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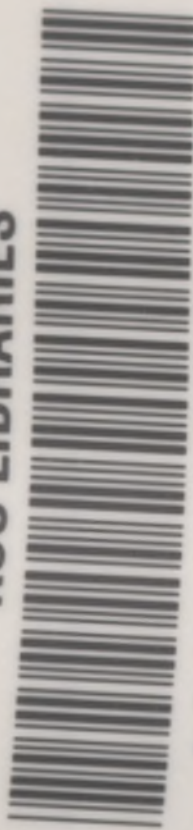
5 MEXICO-UNITED STATES
INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION
ON THE SIXTH MEETING, HELD AT
WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 1966

BY

Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Chairman

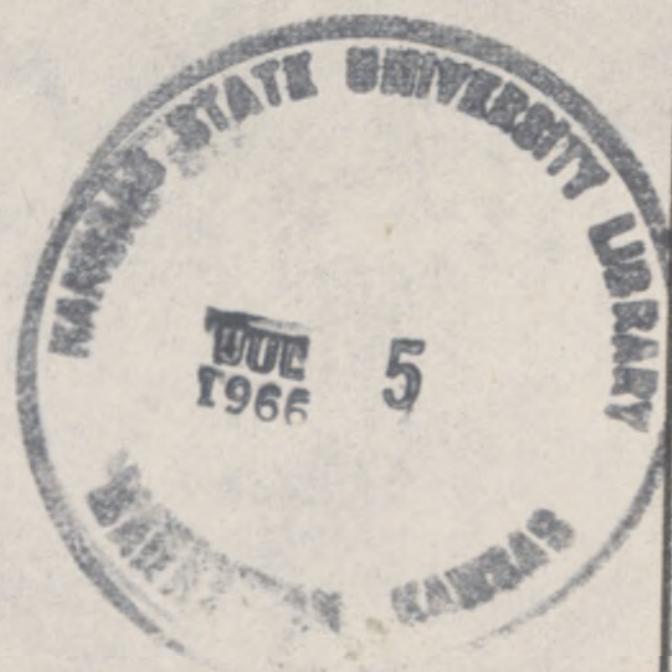
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MARCH 30, 1966



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SENATE DELEGATION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MARCH 30, 1966.

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 Washington in February 1966.

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

March 30, 1960.

Hon. J. Lee Rankin,
President of the U.S. Senate.

Dear Mr. Rankin: I am pleased to transmit to Public Law 86-430, approved April 1, 1960, and as chairman of the Senate delegation, I transmit herewith a report on the fifth meeting of the American-United Nations Representative Group which was held in Washington from February 1959.

Representative Robert M. G. White, 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.

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 sixth 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

Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii

Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin

Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico

George D. Aiken of Vermont ¹

Thomas H. Kuchel of California

Paul J. Fannin of Arizona

George Murphy of California

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

Harold T. Johnson of California

Ronald Brooks Cameron of California ²

Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas

Eligio de la Garza of Texas

Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois ²

F. Bradford Morse of Massachusetts ²

James Harvey of Michigan

Alphonzo Bell of California

Chester L. Mize of Kansas

¹ Member of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

² Member of House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Mexican delegates were:

From the Senate:

Manuel M. Moreno of Guanajuato, chairman
Manuel Tello of Zacatecas, secretary
Maria Lavallo Urbina of Campeche
Arturo Llorente Gonzalez of Veracruz
Manuel Bernardo Aguirre of Chihuahua
Mario C. Olivera of Mexico
Arturo Moguel Esponda of Chiapas
Filiberto Rubalcaba of Jalisco
Amado Estrada Rodriguez of Sinaloa
Eulalio Gutierrez Trevino of Coahuila
Ignacio Bonilla Vazquez of Tlaxcala
Juan de Dios Bojorquez of Sonora
Oswaldo Cravioto Cisneros of Hidalgo (alternate)
Antonio Flores Mazari of Morelos (alternate)

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Jorge de la Vega of Chiapas, coordinator
Mauro Berrueto Ramon of Coahuila
Jose Antonio Cobos of Veracruz
Luis Danton Rodriguez of Guanajuato
Alejandro Carrillo of the Federal District
Raul Legaspi of Mexico
Abraham Aguilar of Chiapas
Vicente Fuentes Diaz of Guerrero
Antonio Martinez Manautou of the Federal District
Aurora Navia Millan of Zacatecas
Martha Andrade del Rosal of the Federal District
Ruben Moheno Velasco of Jalisco
Humberto Morales of Sinaloa (alternate)
Arnulfo Trevino Garza of Coahuila (alternate)

II. PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

The Mexican delegation arrived in Washington on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 9, and the formal meetings of the Conference were held on Thursday and Friday, February 10 and 11 in the Capitol. The Conference organized itself into two committees, one on political affairs, the other on economic and social affairs. As is customary, the opening and closing plenary sessions were public, the committee meetings private. Transcripts of the plenary sessions, including the opening address of Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the summary reports of each delegation in the two committees, are reprinted as an appendix to this report.

