

th Congress }
st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

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M 57/8/965

5 MEXICO-UNITED STATES
INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION
ON THE FIFTH MEETING, HELD AT
LA PAZ, MEXICO
FEBRUARY 1965

BY

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Chairman

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MAY 10, 1965



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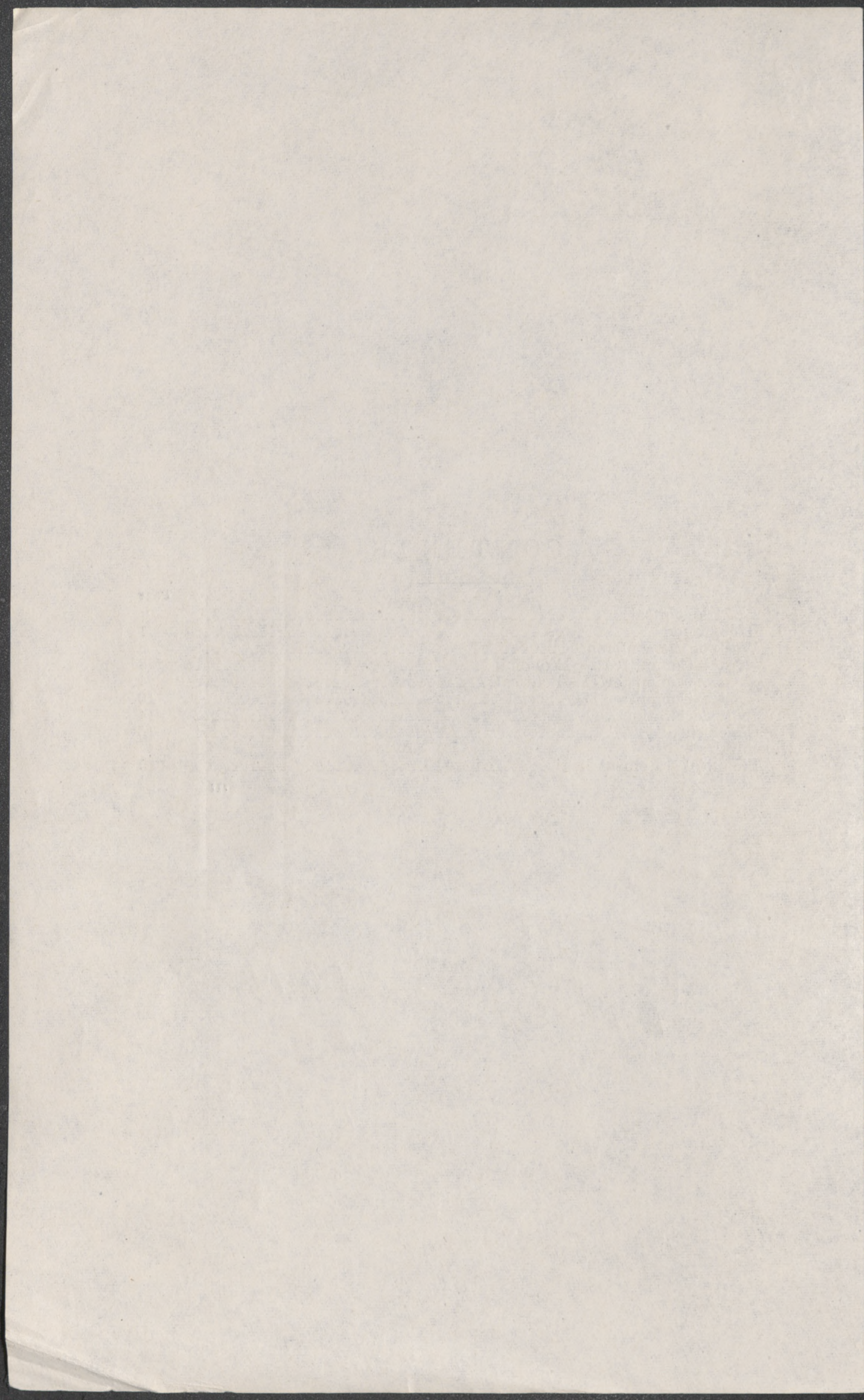
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MAY 10, 1965.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. VICE 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 fifth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group which was held in La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico, in February of 1965.

In the opinion of the Senate delegation, these meetings are becoming increasingly more productive in promoting a better understanding and establishing more friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. The meeting in La Paz, which was highly successful, was due in large measure to the preparation and study of the Members of both Congresses and the friendly atmosphere which prevailed during the discussions.

Representative Robert N. C. Nix, the 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.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

May 10, 1955

Hon. Earl Warren
Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 9, 1955, and in reply to inform you that the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised of the receipt of your letter. The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation of the activities of the American Communist Party, and it is possible that the information contained in your letter may be of assistance to the Bureau in this regard. The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation of the activities of the American Communist Party, and it is possible that the information contained in your letter may be of assistance to the Bureau in this regard.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

I. BACKGROUND AND COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

United States participation in annual parliamentary conferences with Mexico was authorized by Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960. The meetings, which are held in the United States in even-numbered years and in Mexico in odd-numbered years, provide a unique opportunity for the legislators of the two countries to discuss informally problems of mutual interest.

Under the provisions of the U.S. legislation, the American group consists of 12 Members of the Senate, appointed by the Vice President, and 12 Members of the House of Representatives, 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; the others serve only for a single meeting of the Group.

The U.S. delegation to the fifth meeting consisted of the following:

From the Senate:

John Sparkman, of Alabama, chairman ¹
Wayne Morse, of Oregon ¹
Mike Mansfield, of Montana ¹
Albert Gore, of Tennessee ¹
Ernest Gruening, of Alaska
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico
Joseph D. Tydings, of Maryland
George D. Aiken, of Vermont ¹
Wallace F. Bennett, of Utah
Milward L. Simpson, of Wyoming
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, chairman ²
Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware ²
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas
Ronald Brooks Cameron, of California ²
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois ²
William L. Springer, of Illinois
F. Bradford Morse, of Massachusetts ²
James Harvey, of Michigan
Alphonzo Bell, of California

¹ Member of Foreign Relations Committee.

² Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Mexican delegates were:

From the Senate:

Manuel Tello, of Zacatecas
Alfonso Guerra, of Nayarit
Alfredo Ruiseco Avellaneda, of Colima
Armando Arteaga Santoyo, of Nuevo León
Florencio Barrera Fuentes, of Coahuila
Gonzalo Bautista O'Farrill, of Puebla
Carlos Loret de Mola, of Yucatán
Cristóbal Guzmán Cárdenas, of Durango
Gustavo A. Rovirosa, of Tabasco
Carlos Sansores Pérez, of Campeche
Juan José González Bustamante, of San Luis Potosí
Mario Olivera Gómez Tagle, of México
Eulalio Gutiérrez Treviño, of Coahuila
Manuel Soberanes Muñoz, of Querétaro

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Alfonso Martínez Domínguez, of Nuevo León
Antonio Martínez Manautou, of Distrito Federal
Alejandro Carrillo, of Distrito Federal
Luis Dantón Rodríguez, of Guanajuato
Jorge de la Vega Domínguez, of Chiapas
Manuel Gurría Ordoñez, of Tabasco
Ruben Moheno Velasco, of Jalisco
Francisco Pérez Ríos, of México
Miguel Covián Pérez, of Distrito Federal
Raúl Legaspi Donis, of México
José Antonio Cobos Panamá, of Veracruz
Miguel Osorio Marbán, of Guerrero

Senator Manuel Tello was chairman of the Mexican Senate delegation, and Deputy Martínez Domínguez was chairman of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies delegation.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Chihuahua, Mexico, on February 11, where it was met by the Mexican delegation. The following morning the members of both delegations traveled to Los Mochis, Sinaloa, via the Chihuahua-Pacific Railroad. On February 13, the group flew to Mazatlán and departed for La Paz, Baja California Sur, by ferryboat, arriving the next day. The sessions of the conference were held in La Paz on February 15 and 16. On February 17 the group went to Mexico City where members of both delegations were received by President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz. The American delegation returned to Washington on February 18.

The U.S. delegation wishes to take this opportunity to express its deepest appreciation to the Mexican delegation and to other Mexican officials for their overwhelming cordiality and gracious hospitality. The work of the conference was well arranged, and no detail was overlooked to contribute to the success of our discussions.

II. WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The fifth meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group was formally convened on February 15 in the "Casa de la Juventud" (House of Youth), where welcoming remarks were delivered by Gen. Bonifacio Salinas Leal, the Governor of the Territory of Baja California Sur, and Deputy Alfonso Martínez Domín-

guez, the chairman of the Mexican delegation. Senator Sparkman responded on behalf of the United States delegation.

The work of the conference was carried on through three committees dealing with economic, political, and social matters. Each committee held three meetings, and 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.

Official rapporteurs, representing both the Mexican and United States delegations, were appointed to summarize the work of the three committees. Each presented his report at the concluding plenary session held on February 16. In addition, closing statements were made by Deputy Martínez Domínguez, Senator Manuel Tello, the chairman of the Mexican Senate delegation, and Representative Robert N. C. Nix, the chairman of the U.S. House delegation. All of them expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the conference.

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

A. COMMITTEE I—ECONOMIC

The U.S. members of this committee were Senators Gore, Montoya, and Simpson, and Representatives Gonzalez, Springer, and Harvey.

The Mexican members were Senators Gustavo Roviroso, Gómez Tagle, Soberanes Muñoz, and Gutiérrez Treviño, and Deputies Cobos Panamá, De la Vega Domínguez, Dantón Rodríguez, and Alejandro Carrillo.

Senator Gore served as the official American rapporteur and Senator Gutiérrez Treviño was the official Mexican rapporteur.

The American report on the work of Committee I follows:

Mr. President, the Economic Committee had frank and cordial discussions, and was able to complete its work in three sessions.

It is not possible briefly to convey the breadth and scope of the exchange of views which took place in an atmosphere of informality and mutual understanding. The report of my Mexican colleague contains the principal points presented by members of his delegation. The U.S. delegation heard the Mexican presentations with great interest, and it wishes to be as helpful as possible. I now present a brief summary of the principal points presented by members of the U.S. delegation. These were:

1. U.S. trade policy is based on the principle of most-favored-nation treatment, which the United States believes is the best way to stimulate worldwide increases in trade. Some of the recommendations of the Alta Gracia Conference and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are inconsistent with this principle. However, the GATT has recently made provision for giving special recognition to the problems of developing countries, especially through the desirability of reducing barriers to their exports. GATT has also made it clear that it will not expect full reciprocity in trade concessions by developing countries in the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations. It seemed to the U.S. delegation that there would be substantial advantages for Mexico in membership in GATT and in participating in the Kennedy Round. It was pointed out that Kennedy Round concessions will probably not extend to products of which non-participants are the principal suppliers. This might exclude from the concessions as much as \$100 million of dutiable U.S. imports from Mexico (out of a total of \$370 million of such imports).

2. The problem of cotton is as serious to the United States as it is to Mexico. The United States has not lowered the export price and does not anticipate doing so; but Mexico has been assured that it would be consulted before any such action shall be taken.

3. The U.S. Senate has already this year approved legislation implementing the International Coffee Agreement, and favorable House action is anticipated soon.

4. The United States recognizes the fact that Mexico sold sugar to the United States at a time when the U.S. price was below the world price, and members of the U.S. delegation felt that Mexico deserved reciprocity, though no assurances could be given with respect to increasing the Mexican quota above 400,000 tons. It was pointed out, however, that this figure of 400,000 tons was approximately 75 to 80 percent of Mexico's exportable production.

5. Sulfur, lead, and zinc are now enjoying reasonable market stability.

6. The outlook for henequen is unfavorable, basically because of competition from synthetics, and it is hoped that henequen-producing areas may be able usefully to diversify their economies.

7. The continuing deficit in the balance of payments is one of the most serious problems faced by the United States, and is a limiting factor on U.S. aid and investments abroad. It was emphasized that this deficit does not arise from commercial trade (on which the United States has a very favorable balance of exports over imports), but from four other factors: (a) the maintenance of large and expensive military bases and military forces abroad, for the security not only of the United States but of the whole free world; (b) foreign aid, which has amounted to substantially more than \$100 billion since World War II and which continues at something more than \$3 billion a year; (c) the large expenditures of American tourists abroad; and (d) private foreign investment. The U.S. delegation pointed out that if the dollar deteriorated as an international currency, the peso would also suffer. However, the U.S. delegation emphasized the determination of the U.S. Government to solve the problem and expressed its full confidence and determination that a solution could and would be found.

