a single meeting of the Group.

The U.S. delegation to the fourth meeting consisted of the following Senators and Representatives:

From the Senate:

John Sparkman, of Alabama, cochairman [1]
Wayne Morse, of Oregon [1]
Mike Mansfield, of Montana [1]
Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut [1]
Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana
Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina
Albert Gore, of Tennessee [1]
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska
Thomas H. Kuchel, of California
John G. Tower, of Texas
E. L. Mechem, of New Mexico
Milward L. Simpson, of Wyoming

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, cochairman [2]
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico
Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware [2]
Torbert H. Macdonald, of Massachusetts
Jim Wright, of Texas
Harold T. Johnson, of California
Ronald Brooks Cameron, of California [2]
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois [2]
Walter Norblad, of Oregon
William L. Springer, of Illinois
Ben Reifel, of South Dakota
F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts [2]

[1] Member of the Foreign Relations Committee.
[2] Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator Sparkman served as chairman of the Senate delegation, and Representative Nix served as chairman of the House delegation.

The Mexican delegates were:

From the Senate:

Manuel Moreno Sánchez, of Aguascalientes, cochairman
Eliseo Aragón Robelledo, of Morelos
Rafael Carranza Hernández, of Coahuila
Guillermo Ibarra, of Sonora
Edgardo Medina Alonzo, of Yucatán
Elías Mendoza González, of Jalisco
Carlos Román Celis, of Guerrero
Maximiliano Ruiz Castañeda, of México
Angel Santos Cervantes, of Neuvo León
Juan Manuel Terán Mata, of Tamaulipas
Tomás Valles Vivar, of Chihuahua
Gustavo Vildósola Almada, of Baja California

From the Chamber of Deputies:

José López Bermúdez, of Guanajuato, cochairman
Jorge Abarca Calderón, of the Federal District
Martín Díaz Montero, of Veracruz
Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe, of the Federal District
Jesús González Gortázar, of Jalisco
Manuel Marquez Escobedo, of Guanajuato
Rodrigo Moreno Zermeño, of Guanajuato
Enrique Pacheco Alvarez, of Oaxaca
Romeo Rincón Serrano, of Chiapas
Guadalupe Rivera Marín, of the Federal District
Diódoro Rivera Uribe, of Morelos
Jenaro Vazquez Colmenares, of Oaxaca

Senator Moreno Sánchez served as chairman of the Mexican Senate delegation, and Deputy López Bermúdez was chairman of the Chamber of Deputies delegation.

The Mexican congressional delegation arrived at Dulles International Airport on March 4. The formal meetings between the Mexican and United States delegations took place on March 5 and 6. Among other activities connected with the conference, the two delegations went to Arlington National Cemetery, where wreaths were laid on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and on the grave of President John F. Kennedy. President Johnson received the Mexican delegation at the White House on March 6.

The Mexican delegation, accompanied by members of the U.S. delegation, flew to Knoxville, Tenn., on March 8, and visited several facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, an experimental gas-cooled reactor at Oak Ridge, and a test demonstration farm. On March 10 the group flew to New Orleans, La., where it visited the Michoud Saturn Plant. The Mexican delegation departed for Mexico City on March 12.

II. Work of the Conference

The fourth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group was formally opened on March 5 in the auditorium of the New Senate Office Building, where welcoming remarks were made by Senator Sparkman and by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Senator

Manuel Moreno Sánchez responded on behalf of the Mexican delegation. On the same day, Representative John W. McCormack, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, addressed the Mexican and United States delegations at a luncheon given by Representative Nix, the chairman of the House delegation.

The work of the conference was organized into three committees dealing with (1) political matters (East-West relations and inter-American problems), (2) economic matters (the Alliance for Progress and trade relations), and (3) bilateral matters (cultural exchanges, migratory workers, and border problems). In accordance with agreed rules of procedure, no votes or other actions were taken. Moreover, it was recognized that neither delegation was authorized to speak for its Government.

At the closing plenary session of the conference, which was held on March 6, the official rapporteurs of the Mexican and United States delegations presented summary reports of the work of their respective committees. Concluding statements were made by Deputy López Bermúdez and Representative Nix.

The reports of the official United States and Mexican rapporteurs for each of the three committees are set forth below.

A. COMMITTEE I—POLITICAL

The U.S. members of this committee were Senators Morse, Mansfield, Johnston, and Simpson, and Representatives Nix, Montoya, McDowell, and Morse.

The Mexican members were Senators Terán Mata, Carranza Hernández, Ibarra, and Moreno Sánchez, and Deputies Rivera Marín, Abarca Calderón, González Gortázar, López Bermúdez, Pacheco Alvarez, and Uribe.

Senator Morse was the chairman of the committee and served as the official American rapporteur. Representative Montoya was vice chairman. Deputy Rivera Marín served as the official Mexican rapporteur.

The American report on the work of Committee I follows:

I believe I speak for all of the delegates who served on Committee I when I say that we found the discussions on all of the issues raised to be very fruitful, and we are extremely grateful to our Mexican colleagues for their highly intelligent contributions. The candid exchange of personal views by members of both delegations will, we are certain, result in a better understanding between Mexico and the United States.

Time does not permit me to crystallize all of the points of view which were developed by members of the American delegation during our discussions. In summary, however, the American delegation pointed out that within the last year several important steps have been taken toward the relaxation of tensions, including the conclusion of the nuclear test ban treaty, the broadening of cultural, educational, and personal relations between the Soviet Union and the West, and the expansion of trade. In addition, the American delegation was of the opinion that further improvements in East-West relations could be expected in these areas in the future. We pointed out to our Mexican friends that Mexico has a great stake in all East-West problems because the loss of freedom by people anywhere jeopardizes freedom everywhere.

The American delegation expressed the view that Premier Fidel Castro and his Communist regime continue to be a menace to the peace of the Western Hemisphere. In support of this position, members of the U.S. delegation pointed out that Cuba had been charged by an investigating committee of the Organization of American States of carrying out a policy of aggression against Venezuela. The fact of the matter is, Cuba's aggressive activities amounted to direct inter-

vention, which is not only contrary to the well-established policies of both the United States and Mexico, but is also specifically outlawed by the Charter of the Organization of American States. We again pointed out to our Mexican friends that Mexico too recognized the Act of Punta del Este and has a mutual obligation to help contain the spread throughout the hemisphere of Cuban communism.

With regard to the Panama Canal, the U.S. delegation agreed that the United States would be glad to discuss the matter at any time and do whatever is just and fair. It pointed out, however, that the United States would not respond to threats and pressure and make any advance commitments to enter into a new treaty. Indeed, under our Constitution, the President cannot make such a commitment because the Senate also has a role to play in the treatymaking process.