The Mexican delegation was received by President Johnson the afternoon of February 11, and on February 12 the two delegations participated in ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial and the John F. Kennedy gravesite.

On Sunday February 13, the Conference moved to Philadelphia where a special commemorative session was held in Congress Hall in Independence Park in the meeting room used by the U.S. House of Representatives from 1790 to 1800. Representative Nix presented to the Mexican delegation the Mexican flag which had been carried in the ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial the day before, and Deputy Carrillo responded on behalf of the Mexican delegation. Earlier, at

luncheon, the city of Philadelphia had presented the Mexican delegation a suitably inscribed replica of the Liberty Bell.

On Monday and Tuesday, February 14 and 15, the delegations visited San Francisco where Mayor Shelley proclaimed Congress of Mexico Day and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce honored the Conference with a dinner.

The Senate delegation wishes to take this opportunity to thank the many people in the executive branch, in Philadelphia, and in northern California who did so much to make the Conference a success. The Senate delegation also wishes to record its view that the Conference did much to advance friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

At the conclusion of the sessions, heads of delegations of both countries made the following joint statement:

1. They once again confirm their adherence to the democratic form of government as the most effective to stimulate growth and progress of nations.
2. They firmly oppose all forms of armed aggression and the intervention of one state in the internal matters of another.
3. They consider that the most effective means, based on law, for the solution of international conflicts is the strengthening of the United Nations and, for the matters of this hemisphere, that of the Organization of American States.
4. They deem it desirable to carry on the program to establish a nuclear-free zone in Latin America as a means to guarantee peace.
5. They express their agreement on the need to accelerate the advancement of the Alliance for Progress, as a vigorous means of international collaboration.
6. They look on programs of cultural interchange and technical assistance as an efficient way to stimulate the growth of both nations.
7. They consider tourism as a practical formula contributing to peace and concord among nations through direct understanding among peoples, as well as an important economic factor for their development.
8. They indicate their satisfaction upon ascertaining through their talks, the coincidence of points of view, and they observe that there are very few matters on which there are differences of opinion.
9. They are pleased that the conversations have been held in an atmosphere of open cordiality and opinions have been expressed most frankly, as a true image of the good relations existing between the two countries.
10. The Mexican delegation, on its part, wishes to express its appreciation to the authorities, the people of the city of Washington and the Federal Government of the United States, for the open hospitality it was offered.

APPENDIX I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLENARY SESSIONS

OPENING SESSION, 10 A.M., FEBRUARY 10

Representative Nix. Secretary Rusk, Senator Moreno, distinguished guests, colleagues, ladies, and gentlemen. It is my honor and privilege again to call to order the opening plenary session of the Sixth Mexico-United States Inter-parliamentary Conference.

We are privileged to have with us this morning our Secretary of State, the Honorable Dean Rusk. Whatever problems he may have, one of them is not unemployment. He is one of the busiest, yet one of the calmest men in Government.

Last week he appeared before our Committee on Foreign Affairs, and among other things made this brief explanation of the nature of his problems:

"The world is round. Only one-third of the human beings are asleep at one time. The other two-thirds are awake and up to some mischief."

He has returned with President Johnson from important consultations in Honolulu. His schedule is understandably crowded. Yet he has graciously accepted the invitation of the U.S. delegation to participate in these opening ceremonies.

Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pride in presenting to you the Secretary of State, the Honorable Dean Rusk.

[Applause.]

STATEMENT OF HON. DEAN RUSK, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary RUSK. Congressman Nix, Senator Moreno, distinguished delegates and Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to have visited Mexico many times with great delight, and to come here to take part in the opening session of the sixth annual meeting of legislators of Mexico and of the United States.

When President Kennedy visited Mexico 4 years ago, he recalled that President Roosevelt had predicted that the day would ultimately come when the Presidents of our two countries would freely meet and freely discuss their common responsibilities and common opportunities.

In November 1964, when our present President met with the President-elect, Díaz Ordaz, President Johnson said, "Part of the feeling of friendship of our two great countries is that their Presidents should meet, talk, counsel, and be friends."

This meeting today is evidence that we have come even further than President Roosevelt prophesied.

Since 1960, members of our two great legislative bodies have met jointly each year to discuss problems of common interest to the United States and Mexico.

These annual meetings are another link in the chain of common interest which unites our two nations.

We believe that our relations with Mexico have never been better.

In early 1964, our two countries were successful in settling the half-century-old Chamizal dispute. Last year the lower Colorado River salinity problem was resolved.

We have made considerable progress in alleviating the problems that remain.

I know that you will be devoting much of your time during your meeting here to these problems. I am convinced that you can contribute a great deal toward their resolution.

I note that one of the items in your agenda refers to trade and commodity matters. As you are aware, a joint United States-Mexican Trade Committee met for the first time in Washington last October. It is to meet again this year in Mexico City.

The creation of this joint committee represents the first effort by our two Governments to initiate and maintain a permanent institution for the regular exchange of views on ways to promote mutually beneficial trade.

We believe that regular talks of this kind offer great promise for increasing both trade and understanding between our two countries.