8. The United States welcomes the dramatic economic and industrial growth which Mexico has enjoyed in recent years, evidence of which the delegation has seen anew on its current visit to Mexico. However, some of this has been at the expense of jobs in the United States through the movement of industries from the United States to Mexico. In some cases—for example, brooms—the product can be made more cheaply in Mexico; but in other cases—for example, tractors—the product could be made more cheaply in the United States, and the move in effect was forced by Mexican import restrictions.

The U.S. delegation also pointed out that Mexican export taxes not only inhibit the growth of Mexican exports but in some cases—for example, amorphous graphite—seriously reduce supplies needed by U.S. industry.

In conclusion, Mr. President, if I may be permitted to end with a personal comment, it seems to me as a veteran of several of these interparliamentary conferences that this has been the best we have had. There was a thorough discussion of some hard questions, and I am sure a better mutual understanding has been attained. Moreover, the personal equation between members has been pleasant and easy. This, it seems to the U.S. delegates, augurs well for further cooperation and friendship between the United States and Mexico.

The Mexican report on the work of Committee I follows:

The Committee on Economic Affairs met on the morning and on the afternoon of the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th, presided over by Representative José Antonio Cobos; those present were Representatives Alejandro Carrillo, Jorge de la Vega Domínguez, and Luis Dantón Rodríguez, and Senators Gustavo A. Roviroso, Mario Olivera Gómez Tagle, Manuel Soberanes Muñoz, and Eulalio Gutiérrez Treviño, who acted as rapporteur. Present for the United States were Senators Albert Gore, Joseph M. Montoya, and Milward L. Simpson, as well as Representatives Henry B. Gonzalez, William L. Springer, and James Harvey. In their remarks, the delegates of Mexico expressed themselves in the terms summarized here, dealing with the points of the agenda.

1. Commercial policy

The Mexican delegation declared that our trade balance with the United States has shown a deficit, and emphasized the harmful consequences of high import prices and low export prices for Mexico; that, as a member of the United Nations, and of the countries in the process of development participating in the Alta Gracia Conference and in the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development, the United States would be able to act according to the standards approved at those meetings; that Mexico had spontaneously adopted some measures that it defended in Alta Gracia and Geneva, and finally nursed the hope that the United States would respect the proposals of that meeting, and take them as a code of conduct in its trade relations with Mexico.

The Mexican delegation also suggested that the tariffs applied to primary manufactured and semimanufactured products be revised, and that the rates

decrease in proportion with the degree of manufacture, that the import quota for textile products be raised, that U.S. production of beet sugar not be increased, since Mexico and other countries can provide the United States with sugar at a lower price, that the import quotas for some basic products be broadened; that the United States give its support to and take part in international agreements on raw materials, that the United States revise the subsidies that have a harmful repercussion on Mexican products, and that periodic conferences take place at a high level, between Mexico and the United States, to deal with trade policy matters that affect both countries.

2. *Specific products*

(a) *Cotton*.—The Mexican delegation pointed out the persistence of the difficulties faced by Mexico as a consequence of the measures taken by the United States, that tend to favor their producers, and considered the possibility of creating an international cotton agreement which would fix quotas and stabilize the market.

(b) *Coffee*.—The Mexican delegation invoked the good offices of the Congressmen of the United States for the application of the international agreement for this product, and heard with satisfaction the news given by the American delegation that the aforementioned agreement, having been approved by the Senate, was soon going to be presented to the House of Representatives for approval, and that the President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, was personally interested in this matter.

(c) *Sugar*.—Mexico expressed its concern with the reinstatement of the sugar recuperation tax by the Government of the United States, and pointed out the fact that Mexico cooperated recently, selling the United States sugar at a lower price than the international one; that Mexican production has greatly increased because of the economic development programs of our country, and that we consider it fair that the basic import quota of the United States, for Mexican sugar, be 500,000 tons; it finally suggested that the beet sugar cultivation in the United States should not be stimulated, because it harms the sugar economy of the supplying countries, such as Mexico.

(d) *Henequen*.—We pointed out to the American delegation the dramatic fact that, in Yucatán, 750,000 people are dependent on the cultivation of henequen; that the prices of this fiber are going through a critical situation on the international market, because of the presence of only one buyer, and because of the competition of other producing countries; we suggested that the United States establish import quotas, respecting the historic rights of Mexico as the principal supplier, which, undoubtedly, would contribute to the stabilization of the price of this product.

(e) *Shrimp*.—The Mexican delegation expressed the hope that the complementary relationship between Mexico and the United States, the former as a supplier and the latter as a consumer of the crustacean, will continue the same, and that there would be no support for a proposition presented to the Congress of the United States to charge a tax of 35 percent on the import of shrimp, which would also affect U.S. consumers.

(f) As to this product, the Mexican delegation mentioned the harm which is caused by the policy of the United States tending to finance production in other areas as well as by the pressure exerted that other countries extend to it the same privileges which they give to each other through the Latin American Free Trade Association. It proposed that the United States withdraw sulfur from the list of credits of the Agency for International Development, and that it should cooperate in a study to establish an international agreement on this product, with a view to assuring its markets at fair prices.

(g) *Lead and zinc*.—As to these two products, the Mexican delegation was of the opinion that a country that has been traditionally producing lead and zinc, can be harmed by the fact that the United States could give preference to the import of ores and concentrates, over the purchase of refined ores. This is because of the great expansion of the installations that process these metals in Mexico. It suggested that an increase in the import quota of lead and zinc would be desirable at a time when the prices and the market of these ores are favorable and that it considered that an international type of agreement, in order to stabilize the prices, would be beneficial for producers as well as for consumers.

(h) *Cattle and meat*.—The Mexican delegation stated the need for a greater consideration of ways to facilitate the export of cattle and meat to the United States, taking into account the fact that Mexico is its traditional supplier in the case of livestock.

(i) *Brooms.*—The Mexican delegation indicated to its American colleagues the fact that the United States plans to raise by 300 percent the duties paid on Mexican brooms from Cadereyta, N. L. Since the Mexican exports of these products to the United States represent less than 2 percent of the total consumption of that country, and since the people of Cadereyta live exclusively from the manufacture and export of brooms; the Mexican delegation expressed the hope that this proposal will not find support.

3. *Economic development, foreign investments, and the Alliance for Progress*

The Mexican delegation stated that the gross national product of Mexico had steadily grown during the last years, that its composition had changed in favor of industry, and that this favorable situation was more noticeable in 1964, which was a year of great political activity, during which the economy nevertheless rose above its former levels.

In Mexico the external factor influences the economy, in spite of the accelerated process of substitution of imports, diversity of exports, and strengthening of the domestic market.