In my personal view, there was a consensus of opinion within the committee that nations of the world have an obligation to all mankind, now and in the future, to seek to strengthen the procedures of international law to the end that disputes among nations which arise from time to time, threatening the peace, should be settled by the application of the rule of law instead of through the use of the jungle law of force. Idealistic and sound as this goal is, it was recognized that peace would be meaningless without human freedom and the security of inalienable rights of men to govern themselves.

Finally, the American delegation wishes to emphasize once again its view that these periodic meetings are a great help in bringing about a better understanding of our mutual problems and promoting better relations between the United States and Mexico. The eloquence and clarity of expression of each of the Mexican delegates on Committee I gave those of us on the U.S. side a much clearer understanding of the Mexican position on the various issues we discussed. We thank them for their cogent contributions to this very successful interparliamentary conference.

The Mexican report on the work of Committee I follows:

At the meeting of the First Committee on political affairs in the auditorium of the new Senate building, Senator Wayne Morse began by welcoming the members of the Mexican delegation, taking the stand that talking in an objective and frank manner, as has been done in these interparliamentary meetings, is a demonstration of friendship.

The first point discussed related to the problems of the East and West and the possibilities of avoiding a crisis on the problem of Vietnam which could possibly result in war, since the United States has not found a method through which an understanding between the two regions of that country, which are presently in conflict, can be reached on the basis of a conciliatory policy.

The Mexican delegation recalled the words of President López Matéos and said that the cold war is the manifestation of a desire for political, military, and cultural predominance, and that is why it should be ended.

Self-determination and nonintervention, postulates of Mexican international law, must be complemented with the development programs which permit the accelerated progress of the backward countries, among other factors the exercise of just trade practices, thus avoiding what has occurred until now, the prosperity of the developed nations at the cost of the backwardness of others. A call was made in favor of broadening a policy of international cooperation which would favor economic development.

The delegation emphasized that the problems of the East and the West are difficult to distinguish, one from the other, since the events of one reverberate in the other. The solution of these problems must be found in the established international organizations and based on respect of the principles of self-determination, independence, and sovereignty.

The difference between the East and the West, the Mexican delegation said, has been principally established on cultural, social, and racial bases, without sufficiently studying the similarities between the peoples of both areas. The differences which exist are established by different social groups, since there is restlessness and misery in the West as well as in the East. The Western way of life cannot be imposed on other countries with any substantial justification any more than the Eastern system and philosophy can.

Mexico is an example of coexistence on the basis of a peaceful international policy and of self-determination as an instrument of justice. The struggle must be for the defense of humanity, for its health, life, and work, and it is useless to ignore the fact that there are millions of human beings for whom these needs are not filled. The danger for the great powers is in the large group of humanity

which lacks the means of subsistence and which, motivated by its needs, will have to rebel against those who have everything and take advantage of war.

The United States and Mexico, the Mexican delegates affirmed, are fighting for these ideals of democracy and justice. By virtue of it, the climate of hostilities which existed between both countries in another era has disappeared.

The struggle between the East and the West is more a struggle between the developed and underdeveloped countries, or between the rich and the poor, and this is also reflected in the relations between Mexico, son of a poor father, and the United States, son of a rich father, yet nevertheless the nature of America gave to both countries their love for liberty, justice, and democracy.

In a summary of the ideas expressed by the Mexican delegation, the position of Mexico and of President López Matéos was reaffirmed in favor of peace and social stability which spring from development and progress and which can be used by man to overcome superior forces.

The problem is not in looking for solutions in the relations between the East and the West, but between the more and less developed countries. Mexico can be an example for some countries since it has already established this type of commercial relation, cultural exchange, and technical assistance with countries less developed in these areas. The power and privilege which is achieved over the poverty of others is not permanent. The problem of democracy is the problem of all.

The Mexican delegation recalled that Senator Morse has been a champion of these principles and that thanks to him, in part, the Alliance for Progress project was initiated.

The Mexican delegation stated that the Mexican-United States parliamentary meetings have been characterized by their cordiality; that it does not want vague and general declarations to be made and that the American delegation must understand the points of view expressed on concrete problems which are of great importance to the Mexican people; that it is not that world problems are to be ignored, but that its own problems, preferably, should be considered.

The problem of salinity of the Colorado River is more important to Mexican public opinion than what can happen in Vietnam.

The American delegation asked the Mexican delegation to clarify the Mexican position concerning the signing of the Act of Punta del Este and the existence of the Organization of American States. The Mexican delegation answered that at Punta del Este Mexico accepted the act by accepting the vote of the majority, but since it is not acquainted with the OAS report on aggression in Venezuela it cannot give a concrete opinion. Nevertheless, even in the event that such an aggression is recognized the case must be submitted to the United Nations for final judgment.

Mexico respects the Rio de Janeiro Treaty and the action of the OAS.

B. COMMITTEE II—ECONOMIC

The U.S. members of this committee were Senators Sparkman, Gore, Gruening, and Tower, and Representatives Derwinski, Springer, Reifel, and Cameron.

The Mexican members were Senators Carranza Hernández, Ibarra, Moreno Sánchez, Medina Alonzo, Román Celis, Santos Cervantes, Valles Vivar, and Vildósola Almada, and Deputies Rincón Serrano, González Gortázar, López Bermúdez, Rivera Marín, Rivera Uribe, and Díaz Montero.

Representative Springer was the chairman of the committee and served as the official American rapporteur. Senator Gore was vice chairman. Senator Román Celis served as the official Mexican rapporteur.

The American report on the work of Committee II follows:

The agenda for Committee II concerned the Alliance for Progress and United States-Mexican trade relations. At the request of the Mexican delegation, the order of the agenda was reversed and trade problems were discussed item by item. Commodities under discussion included cotton, coffee, beef, minerals—principally lead and zinc—copra, henequen, sugar, and fruits and vegetables.

The U.S. delegation understands Mexico's concern for stable world prices for cotton—its principal export product. It was explained that a farm bill embodying a section on cotton was pending before the U.S. Senate and the hope was expressed that, if passed, the new legislation would help close the gap between the United States and the world price of the product, thereby stabilizing the world market.

Both groups expressed their pleasure with the progress which has been made toward final action on the proposed international coffee-marketing agreement. It is noteworthy that this progress has paralleled the growth of understanding between our parliamentarians as a result of these conferences.

The U.S. delegation pointed out that Mexican exports of beef to this country constitute a small part of our imports, and that U.S. producers of beef and beef-products were primarily concerned with imports from Australia and New Zealand. It was during these discussions that the U.S. Senate rejected by a very narrow margin an attempt to limit meat imports.

It was stated by the U.S. delegation that no serious deterioration in lead and zinc imports was expected in the foreseeable future. Senator Gruening, chairman of the Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, promised that any proposed changes in present mineral regulations affecting United States-Mexican trade would be thoroughly reviewed.

The U.S. members were unprepared to discuss the subject of copra, but promised to bring Mexico's concern to the attention of the proper agencies.