The excellent relations that exist between Mexico and the United States today result not only from the efforts of our two Governments, but from the increasing understanding on the part of private individuals and organizations on both sides of our 2,000-mile-long common border.

More than 3 million of our citizens are descendants of yours. More than a million U.S. citizens visited Mexico last year. Several hundred thousand Mexicans visited the United States.

More than 1,700 American students are enrolled in Mexican schools, and almost that many Mexicans attend the U.S. colleges and universities.

Commercial information and entertainment produce an enormous exchange of ideas.

Our athletes regularly compete against each other in a variety of sports. We all are too aware of the prowess of men like Antonio Palafox and Rafael Osuna, to mention two of your outstanding tennis stars.

Intellectual exchange between our two countries in the artistic and scholarly fields is extensive. Anthony Quinn, born in Chihuahua, is one of Hollywood's finest actors. Mario Moreno, as Cantinflas, has enriched the world with laughter.

Mexican painting, sculpture, music, command high prestige in the United States. Mexican muralists have achieved great renown, and Mexican folk singing and dancing enjoy increasing popularity in this country.

Carlos Chavez gained international fame as a conductor and composer, and the outstanding Folklore Ballet of the Mexican Institute of Fine Arts has performed here and has delighted many thousands of Americans who have visited Mexico.

Mexican and North American historians, archeologists and anthropologists, scientists and scholars, are working closely together in both countries.

Our two nations were born of revolution, and the spirit of their revolutions remains a vital living force.

You in Mexico are seeking further to extend the benefits of your revolution to all classes of society. President Díaz Ordaz has said, "To raise within the shortest possible time the general standard of living for the vast majority of our people has been and must continue to be the great undertaking of the Mexican people." And we in the United States are seeking to create a Great Society, to abolish poverty, and to assure equal rights for all.

Beyond our own borders, our two nations in concert with our sister republics of the hemisphere are engaged in a peaceful but revolutionary effort under the Alliance for Progress to expand the opportunities for better housing, better health, and better education.

President Johnson has declared that the people of Mexico and the United States, working together, can make the Western Hemisphere and the entire world a better, healthier, more peaceful, and a safer place to live.

Mexico has often been cited as an example for the rest of Latin America and as a show window of the Alliance for Progress. The reasons for this are not difficult to find. In an area where more often than not political transition has been achieved through violence, all of Mexico's Presidents elected in the last three decades have served out their full term of office.

Despite an annual increase in population of more than 3 percent, Mexico has consistently exceeded the Alliance for Progress goal of 2½-percent annual per capita increase in income.

Mexico's famous extensive agrarian reform program was initiated nearly 40 years ago. Agriculture has been diversified. A strong and stable middle class has developed. Industrialization has been rapid. One-quarter of Mexico's national budget is spent on education.

All of these advances have been achieved within a framework of democratic institutions.

Mexico has in many ways demonstrated its readiness to assume leadership in advancing the objectives of the Alliance for Progress.

Students from many other countries in the hemisphere are learning about malaria eradication, construction of rural schools, highway engineering, modern banking, agricultural planning, and other vital subjects in Mexican schools and universities.

Mexico was one of the original participants in the Montevideo Treaty which established the Latin American Free Trade Association. We gave our wholehearted approval on our side to the basic principles of the Montevideo Treaty. We continue to view favorably the efforts being made in Latin America to reduce internal trade boundaries, to create broad regional markets, and to encourage industries to seek advantages of large-scale operations.

We believe that effective economic integration in Latin America would be an important step in accelerating economic development and in attaining the goals of the Alliance for Progress.

Mexico has assumed a leading role in the efforts to establish a nuclear free zone in Latin America. With respect to our own attitudes toward these efforts, permit me to quote from my statement of November 1965 to the Second Special Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

"The United States believes that the project of a nuclear free zone in Latin America is constructive statesmanship in the best tradition of the hemisphere. We welcome the effort and would be glad to see it reach a successful conclusion."

I was interested to learn that your itinerary in this country will also take you to Philadelphia, a city rich in our historic traditions and brotherly love, and to San Francisco, one of our most beautiful cities, the home of cable cars and the baseball Giants.

We think it important that our friends who visit us from abroad have the opportunity, not only to come to Washington, but also to visit other areas of our country.

And so, I wish you all an interesting and an enjoyable stay in this country, and extend to you every wish for success in your deliberations, and I would like you to know that those of us in both Governments who are carrying on the day-to-day responsibilities will give an attentive ear to your counsel and to your discussions.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Representative Nix. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary, for your stimulating remarks.

We of the U.S. delegation look forward with great anticipation to these annual conferences. They are more than an occasion to meet old friends and to make new friends. They give us an opportunity to keep abreast of current developments and the thinking in your country.

We hope that we can convey to you some of the viewpoints that we have, that we hold, in this fast moving world.

If we do not speak with one voice, it is symptomatic of the diversities that characterize our democratic process in our quest for answers to many difficult questions and problems.

As is customary, the agenda is proposed by the host country, and submitted to the cochairmen of the visiting delegation for comments and suggestions.