As to foreign investments, the Mexican delegation repeated that they are necessary to accelerate economic development, complementing the resources presently provided by internal savings; that an important consideration was the fact that during recent years, new investment has lost relative importance in the face of an increase of reinvestment, which could be interpreted as recognition of the favorable institutional framework of the country, as shown by the stability of its currency, attractive profit rate, free exchange, fiscal stimulus for investment, and moderate rates on profits, and adequate infrastructure—all in all, economic and social development and political stability.

It mentioned the fact that Mexico had always supported the program of the Alliance for Progress, but that, in regard to the credits obtained by Mexico, there was a discrepancy between our data and the American data since the latter considered within this program all the resources originating in U.S. institutions as well as in European and international ones, and those of the private foreign investors; that according to Mexico, the credits obtained up to date, originating from funds of the Alliance for Progress, were in the sum of \$86 million, and had been destined to help out in the solution of problems such as housing, agriculture, cattle, education, and potable water.

4. *Financing of development and international credit organizations*

As for foreign credits, the delegation of Mexico indicated that it observed with pleasure the fact that during the recent decades the confidence of the international credit organizations in Mexico had been strengthened, in recognition of the internal effort which had been made, the economic order, and the cautious use of foreign financing, as a complement to the national savings. The data we had at hand clearly showed the cordiality of the relations with all the foreign credit organizations and those of the Government of the United States.

It was mentioned that, in spite of this, the Mexican delegation wanted to point out the concern of Mexico because of the idea of some international credit institutions and some American circles that Mexico no longer needs the so-called soft credits. This opinion is based on the ignorance of the economic reality of Mexico, and relies on the fact that, thanks to a sound and cautious policy, we do not have a serious balance of payments problem, and enjoy a firm and stable currency. But this in no way should be interpreted in the sense that we do not need important funds on terms of maturity and interest rates that would allow implementation of the development programs, where the productivity of the investment could be obtained over the long range, to be directed toward different zones of the country where millions of people live in very precarious conditions, that it is urgent to improve.

Finally, the Mexican delegation indicated that it would be desirable, for an effective use of foreign credits, to seek the possibility of simplifying the proceedings in the granting and administration of these credits, in some international credit organizations.

B. COMMITTEE II—POLITICAL

The U.S. members of this committee were Senators Mansfield, Gruening, and Bennett, and Representatives Nix, McDowell, Cameron, and Derwinski.

The Mexican members were Senators Arteaga Santoyo, Guzmán Cárdenas, Bautista O'Farrill, and Manuel Tello, and Deputies Moheno Velasco, Covián Pérez, Martínez Domínguez, and Gurría Ordoñez.

Senator Bennett served as the official American rapporteur and Senator Arteaga Santoyo was the official Mexican rapporteur.

The American report on the work of Committee II follows:

The U.S. delegates agreed with the Mexican delegates that the relations between our two countries are cordial and will continue to improve. There are no serious problems that cannot be solved.

Colorado River salinity

The U.S. delegates understand the concern of Mexico with this problem. They shared the view of the Mexican delegates that a first step toward a solution can be expected soon. They pointed out that the problem has arisen in part because in recent years the streamflows are far below the estimates made when the treaty was signed in 1944. This causes problems for the U.S. basin States as well as for Mexico. The U.S. delegates expressed the hope that the program for immediate relief, worked out as a result of the conferences between the Presidents of our two countries, will be approved soon by the State Governors in the United States and the necessary appropriations made by the U.S. Congress, and thus give relief for at least 5 years. The U.S. delegates also noted that the final total solution will require programs to supply additional water to the Colorado River Basin from other U.S. river systems, and perhaps even from Canada, as well as the development of large-scale, nuclear-powered desalinization projects.

Desalinization

The discussion generated by the problem of salinity in the Colorado River led the members of both delegations to consider appropriate measures to deal with the growing shortage of fresh water not only in Mexico and the United States but in many parts of the world.

The U.S. delegation recommended intensified cooperative efforts between the Governments of Mexico and the United States to engage in joint research in the field of desalinization. The U.S. delegates referred to the pilot project already underway sponsored jointly by the University of Sonora and the University of Arizona.

Such joint research activities, followed by the development of plants capable of producing usable water at low cost, would save time and money for both countries. It would provide another example of constructive collaboration in mutual problems and encourage joint research in other areas of common interest.

While the U.S. delegation is not able to commit its Government, it is prepared to urge upon its executive branch that highest priority be given to this proposal.

World panorama

In considering this item on the agenda, the committee discussed disarmament, colonialism, intervention, and the United Nations.

The U.S. delegation told of the work of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. This is an indication of the deep concern of the U.S. Government on this subject. It pointed out the continuing difficulties surrounding the problems of the international control of nuclear weapons, many of which are novel and complex. Although a nuclear test ban agreement has been entered into, additional agreements on this subject did not appear to be an immediate prospect. The U.S. delegates stated that the record of the Soviet Union in violating so many of the agreements previously made leaves the United States no choice but to continue to maintain and improve its nuclear military capability within the limits imposed by the treaty.

The U.S. delegation approved the leadership of Mexico in recommending a policy of denuclearization for all of Latin America.

During the discussion of colonialism, the U.S. delegation pointed out that, except for Portugal, colonialism on the part of the Western Powers has been eliminated since World War II, but is continuing and increasing on the part of Soviet Russia, as demonstrated by the extinction of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and by the brutal subjugation of the people of Hungary. Regarding the charge, made by certain groups in the United Nations, that Puerto Rico is an example of U.S. colonialism, the U.S. delegation made it clear that the people of Puerto Rico are free at any time to make a final choice of independence or statehood, or to continue as a part of the United States under its present special commonwealth status.

The U.S. delegation was happy to note that in the matter of its financial contributions to the United Nations, Mexico has adhered to another equally basic principle, and has accepted the advisory opinion of the World Court, even though it once held a different point of view. Mexico's acceptance of this interpretation of the charter is most important to the future of the United Nations.

Organization of American States (OAS)

After a Mexican delegate spoke on the crisis confronting the OAS, a member of the U.S. delegation asked for a clarification of the meaning of "intervention." The U.S. members made it unmistakably clear that they understood the sensitivity of Latin American countries on the matter of military intervention and that they had no quarrel with that viewpoint. Their concern was with intervention in other forms such as economic, financial, or political. Before Castro came to power, the United States was criticized for fulfilling a military agreement with Cuba that had been signed before Batista came to power. When the United States imposed a military embargo on Batista in 1958, it was accused of supporting Castro. Similarly, economic assistance constitutes a form of intervention as does the termination of such assistance. The U.S. delegation believes that it is an almost impossible exercise to develop a definition of intervention (other than military intervention) in the face of the complex relationships of the present international order.