Our group listened with both interest and sympathy to the statement by the illustrious Senator from Yucatán, Señor Medina Alonzo, concerning the threat to Mexico's henequen industry from synthetic fibers and twines. Delegates pledged their support to any future Alliance for Progress projects which might help the Yucatán Peninsula to diversify its industries and lessen its dependence upon the threatened crop.

The U.S. delegation noted the increase in Mexico's share of the U.S. sugar market since the First Interparliamentary Conference. They expressed the belief that Mexico's statutory quota—which is to be reviewed this year—will be given fair and considerate attention.

Summarizing the trade portion of the agenda, the U.S. delegation was struck by the absence of any critical trade problems—with the possible exception of the henequen question. This is in pleasant contrast to the atmosphere of the first interparliamentary meeting and shows, we feel, the contribution which we have made toward their solution. Where certain differences do continue, the record of the past 4 years gives great hope that they, too, can be remedied through friendly negotiations.

We should not end this phase of the report without noting the favorable overall balance of trade and tourism advantage which Mexico enjoys—a factor which we sincerely hope will influence our Mexican colleagues to review and adjust their import restrictions on a great many U.S. products.

Less time was devoted to the Alliance for Progress than the U.S. delegation had hoped—and the bulk of that was devoted to prepared speeches by the Mexican delegation. The U.S. members listened with interest and genuine appreciation for the progress which Mexico is making, and asked that the official speeches be left here for study in greater detail later.

One major point was stressed by the U.S. parliamentarians. Mexico is urged to use her experience in internal social reforms and political stability, as well as her great moral force, to influence her sister republics in Latin America to make those efforts called for by the Alliance for Progress. Of course, this point has been made many times before, but the hemispheric need for compliance with these reforms—particularly with those provisions insuring stability of government—are more urgent than ever.

The United States, for its part, will continue to give vigorous material and technical support to the Alliance, and pledges its continued cooperation with Mexico in being a force for good for all inhabitants of the Americas. The U.S. delegates to this Fourth Interparliamentary Conference will bend their personal and official efforts toward this goal.

The Mexican report on the work of Committee II follows:

The main points of view expressed by the Mexican delegation are as follows:

1. *Commercial relations.*—Since Mexico is basically an agricultural, and the United States a highly industrialized country, an intense, preferential commercial relationship could be established between them, in view of the advantages offered by their geographical propinquity. However, this is not the case. Mexico is afflicted with problems shared by countries in the process of being developed: Instability of export revenue; static prices or a tendency downward for raw ma-

terials; competition in staple commodities from countries having preferential treaties; competition in staple commodities exported by the United States to world markets under other than commercial conditions; and restrictions of all kinds in the U.S. market to protect its agricultural, livestock, and mining production.

Mexico is the No. 1 buyer of U.S. products in Latin America, ranking fourth internationally. In 1963, the volume rose to 60 percent of its imports, to the amount of 15,493 million [Mexican] pesos. At the same time, the United States purchased from Mexico only 4.7 percent of its imports in the amount of 780 million [Mexican] pesos. This consisted of foodstuffs and unprocessed raw materials, or those with a low degree of processing. In this respect, the main obstacle is that animal and vegetable products, as well as some unrefined raw minerals cannot be introduced into the U.S. market, even slightly processed, because tariff protection prevents it. Nevertheless, it would facilitate shipment, preservation, and distribution thereof, would prevent dead freight, and would reduce costs [if they entered] as raw materials to be utilized in U.S. industries.

The U.S. policy of subsidies, protective tariffs, and restricted or reduced quotas which limited our exports and production, caused a deficit in our balance of trade which in 1951 was 1,863 million [Mexican] pesos. This amount rose to 5,000 million pesos in the years 1957, 1958, and 1960, and was 3,146 million in 1963. For this reason, the rate of development forecast by the Alliance for Progress is not likely ever to be achieved. Mexico is paying a high price for manufactured articles which it imports, and receives a low price for raw materials which it exports. Therefore, an equitable relationship is needed so that trade, not only for Mexico but for all countries, may better serve as an instrument to preserve peace and to achieve amicable international relations which may insure progress and social justice.

(A) Cotton: Its production is fundamental to the economy of Mexico because it affords employment to more than 700,000 families, or approximately 3 million persons. Mexico imports from the United States machinery, vehicles and spare parts, insecticides, fertilizers, and seeds, as well as such services in transit through customs as packing, transportation, and handling of cargo on ships. Cotton is Mexico's principal export crop.

The problem of cotton surpluses in the United States, which at the end of the present cotton year will be more than 13 million bales, continues to accelerate. This creates uncertainty in the market and causes a downward trend in prices. There are five bills pending discussion in the Congress of the United States which are aimed at establishing one [uniform] price for cotton both within and outside of the United States; but an attempt is being made to adjust the domestic price to the export price of cotton by paying a subsidy to U.S. cotton spinning and weaving mills equal to that paid to exporters.

In view of this, Mexican lawmakers indicated the need for the Congress of the United States to review its present policy on subsidies for the production and exportation of cotton and also the necessity for U.S. lawmakers to support recommendations made by Mexico to set up an international convention to set guidelines and conditions for exporting and consuming countries.

(B) Cotton textiles: Mexican exports have been slowly diminishing to such an extent that in 1945 they were calculated at more than 100 million square yards of textiles; in 1963 they were reduced to 5,200,000 yards, or 0.5 percent of the imports of the United States itself. This fact accounts for a high percentage of unemployment among the 100,000 workers in this industry, who, on the other hand, obtain 90 percent of their equipment, spare parts, and machinery from U.S. manufacturers.

As a result of a recent bilateral agreement, the United States is granting Japan a quota of 287.5 million square yards of textiles, which will progressivley increase. Hence, more equitable treatment is needed for Mexico.

(C) Coffee: When it was learned that the Senate Finance Committee recommended that a world coffee agreement (which was ratified by President Johnson in December 1963) be approved, Mexican legislators pointed out that there is a world coffee deficit of 6 million bags, a deficit which has no relation to the agreement because it [the agreement] has been in effect for only 2 months. The agreement is intended precisely to resolve by mutual agreement between [coffee] producers and consumers, the best way of correcting and preventing abuses in the market which arise from situations of deficit as well as surplus production.

If steps were taken without regard to the above-mentioned agreement, the situation would worsen twofold. Therefore, any delay in putting it into effect

will intensify the problems of production and price fluctuations, to the detriment of producers and consumers.

At the present time the price of coffee stands at 50 percent of its cost 10 years ago. In 1950, producers could buy a freight truck for the equivalent of 22 bags of coffee; in 1962, in order to buy the same type truck, it would take 44 bags. It is a question of fair prices to stimulate production, with a reasonable markup. Speculation is to be avoided.

It was emphasized that the United States would suffer a blow to its prestige internationally if the agreement were not ratified by the U.S. Congress.