We have followed that policy this year and have included items that were suggested by our Mexican colleagues. The result is a series of topics that could engage our attention for many days.

In thinking back to the changes that have occurred in these conferences, one significant development comes to mind.

In the first meeting, delegates from both countries felt a sense of restraint in expressing themselves. This arose, I believe, from a feeling that any difference in view might be misinterpreted.

In more recent meetings. I have noted more informal and free exchanges.

We have an expression that arises occasionally in our legislative debates, and it is that we can disagree without being disagreeable.

I can only express the hope that out of our deliberations we will gain a new perspective, a fresh insight, and some additional information that will make each of us reexamine existing convictions.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is my honor to present to you the chairman of the Mexican delegation. He is a senator from the State of Guanajuato, which so many of us recall with such pleasant memories. He has been active in the political life of Mexico for many years. Presently he is the leader of the Senate of Mexico.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present Senator Manuel Moreno.

[Applause.]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MANUEL MORENO

Senator MORENO. Your Excellency, Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State of the United States of America; Senator Sparkman, chairman of the U.S. senatorial group of this Sixth United States-Mexico Parliamentary Meeting; Mr. Congressman Robert C. Nix, head of the U.S. Congressmen present at this Sixth Parliamentary Meeting; fellow legislators, ladies and gentlemen:

For the sixth consecutive time, as in previous years, we, Mexican and United States legislators, are gathered here, for a friendly and sincere dialog about those problems which affect both our countries, or which, lying within the international sphere, require your and our analysis and respective points of view.

Neighbors, from a geographic point of view, and united by our democratic ambitions, we sometimes differ in the way we appraise and interpret facts, and therefore we attend these meetings with great interest, so as to achieve, together, the judgments and mutual understanding that will enable us to keep intact the excellent relations that rule our harmonious coexistence, and which are upheld by the same ideals of social progress which inspire the material and spiritual development of our peoples.

The example set by two neighboring countries, like Mexico and the United States, which, in a cordial environment, make efforts to solve their problems in a conciliatory and peaceful manner, is edifying, at this time, when the world is again threatened by war arising from hate, violence, and lack of understanding.

Great attempts have been made to put an end to the unrest and distress hovering over the world, and Mexico, the acknowledged champion of international justice and peace, has invariably made its voice heard, to plead for the conciliatory solution of the conflicts which face humanity, according to previously established rights.

We, as you, strive for the total fulfillment of the ideals of democracy and social justice throughout the world; but we are aware of the fact that a real democracy cannot exist where there prevails the poverty and the lack of the most basic means of subsistence which unfortunately burden an incalculable number of human beings.

We are eager for peace; and by peace we understand, not a mere absence of war, but a social stability arising from material progress, justice, and effective cooperation amongst nations who face the problems which encumber humanity.

To our way of thinking, the best political community is the one in which the great contrast between those who lack nothing and those who lack everything does not exist, but, on the contrary, one in which a great number of individuals have enough to satisfy their needs.

In our country, more than a century and a half ago, the worthy José María Morelos y Pavón, hero of our independence, anticipated the formulation of exemplary norms of social justice, when he stated that good law strives for the moderation of luxury amongst the rich and the lessening of need amongst the poor.

In the same measure in which a larger number of men are able to share the common wealth, work, health, culture, and food, in this same measure the chances of stirring feelings of dissatisfaction, which invariably lead to revolution and violence, decrease.

From Aristotelian times up to the present, men have maintained that only within an economically prosperous society, in which relatively few citizens live in real poverty, can the adequate means for democratic participation, in which great masses of the population take an effective and intelligent part, in matters concerning politics and good government, be achieved. They have also maintained that the adequate satisfaction of the basic needs of life is the best way of controlling and preventing the uprisings of the dissatisfied, who are usually roused by the inciting preachings of irresponsible demagogues.

We believe that the solution to these problems with which we are so greatly concerned, can only be feasible by the cooperation of all the peoples who share the same democratic ideals which lie within the scope of the international organizations created for the maintenance of peaceful coexistence and cordial and civilized relations between nations.

We wholeheartedly approve everything that has been accomplished so far by applying the Alliance for Progress cultural and economic development plans, and those of other international instruments affecting the whole continent. At the same time, we are pleased to point out that Mexico's foreign policy is determined by essential principles which do not vary, no matter who dictates them, and that, at all times, the international policy of our country has been directed toward the total development of the human community, on the foundations of a doctrine perfected by our people throughout their history. This doctrine is based on the immutable principles of self-determination, which is an inherent characteristic of the sovereignty of a state, and of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries; on the respect of another's rights; and on the just and equal upholding of the invaluable gift of peace.

We hereby repeat statements that we have made to you previously.

We have come to these meetings to strive for a fair system of commercial exchange to balance what we sell with what we buy; for a capital investment system which does not seek privileges, but must be applied to enhance the development of our economy; for a system of exhaustive communication of knowledge, to reach greater mutual understanding; for a concept of peace and security, not

based on power, but on a higher standard of living for everyone and in the equal enjoyment by all of higher forms of culture and learning. This is what our talks have been about.