The Mexican report on the work of Committee II follows:

The meeting was opened by the chairman, Deputy Moheno Velasco, who welcomed the members of the committee and stated that he would speak on the talks between the Chief Executives of both countries, allowed us to think that they are very cordial at present, due to the political stability, economic progress, and atmosphere of freedom here, and added that practically no other serious bilateral problem exists than that of the salinity of the Colorado River waters, which will be dealt with specifically. He recognized that Mexico has received cooperation from the U.S. Government through the Export-Import Bank and the Agency for International Development; and that all this, as well as the recent talks between the Chief Executives of both countries, allowed us to think that our relations will have to continue along the path of constant improvement.

Deputy Covián Pérez referred to the "Salinity of the Waters of the Colorado River," a phenomenon which began to appear at the end of 1961, and which had its origin in the installation and operation of drainage wells in the Wellton-Mohawk District, which increases the saline content of the waters and makes them unsuitable for agricultural uses, in violation of the Treaty on International Waters. He said that some of the methods put into practice had contributed to making the consequences of the salinity less serious, but that, because these methods are of a temporary nature and constitute merely palliatives, they are very far from satisfactory; and, lastly, that the Mexican delegation thinks that it is very urgent for a solution to be arrived at which would not only settle the present problem, but also remove the possibility of its reappearance in the future.

Deputy Gurría Ordoñez expressed the opinion of the Mexican delegation on "The Cold War, Disarmament, and Colonialism," stating that peace must be grounded in reason, law, and understanding. He cited the appeal of the President of Mexico, Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, urging all nations to make use of their power in fighting poverty, ignorance, disease, insecurity, oppression, injustice, and warmongering; that the position of Mexico is that of playing the role of a moderator, encouraging the big powers to seek adequate solutions which would preserve future generations from the scourge of war; that Mexico invariably has expressed itself, in a sense of realism taking into account the special circumstances of each individual case, in favor of putting an end to colonialism.

Senator Arteaga Santoyo referred to the subjects of "Nonnuclearization of Latin America and Denuclearization," stating the repeated intensive efforts of Mexico in different international forums in support of projects designed to outlaw the manufacture, stockpiling, dissemination, and use of nuclear weapons. He cited Mexico's statement before the Committee of Eighteen and the "Declaration of Latin America's Denuclearization," and the recent Preliminary Meeting for the Denuclearization of Latin America which was held in Mexico last November. He also referred to the Treaty of Moscow, outlawing nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water, which was signed by Mexico immediately, and said in closing that the world is becoming more and more anxious every day in its hope that mankind will finally be liberated from the terrible menace of nuclear weapons.

Senator Guzmán Cárdenas expressed the opinion of the Mexican delegation on the "Financial Crisis of the United Nations," stating that Mexico thought in all good faith that the military expenditures of the United Nations in the Congo and the Middle East should not be included in its budget; but that once the International Court of Justice, upon consultation on the matter, held that those expenditures did indeed fall within the ordinary expenditures of the Organization, Mexico stated its consent to paying its proper share.

Senator Tello expounded on the topic, "General Policy of the OAS." He referred to the acute and prolonged crisis affecting the OAS since 1958, the main symptoms of which had been: The exposition by several governments of theories and purposes in contradiction with the formulas of coexistence which are essential to that regional Organization; the attempt to restrict multilaterally the right of legation of the American Republics; the attack on the institution of the right of asylum; the prolonged absence of a Member nation from the activities of the Council; the announcement of another state that it would withdraw if its petition were not taken up; the exclusion of another country; and, lastly, the postponement for several years of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference which was to have been held in 1960. He cited the concrete efforts made by Mexico on each of those occasions in order to maintain, at the same time, the traditional principles from which its international policy takes its inspiration and in which the functioning of the OAS is grounded. He stated that these somber aspects are offset by other, promising ones: The Punta del Este Charter establishing the Alliance for Progress; the Latin American Free Trade Association; the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration, and several other aspects which will be taken up by the First Committee of this conference and which may acquire special significance on the eve of the Extraordinary Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro to be held next May. "I want to express hope," he said in closing, "because we are going there with the firm intention of examining the topics of its agenda objectively and with our sights set on the future of our America, but with our feet firmly planted on its inexorable reality."

Regarding the precise meaning which the term "nonintervention" may now have, at this time Senator Tello reiterated the thesis expounded by the Government of Mexico on many occasions, and pointed out that the references to this problem, which appear in the Charter of the OAS and in other inter-American instruments, especially in the Supplementary Protocol on Non-Intervention of Buenos Aires, might perhaps be improved through the establishment of a multilaterally accepted procedure, or a listing of all cases which may be considered as constituting acts of intervention.

On this same point, Deputy Martínez Domínguez stated that the interest in and need for defining the concept of "nonintervention" are evident. In some cases the economic intervention based on freely concluded conventions is converted into close cooperation, as in the case of the Alliance for Progress. The special sensitiveness of the countries of Latin America is due to those measures which may be interpreted as seeking to influence in some way the decision of their internal political affairs; and that clearing up this matter would be of great importance and incalculable benefit in the relations of the people of all America.

Senator Bautista O'Farrill referred to some topics which might be included in the agenda of the Extraordinary Inter-American Conference scheduled for next May in Rio de Janeiro, such as: the functioning and strengthening of the Inter-American System; the possibility and desirability of holding annual meetings of Foreign Ministers, and the modifications of the Charter of the Organization of American States; expressing the opinion of the Mexican delegation to the present Inter-Parliamentary Conference concerning each of them, which may be summed up in the maintenance of the guiding principles of its American international policy; in the conservation, by the different organs of the activities assigned to them by the charter without exceeding the sphere of their competence; and, finally, in the modification of the OAS Charter with extreme caution in order to avoid the introduction of principles which would destroy those which have already been consecrated by practice.

On the subject alluded to in the preceding paragraph, Senator Guzmán Cárdenas referred to the perfecting of ways and means for the peaceful settlement of controversies, and the strengthening of representative democracy on the continent, reiterating the invariable adherence of Mexico to the procedures for peaceful settlement of controversies, and to maintaining the fundamental structure of the OAS, as well as the most absolute respect of the authority reserved exclusively for the sovereignty of each State.