(D) Meat: The Department of State has proposed to Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico that they restrict their meat shipment to the United States. In 1963, Mexico exported 485,200 head of cattle and 28 million tons of fresh and frozen meat, in the aggregate amount of $53.5 million. A reduction in this would be prejudicial to the Mexican economy because 99 percent of Mexico's sales are to the United States.

Precedents have been set on the wonderful cooperation between Mexican and United States cattlemen. Traditionally, calves of the new Mexican breeds are exported on the hoof. These calves are the direct product of registered U.S. breeds of cattle, and provide the means for a feeding and fattening industry, and grazing on U.S. pasture grounds. Processed and refrigerated meats, which are of excellent quality, also add to U.S. industry and are products needed as raw material for the production of popular foodstuffs. In case the United States considers it necessary to set quota limits, it would be justifiable to permit (*a*) an increase in Mexican exports (bearing in mind the volume which was imported from Mexico in the last 10 years) based on total exemption from customs duties in addition to cattle-on-the-hoof exports up to 500 pounds per head of cattle, and (*b*) the reduction to 50 percent of the customs duties on cattle in any form, processed, on-the-hoof over 500 pounds, frozen, or refrigerated.

(E) Lead and zinc: Mexico holds third place in world production of lead and fourth place in the production of zinc and is facing problems from external sources, principally because of declining prices or abrupt fluctuations in international quotations, and also because of the restrictions in placing Mexican products in some markets.

In 1961, lead and zinc were exported to the United States in a total value of of $44 million, in round numbers.

American producers of these metals have requested an increase in customs duties and a reduction of import quotas. There is also a bill before the Congress of the United States which would change present tariffs for indirect taxes on imports at higher and increasing rates. These steps would seriously harm the economy, particularly that of the Latin American countries, among which Mexico is in the predominant position.

Mexican Deputies and Senators were emphatic in pointing to the need for the U.S. Senate Finance Committee to study existing legislation on lead and zinc with the aim of establishing a formula for fair and preferential treatment for our country [Mexico] in the setting of quotas, using as a basis, fundamentally, the condition of our balance of trade with the United States itself.

At the same time, this country should not take unilateral decisions of a protectionist nature on the matters related to the policy of subsidies for their marginal producers, the system of trade based on exchange with other countries, and the possibility of selling on the world market some of its inventories for strategic reasons at lower than prevailing prices.

Mexico does not sell its lead oxide, or litharge, under "dumping" conditions. Therefore, it was suggested that the Congress of the United States support and agree to preliminary Government-to-Government consultations and that Mexican competition for the United States litharge market be set at 15 percent of the North American production, for the yellow as well as that used for batteries.

(F) Tourism: Once again demonstrating his friendship toward Mexico and his understanding of the problems of its people, Senator Ernest Gruening disclosed a message sent to him by the Taxco silver craftsmen which asked that restrictions imposed on North American tourists visiting Mexico be lifted, so that instead of the $100 limitation they would be permitted to purchase $500 worth of Mexican handicrafts, just as before. Senator Gruening said that "Mexican handicraft is perhaps superior to any other in the Western Hemisphere, and its products are one of the greatest contributions Mexico has made in this technological age in which very few things are made by hand." This is a reason why this industry should not be harmed and it is, moreover, of unquestionable artistic value.

(G) Copra: This is the first time in Mexico-United States parliamentary meetings that the problem of copra surpluses, which have to be exported to the United States, was taken up. For this product it is necessary to pay import duties equal to 1 cent, or 3 cents in the case of oil.

When copra or coconut oil is imported from the Philippine Islands, they are exempt from import duties. In 1964, the United States will import 170,000 tons of coconut oil from the Philippines.

Mexico has a large surplus and, for this reason, has requested that the United States permit the entry of Mexican copra duty free since it is a product which is not cultivated in the United States and the tariff on it does not protect any field of U.S. agriculture.

(H) Henequen: An important area in southeast Mexico is dependent on the production of henequen, the fiber of which is used in the manufacture of various types of twine and rope used for agricultural purposes. The product known as baler twine, which is used to tie bales of hay in automatic baling machines directly in the fields, accounts for 60 percent of the total volume produced in Mexican cordage factories.

The danger exists that a synthetic twine, made from a petroleum byproduct, may displace the natural fiber of henequen. The Mexican delegation proposed that the matter of its substitution for henequen should be considered very carefully because it could lead to a serious economic crisis in the area of Mexico mentioned and suggested that the synthetic product be gradually introduced into the synthetic cord market, so as to permit the [Mexican] industry to adapt itself to other uses and thus not harm its economy.

(I) Sugar: Mexico exported to the United States, in 1960, 500,000 tons within a record period of 45 days. In 1963, Mexico was shipping sugar to the United States at below world market prices, sustaining a revenue loss of about 28 million pesos. It is reasonable for the Mexican producers to expect that their position be taken into consideration, and that the United States assign a larger quota to Mexico and assure them of more favorable prices.

In accordance with the plans outlined, Mexico is enlarging its sugar industry to such an extent that in 1964 and 1965 its surplus exports will increase to 500,000 tons; in 1966, to 650,000; in 1967, to 700,000, and in 1968 to 850,000. In 1969 and 1970 the production is expected to rise to 950,000 tons. More than 200,000 heads of families are dependent upon this industry, and of this number, a large percentage of them are those cultivating communal lands. The Mexican legislators suggested the possiblity of negotiating a bilateral agreement through which the purchase of sugar on an ascending scale will be guaranteed. Thus the United States would be assured of its supply from Mexico, and Mexico would have a basis for accelerating and intensifying its agricultural industrialization.

(J) Fruits and vegetables: The value of Mexican sales to the United States rose to 460 million pesos in 1963. Fifty percent of this sum is turned back into the United States as service charges, taxes, transportation, machinery, spare parts, insecticides, fertilizers, seeds, etc. Import duties on these products in the United States are very high. One of the objectives of the Alliance for Progress would be achieved if the United States would adopt more equitable customs tariffs for these products. Mexican production of fruits and vegetables does not mean competition for North American farmers, but it does fulfill their needs for these products. In some regions of the United States and Mexico there is reason to establish agreements on programing of capacity of production and consumption so as to avoid overproduction as well as scarcity of fruits and vegetables. At the same time, the following is suggested: Simplification in transiting through customs, and in sanitation and fumigation procedures, in order to avoid unnecessary charges and damages to products which quickly decompose.

2. *Alliance for Progress.*—Mexican legislators made an exhaustive analysis on the following basic points: (*a*) The economic scene of Mexico; (*b*) fulfillment of pledges made under the Charter of Punta del Este; (*c*) headway made in Mexico by the Alliance for Progress; and (*d*) obstacles encountered for financing the objectives of the Alliance itself and possible solutions to these problems.