Gentlemen, with these feelings in mind, we are here again to meet with you, with the sincere purpose of understanding each other and with complete respect for the ideas and opinions expressed by anyone, while debating the different subjects of our agenda.

We have come with an open mind, to accept all reasonable solutions for the multiple problems which equally concern us, and with an outstretched hand, as a sign of closer understanding and friendship.

Mr. Secretary of State, on behalf of the Mexican legislators and of myself, I would like to thank you for your kind words of welcome, and I wish to extend these thanks to you, our U.S. parliamentary colleagues, and our appreciation for your invitation to this meeting, and for the interesting program that you have prepared for our activities.

Thank you very much.

Representative Nix. Thank you very much, Senator Moreno, for your gracious and appropriate remarks.

At this time we will close this plenary session.

(Whereupon at 10:45 o'clock a.m. the session was concluded.)

CLOSING SESSION, 3 P.M., FEBRUARY 11

Senator SPARKMAN. Ladies and gentlemen, we come to our final plenary session of this very interesting and, I believe, very fruitful conference that we have had, and it is now time to have the reports of the rapporteurs.

First, I will call on Senator María Lavallo Urbina, rapporteur of the Mexican delegation for Committee I.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MARÍA LAVALLO URBINA

Senator LAVALLO. Mr. Chairman, fulfilling the duty entrusted to me, I venture to submit the report of Committee I. Committee I was responsible for political affairs. The Chairman at the first meeting was Representative Derwinski, the Vice Chairman of the U.S. side; the next one was presided over by Senator Thomas Kuchel.

The first topic under consideration was presented by Senator Manuel Tello, who referred to the Rio conference of the Organization of American States. He expressed the pleasure that he felt over the attitude of the Foreign Minister of Mexico that the structure of the OAS should be subject to revision. But, on the other hand, the principles such as that of nonintervention, the juridical equality of states, and the prohibition of the use of force should not be touched. He indicated that in reality the danger did not lie in the modification of the articles of the charter as to nonintervention, but rather the introduction of a provision or resolutions contrary to existing texts which would leave the American Governments as a consequence of such a contradiction without a clear norm to guide their action.

Finally, he stressed that it would be incomprehensible that while the U.N. has strengthened the principle of nonintervention through Resolution 2131, the OAS should weaken that principle.

Then Dr. Arturo Leorente González dealt with the topic of expansion of the authority of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and a convention on that subject.

He stated that the principles embodied in the American Declaration of Bogotá relative to the rights of man as well as those enunciated subsequently in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man are deeply rooted.

Consequently, this has been a very important part of the movement of social improvement in our time.

He added that the position of Mexico with regard to the protection of human rights may be summarized by stating that such protection primarily should be the responsibility of each state, and that international observances of those rights should be achieved gradually and progressively through the functioning of the Inter-American Commission, and the conclusion of a declarative convention which could be revised and broadened from time to time.

Subsequently, in a second phase he mentioned the desirability of an additional protocol establishing the international organs and instruments that might prove to be advisable from the experience of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and with strict respect for their domain which is reserved to the states.

The final point discussed by the morning session was recognition of de facto governments. It was pointed out that during the Second Special Inter-American Conference held at Rio the delegation of Mexico abstained from the vote on a draft resolution to establish a system of consultation among the member states in the event of the overthrow of a government and its replacement by a de facto regime.

On this occasion, the chairman of the Mexican delegation, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carrillo Flores, had made a declaration explaining his abstention, and mentioning the traditional position of Mexico known as the Estrada Doctrine, which was enunciated for the first time on September 26, 1930, by the then Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Don Herrera Estrada.

This doctrine essentially maintains that Mexico does not declare herself in the sense of recognition, because this is a humiliating practice which, in addition to wounding the sovereignty of nations, places them in a position so that their internal affairs could be judged at any moment by another government.

The first topic discussed at the afternoon meeting was the maintenance of peace by Deputy Alejandro Carrillo. He referred to the mission entrusted to OAS to guarantee peaceful relations among the member states.

After analyzing the problem of the competence of the world organization and of regional organizations in such eventualities, he referred to the creation in Bogotá of the Organization of American States 1 year after the signature in 1947 in Rio de Janeiro in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

He said that the principle of nonintervention constitutes the cornerstone of the Inter-American system, and he stressed the importance of the Inter-American Treaty for Peaceful Settlement, also known as the Bogotá Pact of 1948 which the Government of Mexico considers to be the most precise and adequate instrument to assure peaceful relations among the states of the hemisphere.

He stated that it would be very desirable if the Inter-American Juridical Commission should produce a definition of the concept of collective action to avoid confusing it with that of nonintervention, and finally he suggested the desirability that the member states of OAS who have not yet done so, should formulate a declaration provided in paragraph 2 of article 36 of the statutes of the International Court of Justice accepting obligatory jurisdiction of the Court for cases specified in that paragraph.

Deputy Raúl Legaspi dealt with the topic of parliamentary cooperation, stating that the ever greater need of seeking understanding among nations with regard to the problem of human survival and social justice has led to ever more frequent dialogs among peoples through their parliamentarians.