Senator Tello stated that it would be useful to have it clearly understood that the points of view expressed by Senators Bautista O'Farrill and Guzmán Cárdenas

on the coming Extraordinary Inter-American Conference are the opinions of the Mexican delegation to this Inter-Parliamentary Conference, and by no means those which the Mexican delegation to the said Extraordinary Inter-American Conference might be able to support, who could in some way feel limited by the opinions expressed by the Mexican delegates to this conference.

The Mexican delegation listened with profound interest to the statement made by Senator Mansfield on behalf of Senator Aiken, about the possibility of having Mexico and the United States conduct joint studies and investigations relative to the desalinization of seawater, with a view to making it suitable for household consumption and agricultural purposes, in the understanding that this cooperation has an antecedent in the joint work done by the Universities of Arizona and Sonora.

Deputy Martínez Domínguez, the Chairman of the Fifth Parliamentary Conference, summarized the opinion of the Mexican delegation on that point in the following manner: "The possibility of processing seawater to make it suitable for household consumption and for agriculture is of incalculable value for all humanity. To estimate its importance insofar as our two countries are concerned, it is sufficient to consider the growing demand for liquid due to continuing industrialization, population growth, and the vast stretches of arid land which their respective territories contain. Furthermore, the union of both countries in conducting investigations, studies and experiments referred to, would be translated not only into considerable savings in economic, technical, and human effort, but would constitute a new and formidable example of the results that may be expected from understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the people. For all these reasons," Deputy Martínez said, "the Mexican delegation expresses, through me, the sympathy and enthusiasms with which Senator Aiken's project has been received, and states that it will request the appropriate agencies of the Mexican Government to do whatever may be necessary to translate Mexico's proper share into reality as soon as possible, and thanks the U.S. delegation for its statement that it will proceed likewise with respect to its share."

Senator Tello stated that the realization of the project for the desalinization of seawater, although it could have concrete application to the Colorado River waters, in no way implies that the settlement of the present problem concerning the salinity of the water of the River would be subject to the implementation of the project mentioned.

The chairman of the committee, Deputy Ruben Moheno Velasco, declared all topics listed on the agenda exhausted and, with the consent of all delegates, the meeting was adjourned pending the closing plenary session.

C. COMMITTEE III—SOCIAL

The U.S. members of this committee were Senators Sparkman, Morse, Tydings, Aiken, and Fannin, and Representatives Wright, Bell, and Morse.

The Mexican members were Senators Alfonso Guerra, Ruiseco Avellaneda, González Bustamente, and Carlos Loret de Mola, and Deputies Osorio Marbán, Martínez Manautou, Pérez Ríos, and Raúl Legaspi.

Representative Wright served as the official American rapporteur and Deputy Osorio Marbán was the official Mexican rapporteur.

The American report on the work of Committee III follows:

The U.S. delegation, like that of Mexico, attaches major significance to the improvement of understanding and friendship between our two peoples by means of a greatly expanded program of social, cultural, and technical interchanges, an increasing flow of private tourism, and the steady application of statesmanship to the solution of the remaining problems which beset our common border.

In important respects, we feel that the other two principal topics of our conference discussion depend upon this one. Cultural appreciation and intellectual understanding are the father and the mother of economic and political progress. Just as laws flow ultimately from public opinion, so improved economic relations and viable political institutions and agreements must be rooted in widespread public understanding between the people of our respective nations. It is human nature to fear and mistrust that which we do not understand, to embrace that which we do.

Cultural exchanges

We are convinced that enormous benefits already have accrued to the enrichment of both of our societies through the growth over the past few years of the educational exchange programs.

It is our considered opinion that greater emphasis should be placed upon enlarging the number of undergraduate scholastics, students at the formative stage of the high school level, who visit and study in each of the host countries annually.

"Cultural clusters."—In this connection, we think that, for the welfare of the student, it may be a mistake to encourage singular exchanges in which one student from either nation would find himself alone in an unfamiliar environment faced with making the necessary adjustments without the helpful association of at least a few others from his own country. For this reason, we favor sending or receiving a "cultural cluster" of at least four to six students in a group.

Selectivity.—Additionally, we regard it of utmost importance that special attention be devoted in both nations to the selectivity of students, particularly the younger students, for these missions. First, we believe they should come from homes in which there exists an enthusiastic support of the program on the part of the parents. Second, we consider it highly desirable that young people chosen for these student interchanges first should have received at least rudimentary training in the language of the host country. Finally, the student himself should be possessed of a strong individual desire for the opportunity and of the intellectual and personality traits which point to a probability of his successful participation in the program.

There is nothing worse, in our judgment, or more potentially unfair to the student himself—whether he be a Mexican or a North American—than to send him on an assignment of this type for which he lacks the necessary background to succeed.

A cross section.—At the postgraduate level, the selectivity process already has asserted itself naturally in most cases. Nevertheless, we do feel that in too many instances an artificial barrier imposes itself against students of modest financial means. In order to gain the maximum advantage for our two societies and our common civilization, we regard it important that student exchanges in the future should not be confined to the relatively wealthy but should represent a cross section of our cultures, with adequate financial assistance provided where necessary to alleviate the burdens imposed upon those promising students who otherwise would be unable to realize this ambition.

University of the Americas.—We of the U.S. delegation are intrigued over the possibilities offered by the University of the Americas, located in Mexico City, as a sort of pilot project in binational studies. We consider it a unique and exciting experiment, capable of serving both as a bridge of preparation in which Mexican students desirous of pursuing advanced studies in the United States could perform a smooth preliminary transition in their own land, and also as a bridge of understanding in which students from our two countries could study side by side, in approximately equal numbers, and thus enjoy the many advantages of mutual learning. We would like to see more Mexican students enrolled there, and only when this happens can we legally increase the number of scholarships for North American students.

In all of the educational interchanges, we feel that both countries have only scratched the surface.

Parallel visits.—The same may be said for other bilateral exchange programs. We consider that they are only in their infancy. Many varied pursuits and professions afford rewarding potential for parallel visits in homes of counterparts from one another's country (hosts with whom the visitor would have a great deal in common)—the factory managers with factory managers, labor leaders with labor leaders, newsmen with newsmen, for example. Internships among civil servants, observing the activities of their opposite numbers, might improve both understanding and public administration in each of our countries.