Previously, mention was made of the advances in agrarian reform in connection with irrigation, production of fertilizers, increase [in production] of corn, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, coffee, and other agricultural products. The industrial structure of Mexico was analyzed under three headings: Basic, vital, and secondary. It was made known that vital industries confront the problem of overproduction which will be resolved only by expanding Mexican foreign trade. It has been demonstrated that Mexico has become a self-sufficient country regarding the pro-

duction of petroleum and its derivatives and that work is progressing very rapidly in the field of electricity.

Due to the economic policy of President López Matéos, the balance of payments in 1962 registered the first favorable balance since 1955 and it is expected that it will continue to improve. During 1963, the increase in the gross national product exceeded 6 percent and surpassed the goals proposed in the Alliance for Progress. With respect to fulfilling the pledges contracted by the Charter of Punta del Este, it was emphasized that the Mexican Government undertook a plan of immediate action which has had beneficial results in its development; likewise in public and private investments as well as in other fields of social justice such as the 11-year plan for education, fiscal reform, public health, social security, and housing programs.

With respect to the operation of the Alliance for Progress in Mexico, reference was made to the amount of credit granted, taking into account a basic discrepancy between the amounts which the various praticipating agencies consider as received by Mexico under the program of the Alliance for Progress. This is derived from the fact that the Mexican Government estimates that some funds, largely from international agencies, should not be included in the ALPRO channels because they come through customary credit channels, and are those which Mexico has won because if its solvency and prestige over the course of years. Likewise noted were achievements obtained in water resources, reforestation, forest research projects, and low-cost housing.

Among the chief obstacles to financing was that of handling the funds of the Alliance for Progress which, in reality, have been very limited in Mexico. This is attributed to the solid economic basis of the country which facilitates free access to the principal financing agencies of the world, and the open market for commercial papers, as was the case in issuing bonds for economic development. When they were issued in the amount of $40 million they lasted only 24 hours on the international market. Another responsible factor is the large amount of credit granted in recent years by European banks. One factor limiting the use of the Alliance for Progress funds is the procedure which requires approval and activation through internal bureaucratic regulations in the United States and internationally which greatly delay the granting of credits. Another factor slowing down the movement of actual credit is the requirement imposed by the Eximbank [Export-Import Bank] of purchasing industrial equipment within the United States which hinders access to European production which could bring about lower prices. Also, mention was made of the fact that the United States has the opportunity of intervening before the European Economic Community in favor of Latin America with a view to reducing tariffs and other import restrictions on its products.

Finally, after explaining the plans and the achievements of the Chapingo and Lerma projects it is obvious that Mexico considers that as a result of the 1910 revolution, a series of reforms was started which are now conditioning factors to receiving ALPRO aid—such as agrarian reform, fiscal reform, and various miscellaneous reforms requiring little or no financial assistance. This should be taken into account in supplementing, with stepped-up financial aid, other activities such as education, [low-cost] housing, irrigation, and community development planning

C. COMMITTEE III—BILATERAL RELATIONS

The U.S. members of this committee were Senators Dodd, Ellender, Kuchel, and Mechem, and Representatives Johnson, Macdonald, and Wright.

The Mexican members were Senators Aragón Rebolledo, Ibarra, Mendoza González, Ruiz Castañeda, and Vildósola Almada, and Deputies Abarca Calderón, Gamboa Pascoe, Marquez Escobedo, Moreno Zermeño, and Pacheco Alvarez.

Representative Wright was the chairman of the committee and served as the official American rapporteur. Senator Kuchel was vice chairman. Deputy Abarca Calderón served as the official Mexican rapporteur.

The American report on the work of Committee III follows:

Committee III on Bilateral Matters has concluded three extremely productive sessions devoted to a free and friendly interchange of thoughts on the three basic subjects of (1) cultural exchanges, (2) migratory workers, and (3) specific border problems.

The U.S. delegation feels that these discussions have demonstrated again the capacity of friendly neighbors to solve any problem existing between them when approaching it with a desire not only to be understood but to understand.

We are greatly encouraged by demonstrable progress in the solution of problems which arose in our three earlier interparliamentary conferences.

We are happy that the Chamizal dispute, long a source of irritation between our two countries, is at last in the process of final and mutually satisfactory settlement.

We are pleased that substantial improvement has been achieved in recent months in the quality of waters released to Mexico from the Colorado River. At a cost of approximately $6 million, 25 additional drainage wells have been installed, and anticipated completion next month of an 8,000-acre tiled drainage system should contribute materially to the alleviation of the salinity content in the waters released to the Mexicali Valley. This is genuine progress.

Similarly, we earnestly hope that our friends in Mexico will wish to reciprocate by undertaking remedial works to reduce the salt content in the water discharged into the Rio Grande, which adversely affects irrigation of approximately 500,000 acres in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Preliminary investigations indicate that at a comparatively nominal cost of $500,000 or less, a bypass channel could be constructed by Mexico to divert the highly saline waters from the Rio Grande at times of low riverflow.

We hail as a further token of genuine progress the recently inaugurated free visa program under which our two countries have agreed to issue visas without charge to the citizens of our two countries for pleasure and in-transit travel through the other country.

We regard the development of maximum freedom of travel and the increase in visitations and cultural exchanges to be among the most beneficial aspects of our close proximity and growing friendship. We of the U.S. delegation particularly hope that the free intermingling of our citizens can be further facilitated by the installation of additional international border crossings. Specifically, we urge upon our friends in Mexico the advantages of an additional international crossing point at the Anzalduas Dam adjacent to Mission, Tex.

Monuments to the spirit of cooperation between our two countries can be seen in the Falcon and Amistad Reservoirs, and we look forward to the prospect of additional joint projects of mutually beneficial character.

Both the U.S. delegation and that from our sister Republic of Mexico, were agreed on the many mutual advantages which have accrued from the bracero program over the past 13 years.

We are gratified that the cultural and scientific exchanges of our two countries have been well received in both nations. It is pleasing to us that 1,700 students from the United States were enrolled in Mexican educational institutions last year and approximately 1,200 Mexican students were attending colleges and universities in the United States. We commend to the institutions of higher learning in our own country the establishment of long-range educational relationships with Mexican institutions.

The Spanish language translations of good U.S. books through arrangements with the USIS and Mexican publishers for distribution at prices which Mexican students can afford seem to have met a ready market. Our guests at this Fourth Interparliamentary Conference feel that we might properly expand the subject matter to include scientific and technological books and treatises and we feel that this is an area worthy of our Government's consideration.

We believe additional attention must be given to curbing the illicit flow between our two countries of dangerous narcotics which can enslave the mind and the will. We call upon our friends in Mexico to join us either in the creation of a joint commission or in a series of consultations between the U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics and the Attorney General of Mexico.

All in all, we applaud the flowering spirit of friendliness and of mutual helpfulness which has brightened the horizon of the future. The Rio Grande unites far more than it divides. Two countries so closely situated and sharing so much a common heritage have a priceless opportunity to demonstrate to the world that there is no problem which can permanently defy solution by men of good will.