This coincides with the recommendations of the Second Special Inter-American Conference with regard to parliamentary participation in the strengthening of the inter-American system.

He proposed the creation of a commission or the seeking of a procedure which would make it possible to give these parliamentary meetings a permanent nature. Their activities are now practically suspended for a whole year, until the next meeting is held.

Deputy Ruben Moheno proposed that it be the chairmen of both groups who should establish that sort of permanent committee.

Immediately thereafter, Mrs. Lavalle Urbina spoke and she referred to the same topic but, as she stated, looking at it from another angle. Many antecedents are found in resolution 5 of the Second Special Inter-American Conference at Rio as a basic argument for the acceptance of this resolution. It was adduced that, in order to achieve plans for social development of the OAS, the most efficient guarantee lies in the cooperation of the popular masses in such programs, with the participation of the legislative bodies of the member states being of special interest.

She added that unfortunately the Mexican Congress has not declared itself yet on this topic and, consequently, it was not possible to express an official opinion on the matter. But, naturally, through a constitutional mandate it is the President of Mexico who has the authority to direct the foreign policy of the country. The senate shares some responsibilities with him, such as those derived from sections 1 and 2 of article 76 of the Constitution.

To conclude, she suggested some tentative ideas by way of possible channels to promote other possibilities along this line.

The last topic discussed at the afternoon session was the denuclearization of Latin America. The discussion was in the hands of Vicente Fuentes Díaz, who stated this is one of the noblest tasks undertaken by the Latin American community, and that its slow but steady progress stresses the profound aspirations of the peoples of Latin America to see themselves freed from the menace of nuclear war or of the negative effects of nuclear tests.

The organ responsible for giving form to the proposal or project for denuclearization is a preparatory commission which has had two working sessions, and which gave rise to the negotiating commission of the governments of the 19 Latin American countries that adhered to the proposal, including Mexico.

At the morning session of today, we proceeded to study the final topic of Central America and the Caribbean. It was presented by Manuel Moreno. He started with the affirmation of the interest that Mexico has in strengthening its friendly relations with its neighboring countries located to the north and south of its borders and, too, with the sister republics of the Caribbean and of Central America.

The occasion of the visit of the President of Mexico to Central America clearly defined the position of his country with regard to the countries visited. This position is characterized by the absence of all territorial claims or contentions, a desire for close international cooperation, and the purpose of achieving economic integration, of strengthening the bonds of friendship of a selfless type, and peaceful relations which unite Mexico to the countries of Central America.

With regard to the Cuban case, Mexico intended to maintain diplomatic relations with the government of that country, within the terms of the Estrada doctrine, so as to be sure of being able to establish subsequent arrangements for happy relations between Cuba and the rest of the Latin American nations.

With regard to Santo Domingo, he reiterated the concepts expressed by President Díaz Ordaz in the sense that it is up to the Dominicans and only up to the Dominicans, to decide regarding the form of government which is most desirable for that people and, generally speaking, with regard to their future, without any direct or indirect, overt or covert, interference, coming from abroad.

With discussion of this topic, Mr. Chairman, we covered completely the work agenda of our Committee. I thank you very much for your attention. [Applause.]

Senator SPARKMAN. Now we shall hear from the American rapporteur, Senator Kuchel.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR THOMAS A. KUCHEL

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues from Mexico and from the United States, the Political Committee met in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and frankness, an atmosphere, I might hasten to add, which has characterized each of these meetings since their inception several years ago.

The agenda under consideration included the reorganization of the Organization of American States, denuclearization of Latin America, and items of interest concerning Central America and the Caribbean. One subject which was not on the agenda, but which stimulated considerable discussion, was the proposal by the Mexican delegation that more permanent liaison be maintained between our respective Congresses. No conclusion was reached.

The American delegation was impressed with the thoroughness with which the Mexican position on each of these vital issues was presented. The position papers were expertly prepared, expertly delivered, and most helpful in letting us know not only where Mexico stands on the issues under consideration, but what actions she has taken in her capacity of leadership in hemispheric and/or world affairs. The effectiveness of the American delegation was hampered by the fact that the U.S. Congress was in session during the first day of the discussions, and the conference was interrupted several times by rollcall votes and other demands on the delegates' time. Nevertheless, a helpful exchange of opinion took place despite the interruptions.

Although an attempt was made to follow the agenda in its stated order, the conversation returned time and again to the question of nonintervention and the corollary issue of recognition of de facto governments as they appear. These issues dominate current discussions by nations of the hemisphere to restructure the OAS, and they lie at the heart of United States-Latin American relations with regard to the Caribbean area. It is natural that they receive considerable attention by our respective parliamentarians. Until there is wider agreement as to definition of "intervention," in all its facets, its inception, and what transpires as a so-called intervention takes place, collective action—particularly action by unanimity—to protect both national interests and interests of this hemisphere will continue to confront grave difficulties.

The American delegation recalled the situation of Cuba as exemplifying the difficulties involved in defining intervention. It was pointed out that the end result of overt and covert intervention is the same. Once force is imposed on a people, self-determination is gone, and the task of using influence and resources to bring a better life to them is made immeasurably more difficult if not impossible.