Technical assistance

Exchanges of a somewhat broader scope, carried out between political subdivisions within our nations, have demonstrated marked results in many cases. Numerous cities in the United States have "adopted" sister cities in Mexico, with regular official visitations carried out between them. We think this practice should be encouraged and expanded.

The State of Arizona and the State of Sonora have seen the flowering of great mutual technical benefits from a small seed planted by a close working relationship begun between the two State universities. This relationship has grown to a point where joint committees have been appointed by the Governors of the two States,

comprising leaders in the fields of agriculture, mining, hydrology, public health, etc. Tangible results flowing from this union of interests have included improvements in quarantine methods for cattle, the introduction of new agricultural techniques, and the construction with financial and technical help from the U.S. Department of Interior of an effective sea water conversion plant at Puerto Peñasco, to furnish all the water for the schools and the hospital of that Mexican city, water which otherwise would have required hauling by tank cars over long distances.

Hemispheric health and the disabled.—One special area of needed technical assistance mentioned by the Mexican delegation at the committee sessions has particular appeal to the U.S. delegates. It was the consensus among us that both delegations should encourage our respective Departments of State and our representatives in the OAS to advocate and support a broadened hemispheric program through the Pan American Health Organization. Such a program should, in our opinion, encompass increased research into causes and cures of the diseases which continue to plague the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. It also should include programs of treatment and training for disabled people, both the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped, to the end that even the humblest among us may realize his own individual potential and no person in this humane hemisphere may be condemned to the indignity of a life of uselessness.

Demographic conference

Deeply concerned with the present rate of world population growth, Committee III appointed a subcommittee composed of two members from our respective delegations, and this subcommittee drafted a committee proposal that the Mexican and United States delegations "recommend to their respective governments that they take immediately such steps as may be necessary to initiate, either through existing international organizations or independently if necessary, an international conference to study the problem of world demographic growth."

Migratory workers

Termination of the bracero program undoubtedly is necessitating economic readjustments in both of our countries. It seems mutually agreed that two major, overriding considerations should govern any and all future agreements and controls with respect to migratory workers from Mexico into the United States: (1) realistic guarantees that wage rates shall not be depressive or disruptive of prevailing rates or job opportunities among U.S. workers; and (2) enforceable protections against discrimination, mistreatment, or unjust exploitation of Mexican workers.

Tourism and border problems

The greatest good will ambassadors of any free nation are its citizens themselves, and we rejoice over the ever-increasing number of tourists who, once but a trickle and now a flow, have been crossing our border from both directions, to find for themselves the scenic beauties and the human hospitality of our two lands.

We fully anticipate that, as moderate affluence becomes the lot of the rank and file in both our societies, as communications improve and the few remaining barriers to free interchange are systematically eradicated, the plain people of our countries will forge between them the links of enduring peace and more perfect understanding.

When we contemplate other national borders throughout the world, bristling with bayonets and burdened with brick, we are grateful that we share our border with good neighbors. We foresee a day when this border will unite more than it divides.

As Speaker Sam Rayburn often said, "The way to have a friend is to be a friend." We hope that we can be worthy of that admonition.

The Mexican report on the work of Committee III follows:

The Committee on Social and Various Affairs met to discuss aspects of the items on its agenda in an atmosphere of mutual respect, friendship, and open expression of the points of view of each delegation.

In taking up the topic of cultural interchange, the Mexican delegation held that the basic integration and development problem of nations lies in finding adequate solutions that can lead to rebuilding the mentality of the peoples of developing nations. They must be trained to evaluate all of the projections of their struggle for progress. At the same time, the industrialized nations must exercise a calm and generous evaluation of their own attitude in such a way as to permit the integration, development, cultural interchange, scientific and technical aid, and the financing of education of the rest of the nations. We proposed

that, if these aims are to be met, a multilateral organization must be created, but in its early phase its activities will be limited to two nations. It can thus act as a pilot body, in a manner similar to the CREFAL, under a joint agreement undertaken by the Mexican Government and UNESCO. The Mexican delegation likewise declared itself in favor of fomenting cultural interchange between the two countries, of making a greater effort to extend summer schools in the principal centers of learning, and to provide facilities for students from our neighboring country at all grades of learning in which they wish to increase their cultural attainments.

With regard to technical aid, and in particular as it concerns physical rehabilitation, stress was laid on the need to intensify the struggle against disease and give special attention to the rehabilitation and professional adjustment of the disabled. Mention was made of the efforts of the Mexican Government toward this objective, and the collaboration of the United States was requested in promoting greater activity in obtaining technical aid in this aspect from international organizations.

Regarding aid for industry and agriculture, the Mexican delegates asserted that the country has exerted itself in order to keep its technology and experience abreast of the progress achieved in other countries, and we feel sure that technical correlation, collaboration, and aid must become reciprocal within this world in which man, communities, and nations can no longer remain isolated. It was affirmed that the patents and designs that are the property of developed nations should be made available to the developing nations wherever they are necessary for industrial and agricultural progress. It was restated that one of the recommendations that could be placed before the Governments of the United States and Mexico would be in the form of a request that they cooperate so that through them and the corresponding international organizations, programs for technical aid to industry and agriculture might be intensified.

In dealing with the problem of migratory workers, attention was drawn to the fact that at the termination of the present agreement, it shall become the exclusive faculty of the Government of the United States to determine whether Mexican labor is required or not. It is the intention of Mexico to see that no migratory workers enter illegally and, insofar as it is possible, avoid the exploitation of Mexican nationals by means of discriminatory wages and removal of all legal protection. The desire was also voiced that our workers might not constitute unfair competition in supplying cheaper labor than the American workers. Should the Government of the United States find that Mexican workers are required, we shall endeavor to avoid these problems in the new contracts.

Tourism also drew particular interest. Stress was placed on the importance, fairness, and advisability of U.S. support of tourist promotions in which the publicity matter within their country that provides itineraries for travel within their own country and other continents include the Republic of Mexico also. The possibility was aired of establishing new steamship lines between Mexico and the United States, together with the necessary legal steps to remove the \$100 limit on tax free purchases in Mexico and raise the limit on these purchases to \$500.

The Mexican delegation expressed its hopes that tourism might increase, and it declared that the Government of Mexico will make every effort to see that visitors to this country are provided with comfort and receive due attention.

At the request of the U.S. delegation, the topics of population growth, property purchases, and investments along the coasts and frontiers were taken up.