Thus can we give to mankind both hope and inspiration for the future of peace on earth.

The Mexican report on the work of Committee III follows:

Under the chairmanship of the Representative from the State of Texas, Mr. Jim Wright, the committee met during the morning and afternoon of March 5 and the morning of March 6, to deal with the cultural exchange between our two countries; the present and future situation of migratory workers, and the problems of the Mexican-North American border, especially the salinity of the waters of the Colorado River.

On the first subject the Mexican Senators Dr. Maximiliano Ruiz Castañeda and Dr. Elías Mendoza González and Deputy Dr. Manuel Marquez Escobedo expressed the need of intensifying mutual cultural relations through greater collaboration in scientific investigation and in the publication of translations of more important works; the greater impulse to bring about international congresses with headquarters in the Mexican Republic, and the creation of a system of scholarships which will permit the control of materials and people who receive and grant them, with the goal of taking the greatest advantage of the acquired learning to benefit the large groups of both countries who do not enjoy personal and mutual contact.

The present balance of cultural exchange between Mexico and the United States can be reduced to the following points:

More than 1,200 Mexicans enroll in North American universities each year, more than 1,600 North Americans study in Mexico; more than 150 Mexican academic instructors are qualified to teach in the United States and more than 50 North Americans teach in Mexico; 600 of these exchanges are financed by the U.S. Government in the sum of $300,000; the Agency for International Development grants scholarships and assistance with the most important being that of $2 million for the Agriculture School of Chapingo; the equipment for Latin American students at the Technological Institute of Monterrey depends on the National Institutes of Health; 7 cultural binational institutes, including the Mexican-United States Institute of Cultural Relations, grant service to more than 9,500 students, with the Benjamin Franklin Library whose annual attendance is near a half million readers being particularly important, and, finally, the exchange of publications and the showing of movies form part of the activities of the department of cultural relations of the U.S. Embassy.

It is also important to extend investigation and exchange into the field of real Mexican problems, intensifying collaboration in vegetal genetics, in campaigns to combat the boll weevil and the redworm, as well as cotton plagues, the Mediterranean fruit fly, and the Khapra-type weevil.

In addition, we urge development in the training of technicians and assistants in localizing the retention of water supplies in order to resolve the serious problem of water scarcity. Also, it is essential to exchange studies in the problems related to nutrition and ecological factors, both psychological and social, in order to find the most efficacious solutions to malnutrition.

Through international conferences the typical experiences of each country in the fields of health, medicine, and social security can be made known. Mexico offers special circumstances that can be used as examples and which can be brought to light, such as activities in the eradication of tropical diseases, branches of cardiology and electrocardiograms, the organization and administration of hospitals, and the special system of assistance and social security which has different characteristics in Mexico from those in other countries.

Other points of collaboration between the United States and Mexico were mentioned by Senator Aragón Rebolledo such as the intensification on the border of the campaign against the screw-worm in cattle, concerning which Mexico has been fighting to have representatives of their cattle industry in the Southwest Commission [on Health and Sanitation] in the United States; and the cooperation of North American authorities in abolishing smuggling of Mexican candelilla wax, whose importation is free in the United States. Clandestine sale of candelilla wax without any identification of the seller is prejudicial to the Mexican Government, which does not collect legitimate export taxes; but above all, it lowers the market prices in detriment to the economy of large farm groups in the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Nuevo León, and Zacatecas, through the payment to the collectors of raw material of ridiculous prices in order to send it to the U.S. side via the Texas border to Presidio and Alpine where it is sold for manufacture and distribution.

In concluding on this theme, the Mexican parliamentarians spoke out for a greater tightening of bilateral cultural relations, for a periodic planning or programing of all types of activities in the area, and, above all, the formulation of a bipartite cultural agreement of a general type. This should enlarge on the common points of the agreement to develop inter-American cultural relations subscribed to by both countries in Buenos Aires in 1936, or the informal or private cultural cooperation agreement derived from an agreement with the Good Neighbor Commission in the State of Texas.

In respect to the second topic, regarding seasonal migratory workers, the Mexican group was officially informed by the chairman of this committee, Representative Jim Wright, by his colleagues Represenatives Macdonald and Johnson, and by Senators Ellender, Kuchel, and Mechem, that in spite of their efforts the U.S. Senate had recently decided to authorize for the last time, until December 31, 1964, the extension of the agreement or bilateral program of Mexican migratory workers. The Mexican legislators recognized the right and sovereignty of the U.S. Congress to protect the interests of its national laborers and to satisfy the demands of its union organizations, but they pointed out the danger of falling back to the period of illegal immigration to U.S. territory of hundreds of thousands of Mexican farm laborers under the incentive of a demand for labor by the farmers in Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Representative Gamboa Pascoe and Senator Aragón Rebolledo in summarizing, stated that this international agreement had always been beneficial to both countries since the first agreement signed August 4, 1942, which was extended to 1947; a second agreement signed February 21, 1948, a third July 29, 1949, until the one which was approved on August 11, 1951, and which is still in effect at the present time and which has been renewed until 1963, when strong opposition to its continuation was presented.

Throughout the history of the existence of the bilateral program of migratory workers, experience has shown that with a greater number of signed contracts, the number of apprehensions and deportations of illegal workers and the number of Mexicans who cross the border to loan their seasonal services with a resident's visa have decreased, and, conversely, a lower number of authorized contracts has resulted in an increase in illegal or resident immigrants. In effect, the greater number of contracted Mexican workers conforms to the bilateral program. It was in 1956 that it rose to 445,197 and deportations were only a little more than 50,000. On the other hand, in 1953, the contracted workers were only 201,380 while deportations reached the figure of 803,618. The phenomena, on the other hand, has changed in recent years, due to new reasons, since in 1962 less than 200,000 workers were contracted and the importation to the United States of Mexicans with resident's visas rose to 35,000; in 1963 about 187,000 were contracted, while the figure for resident's visas rose to 50,000.

All this shows that if the international agreement is not renewed, it will become urgent to study and dictate effective measures to make sure that the serious problem of the illegal crossing of the border by Mexican workers does not reappear in 1965. Mexico is not able to nor does it want to dispute the decision of the U.S. Congress of not authorizing subsequent renewals of the international agreement, but it insists on the need to find a legal instrument which would effectively replace the bilateral program, since, if the migratory problem persists and the demand for labor on the North American farms is not met by domestic workers, the problem will become more acute and will equally affect the North American workers who will suffer from an unfair competition in respect to salary and working conditions. Also, the Mexican workers will not be protected in their legal obligations guaranteed until now by international agreement for migratory workers and by the provisions of their work contracts.