Two additional points were made with regard to Cuba: (1) as a great power, the United States is more concerned with the "balance of power" in the world than would be a smaller nation. (2) The United States is solid in its belief that the Monroe Doctrine should remain in force.

The U.S. Congress has been most concerned with the problem of intervention as a divisive force in the hemisphere. There was some divergence of view, which was registered upon the initial decision of our Government with regard to the recent crisis in the Dominican Republic. But once the President of our country had made his decision, virtually every Member, regardless of party, rallied to his support. We believe that politics still stops at the water's edge.

Congressional debate is directed not toward criticism of past actions, but rather toward how the United States and other nations of this hemisphere may insure tranquillity in that unhappy land and the rapid return to the Dominican Republic of the means of control of their own destiny by their own people.

In complete candor, it was pointed out in the discussions that President Johnson, after his initial orders for landing troops in the Dominican Republic—only after the second appeal from the Dominican Government itself to do so, and only after other countries likewise had requested such action for the protection of their nationals—very shortly took the matter to the Organization of American States.

The problem of recognizing de facto governments has likewise occupied the attention of the U.S. Congress, although the actual decision to extend recognition under our constitutional system, properly belongs to the President himself.

A most fruitful exchange took place on the denuclearization of Latin America. The U.S. delegation unanimously commended Mexico for the action first begun by ex-President Adolfo López Mateos, and continued under your present great leader, President Díaz Ordaz, to declare Latin America a nuclear-free zone.

The United States of America, under President Kennedy, took a major step toward achieving nuclear sanity in this war-weary globe by proposing and securing a limited nuclear test ban treaty.

Under the leadership of Mexico another major step is about to be completed. The United States has some questions which were frankly raised about the effective policing of any multilateral agreement on such a ban in this hemisphere and about the possible effects it might have on a later decision, for example, to excavate a second canal linking the two oceans with atomic explosives. But there is general agreement that these should not be considered insuperable obstacles, and it was generally understood that no ban should be contemplated on the peaceful uses of atomic or nuclear energy.

The U.S. delegation views with satisfaction the trade and cultural activities of Mexico in Central America. The successful trip of President Díaz Ordaz, and his disavowal of territorial ambitions, were received favorably in this country. We take the view that, while American firms operating in that region may experience some initial difficulties, greater trade and keener competition will ultimately benefit all nations involved, particularly those of Central America itself. Our Congress went on record as favoring freer trade with the passage of the historic Trade Expansion Act of 1962—an act which will come up for review this year.

In closing, the delegates from the United States to Committee No. 1 want to stress again the very enormous value of the cordial and frank discussions between two peaceful neighbors, Mexico and the United States.

We look forward, Mr. Chairman, to renewing them again next year in the land of our sister republic to the south. [Applause.]

Senator SPARKMAN. Next we shall hear from Committee II. First, the rapporteur from Mexico, Antonio Cobos.

STATEMENT OF DEPUTY JOSE ANTONIO COBOS

Deputy COBOS. Mr. Chairman, Committee II dealt with United States-Mexican economic and social policies.

It was pointed out that some U.S. policies need to be adjusted to take into account the economic situation in Mexico and Mexican policies to have protective import policies, especially for those particular products which represent a higher aggregate total value. This is an important factor.

More than 60 percent of Mexico's trade is with the neighboring country. The increase in Mexico's exports closely follows or corresponds to the U.S. national income, and any change in the U.S. income as far as trade is concerned has a direct effect on Mexico.

The balance of trade, therefore, with the United States has been traditionally in deficit. In accordance with figures which are available in 1965 we see that

Mexican exports to the United States were reduced whereas exports coming from the United States to Mexico were greater.

Mexico would be in favor of the establishment of world agreements which would serve to stabilize prices of raw materials and the establishment of such agreements should be brought about with frank and decided participation on the part of the United States.

One of the measures taken by the United States in order to reduce its deficit in the balance of payments consists of inviting U.S. companies which operate in other countries to participate in a voluntary program of fund retention without detriment to the particular countries in which these U.S. companies are present and operating. It is felt that by holding back some of the funds, it would be possible to accelerate the rate of profit in those particular countries. This period of the voluntary defense program and within the framework of the temporary defense which we have undertaken in the policy payments program should be considered in this fashion. We should also consider that any other measures adopted by the U.S. Congress or the executive branch of the U.S. Government should not be applied perhaps to underdeveloped countries to the same degree. For instance, in the exemption on goods which U.S. tourists can bring back to the United States, any difference should be taken into consideration because of the fact that it has been reduced from \$500 to \$100.

Deputy Luis Dantón Rodríguez referred to the problem involved in cotton production which affects both Mexico and the United States. He pointed out that in order for the country to continue with its source of foreign exchange in its export goods they would have to continue to invest more than \$3 billion and this represents a source of livelihood and affects hundreds of thousands of workers in our country. It was pointed out that Mexico was well aware of the problem being faced in the United States as far as cotton production is concerned. Mexico is interested that a solution might be devised and utilized for the purpose of having stable prices, to guarantee domestic consumption, and to avoid drops in production as well as to take into consideration the particular difficulties posed by competition from synthetic fibers.