With regard to the first of these topics, the Mexican delegation agreed that in view of the importance of the problem and of the opinions to which it has given rise, it should be recommended to the Governments of each country that they proceed at once to take such steps as are deemed necessary, either through the existing international organizations or independently if necessary, to organize an international conference to take charge of an examination of this problem.

With regard to the second, the Mexican delegation explained that Mexico is willing to receive foreign investments whenever and wherever the investments respect our laws without reservation and favor our development. Article 27 of the Constitution expressly prohibits foreigners from acquiring property within 100 kilometers from the border and 50 kilometers from the coast. This prohibition is by no manner or means the result of passing events, but rather it is the conviction of the people of Mexico and is based on their historical experience.

The delegates of both countries concluded their work asserting that this Fifth Interparliamentary Meeting achieved important goals, and that it was raised to the plane of the highest dignity, the clearest of friendships, and of cooperation between the representations of both countries.

At the same time, they expressed their wish that this type of meetings might continue, for they strengthen the bonds and provide a better understanding between our peoples.

III. JOINT DECLARATION

The conference as a whole issued the following joint declaration:

JOINT DECLARATION, FIFTH MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

At the end of the deliberations of the Fifth Interparliamentary Meeting of Mexico and the United States, held in the city of La Paz, Territory of Baja California, on the 15th and 16th of February 1965, the delegations of both countries have found it fitting to issue the following joint statement:

1. They reiterate their adherence to democratic forms of government as those that are best suited to foster the progress of peoples.

2. They repudiate all armed aggression and are opposed to the intervention of any State in the internal or external affairs of any other.

3. They are of the opinion that the strengthening of the United Nations Organization and of the Organization of American States provides an effective means based upon the rule of law for the solution of international problems. Fundamental to this objective is the observance of the United Nations Charter, including Article 19.

4. In keeping with the policies of their respective governments, the two delegations reaffirm their desire to seek formulas for effective disarmament subject to enforceable international inspection and control.

5. They are of the opinion that effective measures should be sought to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America and throughout the world.

6. With regard to the problem of the salinity of the waters of the Colorado River, which are received by Mexico under the 1944 Treaty, their points of view were aired, together with such information as both delegations possess, and they recognize that there is a need to provide effective corrective measures. The delegations are optimistic that these will be taken as soon as possible in view of the importance and urgency of the problem.

7. They agree on the advisability of speeding up the programs of the Alliance for Progress, which is a vast project of inter-American cooperation.

8. They understand that the programs of cultural interchange and technical aid at the most varied levels form an effective means for stimulation of the development of the nations that are directly involved.

9. They were able to confirm that both Mexico and the United States are highly interested in further pursuit of the studies and experiments aimed at the desalinization of sea water, so as to allow the solving of problems created by an increased population and the use of water for agricultural and industrial aims.

10. They view with sympathy the possibilities that their respective governments might broaden their programs for cooperation in the rehabilitation of people disabled by disease, accidents, or congenital disorders.

11. They consider that tourism is not only an economic factor, but that it is also a means to bring men closer together, thus contributing to a better understanding in the benefit of peace and harmony among nations. They view with pleasure the increased flow of tourists in both directions, between their two countries.

12. They consider it necessary to hold periodic conferences at the appropriate level, to attempt to solve the different trade policy problems that affect the two countries, with mutual advantages for their respective economics.

13. They believe that, in the event the services of Mexican migratory workers are necessary, it is indispensable that they enter the United States legally and that they be granted all the protections provided under the 1951 Agreement, including the assurance that they receive the minimum wages paid to American agricultural workers. The delegations recognize that it has never been the desire of the Mexican Government that Mexican migratory workers should either directly or indirectly displace American workers.

14. They congratulate themselves on the cordiality that has reigned in the deliberations of the Fifth Parliamentary Meeting, which is a clear reflection of the friendship that exists between the two countries. Within an atmosphere of the respect and frankness that any two friends owe to each other, a better understanding has been achieved with regard to the points of view held by the delegations on the items of the agenda.

15. They express their gratitude to the people and to the Government of the Territory of Baja California for the cordial hospitality that they have received.

16. The delegations of Mexico and the United States express the wish that the next interparliamentary conference be held in the same atmosphere of growing cordiality and understanding.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The fifth interparliamentary meeting at La Paz was both stimulating and fruitful. As in the case of past conferences, it provided an opportunity for legislators of the United States and Mexico to become better acquainted with each other, and we wish to express our profound gratitude for the most cordial and generous hospitality which was extended to us everywhere in Mexico.

These annual conferences also provide an opportunity for members of both delegations to present their views on a number of problems and to become better informed on matters of mutual interest to our respective countries. The continued improvement in relations between the United States and Mexico can be attributed to many people and many things, but the participants in these annual conferences can take pride in the fact that they have made a substantial contribution. In the opinion of the Senate delegation, the fifth interparliamentary conference represented another step on the road to increased friendship and understanding.

The Senate delegation notes with satisfaction that on March 22, 1965, the Presidents of the United States and Mexico announced approval of an agreement on the lower Colorado River salinity problem. The conclusion of this agreement was due in no small measure to the exchange of views on the matter which have taken place at our interparliamentary conferences. The agreement on the salinity problem is indeed a significant development. As in the case of the Chamizal settlement, it is a further demonstration of how relations between the United States and Mexico can be improved when the legislators of our two countries discuss their problems openly and frankly in the friendly atmosphere which prevails at our yearly interparliamentary meetings.

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the filing of this report, the estimated total of the Senate delegation's official expenses for the Fifth Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference came to approximately \$2,500. A consolidated report showing all expenditures of the delegation at the conference will be filed later with the Senate in accordance with law.



The first of these is the fact that the Government of India has been unable to establish a firm and effective control over the hill areas. This is due to a variety of factors, including the geographical isolation of the hills, the lack of a strong administrative structure, and the influence of local tribal leaders.

II. THE HILL AREAS

The hill areas of the Himalayan region are characterized by a unique blend of tribal customs and modern administrative systems. The Government of India has made significant efforts to integrate these areas into the national framework, but progress has been slow. The primary challenges include the lack of infrastructure, the influence of local tribal leaders, and the geographical isolation of the hills. The Government has established various agencies to manage these areas, but they often lack the resources and authority to effectively implement policies. The hill areas remain a complex and challenging region for the Indian Government.

APPENDIX

1. A list of the hill areas in the Himalayan region, including their names, locations, and administrative status. 2. A list of the tribal leaders in the hill areas, including their names and titles. 3. A list of the agencies established by the Government of India to manage the hill areas, including their names and functions.