The third topic on border problems undertaken by the Mexican legislators concerned salinity of the waters of the Colorado River, which has seriously been hurting farmers and land in the Mexicali Valley in Baja California. The problem began in the winter of 1961–62 when it appeared that the index of salt in the waters of the Colorado River assigned to Mexico through the Morelos Dam had risen to about 4,000 parts per million, causing the loss of a great part of the cultivation of cotton and wheat and the spoilage of large expanses of agricultural lands. The damage was produced by the harmful practice of farmers in the Wellton-Mohawk Valley in the State of Arizona, who began to pump heavily salted waters from an underground water basin for lack of natural drainage, and incorporated them into the bed of the Colorado River, poisoning, so to speak, the water destined for Mexico by the water treaty of 1944.

From the political, judicial, and technical point of view, the moderate but strong claim of the people and Government of Mexico is justified, because with the old problem of the Chamizal peaceably resolved, there reappears an uneasiness and uncertainty that this matter can weaken the good relations between both countries; because it implies a violation of the International Water Treaty; slowness of action is aided by the principle of collaboration; and since the cause is of an artificial type, these bad practices could be corrected by technical means by discharging salt waters from the riverbed feeding the international irrigation system. The Presidents of our two countries, Adolfo López Matéos, first with John F. Kennedy and later with Lyndon B. Johnson, faced this problem and expressed their desire to find urgent and satisfactory solutions, but in spite of their recognized good intentions, very little has been achieved, while the threat of progressive contamination of Mexican land persists if drastic measures are not adopted which will definitely resolve this problem.

The unwaiving position of Mexico is to receive, as the treaty says, the waters of the international streams which belong to her for beneficial uses, and she does not want anything other than to receive her share of a quality equal to that which is given to the irrigation districts of the Imperial Valley in California and the Yuma valleys of Arizona.

The frank and express opinion of the Mexican legislators, as representatives of the people of their country, is in the sense that for no reason whatsoever must the waters destined for Mexicali continue to be salted; that this unusable amount flows to the sea and the rejection of this volume of water does not apply to the quota which legally belongs to the Mexican Republic.

III. Conclusions

It was indeed a pleasure and a privilege to play host to the Mexican delegation during the fourth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group. This meeting, as in the case of the three meetings which preceded it, was highly profitable. Evidence of the fact that these annual gatherings have brought about a better understanding and promoted more friendly relations is contained in the remarks which were made by various Senators when the Mexican delegation visited the U.S. Senate Chamber. (See appendix.)

It is gratifying to note that these meetings are increasingly contributing to the warm and friendly relations existing between the United States and Mexico. The Senate delegation particularly values the personal friendships which we have made with our Mexican colleagues during these parliamentary interchanges.

APPENDIX

[Excerpt from Congressional Record of March 6, 1964]

Visit to the Senate by Members of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference

Mr. Mansfield. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from Alabama, Mr. Sparkman, the chairman of the Senate delegation assigned to the Mexican-United States Interparliamentary Conference, be permitted to proceed at this time without the time necessary for his presentation being taken from the time available to either side on the bill.

The Presiding Officer. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. Sparkman. Mr. President, during the past 3 days we have had the genuine pleasure of having with us in Washington a distinguished group of Members of the Congress from our neighboring State of Mexico.

This is the fourth annual Conference held between the parliamentary bodies of our two countries. We alternate each year. We have been holding discussions,

shall continue our discussions tonight, and be here through tomorrow and until Sunday. Sunday the delegation will go down to Knoxville, Tenn., and visit some of the TVA area. After being there a day or two, the delegation will go on to New Orleans and see some of the Old South and study some of the problems of international trade between our country and their own country of Mexico.

We have had frank, full, and friendly discussions of various problems that may exist between the two countries. We found, when we began to discuss them, that some of them seem to have been—I was about to say "imaginary"—but I should say they certainly are not insoluble. The discussions have been very profitable. I feel that that is a safe statement.

Mr. President, we are delighted to have the delegates present with us. At this point I should like to save the privilege of introducing them individually, asking each one to rise as I call his name.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. In a demonstration of nonpartisanship, may I say that we on this side of the aisle are delighted to have our Mexican friends and colleagues with us. I had the great honor and privilege of being a member of the delegation that went to Guadalajara at the first meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the United States and Mexico. It was the beginning of meetings which have since been held annually. As the Senator from Alabama has said, they have been of great benefit and have worked toward a better understanding. As the years go by and discussions of our problems continue, I hope that they will lead to increasingly better understanding.

So we on this side of the aisle join in most sincerely welcoming the delegates.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Senator from Iowa, who is the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I believe he was present at the luncheon.

I recognize the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Ellender, who is chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which at the present time is in charge of the proposed legislation before the Senate. The Senator from Louisiana is a member of the U.S. delegation at the Conference.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this is the first time I have been appointed a member of the Senate delegation to represent the Senate at the Conference. In the past 2 or 3 days it has been my privilege to meet with these fine gentlemen and ladies from Mexico. I do not know any better way to get better acquainted than to follow the procedure that we have undertaken in the past 2 or 3 days. The proceedings have been very cordial on our side as well as on the Mexican side. Neither could we agree nor could they agree to everything that we or they desired or submitted. Yet there was a cordiality in the meetings which means friendship and warmth. I am very hopeful that meetings of the kind we have attended can be maintained, not only with Mexico, but many other countries of the world.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am happy to yield to our majority leader, the Senator from Montana, Mr. Mansfield, who is a member of the delegation.

Mr MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the remark has been made that the Republican side of the Senate looks "awfully good" at the moment. It seems to me that too many of our Mexican friends will not have an affinity for the emblem of the opposite party, because I recall in Guanajuato last year we were asked where a certain Senator, whose name I shall not mention at the moment, was. We were told that he was in Africa visiting elephants. I would hope that for a change the donkey would be given some consideration. [Laughter.]

Once again it is an honor and privilege for the Senate to have the Mexican delegation to the Mexican-United States Interparliamentary Conference with us at this fourth meeting of the group. The word is "bienvenido" and it is spoken from the heart.

This has indeed been a notable year in the history of relations between our two countries. During the month of February the Presidents of our two nations met at Los Angeles in the atmosphere of warm friendship and understanding which has become characteristic of our relations.

The Chamizal Treaty proclaimed on January 16 stands as an example of what can be achieved by sympathetic understanding of each others problems and by patient negotiation between neighbors of good will. It stands, too, as a monument to the memory of our late President John F. Kennedy who dedicated himself to the ideals of hemispheric unity as embodied in the Alliance for Progress.

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It is, then, in this context, Mr. President, that the parliamentarians of both countries meet at this time. Some of our visitors have been with us before. Some are here for the first time. But all of them, we hope, will feel completely at home. I have had the pleasure of participating in each of these meetings since their inception 4 years ago and each has served to broaden the base of understanding and friendship. At each successive meeting, Mr. President, it has become apparent that on issues which might have become irritants, progress has been made and some have fallen by the wayside. We are in a new era—an era when our peoples, united by the bond of common interest, walk together along the road to hemispheric solidarity.

May each of these confrontations mark the passage of a year of good will and set the tone for continued friendship and mutual respect.

You honor us by your presence, and we want you, our friends, to come back often.

As we say in my State of Montana—and I think I can speak for every Member of the Senate—for you the latchstring is always out.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Allott.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, in the temporary absence of the minority leader, having been a member of the delegation on several occasions, and having had an opportunity to sit with you yesterday during part of the discussions on the Colorado River, I want to welcome you to the Senate and to the United States.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Texas, Mr. Tower.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I should like to add my welcome. My State has the longest international boundary that separates the United States from Mexico. We rejoice that we have been such good neighbors. We are delighted to have them here. We wish for them on the remainder of their journey a hearty "Vaya con Dios."

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Johnston, who is a member of the Interparliamentary Conference.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, first I wish to say that we appreciate having the members of the Mexican delegation here. Meetings such as this will be beneficial to your country and our country. As we become better acquainted with each other we will work better together. We find from experience in life that when we do not meet with and associate with each other, thereby not knowing each other, we cannot do a full job. As we get acquainted and come to know each other better, our countries will be able to work together much more effectively. There is only an imaginary line between our two countries. We have many common interests.

It is well recognized that when someone does not know another person or may even hate him, then, after he becomes acquainted with that person and associates with him, he finds many good things about the person he even hated. This will be true in this case. When we learn about you and you learn what the United States stands for, we shall love one another more by associating in conventions such as this one.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think I would be very negligent if I did not, representing as I do in part the State of Florida, extend warm greetings and felicitations to this splendid delegation from the Republic of Mexico.

As a matter of fact, the first settlement in Florida was made by a group, organized in Mexico, under De Luna, who settled at Pensacola. That settlement did not prove to be permanent, but the colony at St. Augustine 16 years later, in 1565, became permanent. We welcome you to a country which includes Florida which, in its whole continental area, was for the first time settled by Spanish-speaking people from Mexico.

Second, I have had the privilege of traveling on the Inter-American Highway, not only in Mexico, but into Central American countries below. I want to point out that the Mexican Republic has built an excellent highway, wholly with its own means, not expecting or accepting aid from anybody else, extending from the Texas border all the way to the border of Guatemala, a distance of nearly 1,600 miles. Mexico has made in that particular a great contribution to the solidarity of the Americas which I want to recognize at this time. We assure the members of the delegation that they are most welcome here.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield now to the Senator from New York, Mr. Javits.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I would not dream of intruding at this time but for the fact that it was my privilege and honor, at the request of the gentleman who sits next to me, the Honorable Manuel Moreno Sánchez, to address the Senate of the Republic of Mexico. It was a stimulating and great experience. I thank our guests most warmly for their great hospitality.

In honor of them, because they are men and women of affairs, I wish to emphasize that Mexico is one of the countries of the Americas which shows every disposition to seek to be of assistance to our fellow American Republics in the development of the countries of the Americas. Mexico appears to be a real leader in that regard.

I believe the day will come when we of the United States and the people of all the Americas will thank Mexico for having formulated a program of self-help, which will be of more aid than what our Government alone could give, and will be of real help in the social and economic future of the Americas.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Alaska, Mr. Gruening.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, it is a privilege and pleasure to welcome our legislative comrades here in the Senate of the United States. My acquaintance with Mexico perhaps goes back a little further than that of most of my colleagues, since I first became deeply interested in Mexico as a journalist in the second decade of this century, and was fortunate enough to make my first visit to Mexico 41 years ago. At that time the Mexico Revolution had passed a large part of its period of violence and was settling down to the beginning of an evolutionary process, and though interrupted by several uprisings in the subsequent two decades, has now been successful and almost without parallel in the history of Latin America.

It is a source of great satisfaction to those of us who look back on our own Revolution as an epoch-making event in the history of mankind and as a fine example to people all over the world to see the progress that has been made in our neighbor country from its revolution to a steady and hopeful process of evolution. No less gratifying is the fact that, year by year, our relations—the relations between the United States and Mexico—are getting steadily better and our understanding of each other's problems growing. I am confident this process will continue. This Parliamentary Union meeting of the delegates of the two Congresses—that of Mexico and of the United States—which was initiated 4 years ago is another example of the growing understanding between these two neighbor Republics. It is an instrumentality to foster such understanding.

I know of no more important assignment in the foreign policy of the United States than to strengthen the bond of amity and understanding between us. I am happy to have played a small part in bringing that about.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I join other Senators in paying my respects to our distinguished visitors from the Republic of Mexico. You have given us a real sense of inspiration by your own great work in your own fine country. We know Mexico to be a progressive and forward-looking country. We know the great achievements of its people and of its Government.

I wish to take a moment to express my personal thanks to the members of the Congress of the Republic of Mexico and the members of its Government, to your distinguished President, and to members of the Cabinet, and above all to the people of Mexico for the hospitality and the kindness extended to me on a visit to your great country.

I see many friends in the Chamber whom I met on that occasion. I had an opportunity to travel through Mexico. Of course, it is a large country and in a period of 10 days one cannot see too much; but it was a wonderful experience for me and brought me a new understanding of the accomplishments, of the hopes, and of the dreams of the people of Mexico.

I can think of no one more welcome in the United States than the representatives of the very proud people—and rightly so—of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, if I may introduce the members individually, beginning with the Senators, and if I may ask them to stand, the first member is the cochairman of the delegation, Manuel Moreno Sánchez.

Eliseo Aragón Rebellodc.
Rafael Carranza Hernández.
Guillermo Ibarra.
Edgardo Medina Alonzo.
Elías Mendoza González.
Carlos Román Celis.
Maxmiliano Ruiz Castañeda.
Angel Santos Cervantes.
Juan Manuel Terán Mata.
Tomás Valles Vivar.
Gustavo Vildósola Almada.
The first Deputy is Ing. Jóse López Bermúdez, cochairman.
Jorge Abarca Caldrón.
Martín Díaz Montero.
Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe.
Jesús González Gortázar.
Manuel Marquez Escobedo.
Rodrigo Moreno Zermeño.
Enrique Pacheco Alvarez.
Romeo Rincón Serrano.
The only lady in both delegations is Deputy Guadalupe Rivera Marín.
Diódoro Rivera Uribe.
Jenaro Vazquez Colmenares.
[Applause, Senators rising.]

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RECESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that as a mark of respect to our honored guests of Mexico, the Senate stand in recess for 5 minutes for the purpose of meeting personally with our friends.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McIntyre in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess for 5 minutes.

On the expiration of the recess (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.) the Senate reassembled, on being called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. McCarthy in the chair.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the filing of this report, the estimated total of the Senate delegation's official expenses for the Fourth Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference came to approximately $11,000. A consolidated report showing all expenditures of the delegation during the Conference will be filed later with the Senate in accordance with law.

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