It was also pointed out that some of the measures which might be utilized for the primary purpose of attaining the aforementioned goals have been introduced. Also a drop in the world price and the principles set forth in the new legislation do concern Mexico. It will not only make it difficult to handle the situation and the surplus of the United States but will also present serious difficulties as far as establishing the price in the world market is concerned. Actually the trade sale of cotton has been further speeded up by cotton producers in the United States taking into consideration the possibility of getting subsidies. This hasty sale lowers the price. It causes difficulties and will certainly cause difficulties in the future.

Another point to be considered is the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation has a certain way of taking care of its surplus in storage and it also takes into consideration the fact that the new congressional arrangement makes it possible to reach international agreement with the other cotton-producing countries of the world.

These points of concern are the result of the downward trend which we are already starting to see in the price of cotton. Despite the fact that the law has not yet been put into effect, there are certain repercussions which are felt in Mexico. The drop in foreign exchange inflow, which is quite necessary for the purpose of supplementing industrial development and also for the purpose of industrial relations with the United States, will have an effect on both countries. A drop in sales will be the result. There will also be a recession as far as credit is concerned, and lastly it will affect the economic development which the United States is suggesting.

Aims aspired to by all of the cotton-producing countries were mentioned. These particular aims on which we can agree have to do with an increase in cotton consumption, the establishment of an international cotton agreement, and the strengthening of the cotton market as well as improvement of the price for this particular fiber. That summarizes the Mexican position vis-a-vis cotton. It was suggested that the surplus held by the Commodity Credit Corporation perhaps not be placed on the market with such rapidity. It was hoped that it would be possible also for the Secretary of Agriculture and others to consider the possibility of maintaining the price which was established so as not to cause difficulties in the international price for cotton.

Concerning fluorspar, Senator Gutiérrez pointed out that the United States is not self-sufficient, and Mexico supplies 90 percent of U.S. imports of fluorspar. Since the United States is the major consumer of this product, it has been possible

to develop some of the deposits of fluorspar in Mexico. He also pointed out that differential terms of treatment for this particular product that have been established by the United States, especially as regards fluorspar for metallurgical purposes, have an adverse effect on the small producers of fluorspar in Mexico, and therefore, endanger the development of some of our deposits in Mexico since we do not have the funds to help them. Only a revision of the tariff, both for the acid grade and the metallurgical grade of fluorspar, would help us solve that particular situation.

He also pointed out that the United States does not have sufficient production of barite, and that Mexico is the principal U.S. supplier. But this should not operate to the detriment of Mexican producers. For the purpose of exploring our reserves and deposits in Mexico, we have to continue our efforts because of the fact that so far we have only been involved in the higher grades, and for an indefinite time we realize that it will be very difficult indeed to continue purchasing the high grade barite which is needed in the U.S. industry.

Now, for Mexico to be in a position to be able to guarantee the complete utilization of these particular minerals and to produce them in accordance with your specifications, as Senator Gutiérrez pointed out, it would be necessary to have further development of these particular deposits to create less intense, less concentrated types of barite, and to do this, of course, we have to utilize new metallurgy processes.

However, taking into consideration these sales prices and the price which is paid by the United States, it is very difficult to undertake any of the new processes which are envisaged for the purposes of improving the quality of the mineral.

Deputy de la Vega referred to the policy of Mexico and to the Alliance for Progress. He pointed out that Mexico had completed the reforms which it had preached and that they were already underway as a result of the programs of the Mexican revolution. He also referred to the establishment of the Planning Secretariat which has been operating for some years and by which Mexico plans its development.

He also pointed out that in 1965 investment in Mexico had been more dynamic than in preceding periods. This, of course, was a requirement which was absolutely essential in order to meet the needs for ever-increasing sources of employment. This is the result of the population increase. And it is also a result of the increase in the GNP. This was considered to be absolutely essential and in accordance with the principles set forth in the Alliance for Progress.

In analyzing the progress which has been made and maintained within the framework of the Alliance for Progress, he pointed out that there are possibilities to increase our progress with appropriate techniques. He was also pleased to see that there was a committee established in 1963, to wit, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress as well as the recent establishment of the special fund for emergency assistance within the inter-American framework. We feel that taking into consideration the purposes and the programs developed in the Alliance for Progress this is a further supplementary extension which is timely indeed.

Deputy de la Vega also pointed out that the credit obtained by Mexico through the Alliance for Progress was rather reduced. This is more striking, especially when we take into consideration overall investment but, nevertheless, Mexico did renew its confidence in the Alliance for Progress, taking into consideration the fact that the principles, the goals, and the aims of the Alliance were in accordance with the principles of the Mexican revolutionary movement as was clearly stated in a speech made by the President of Mexico, Díaz Ordaz.

Other Senators on the committee continued and spoke primarily of the features involved in public investment in Mexico and the importance of this for the economy in general and planning in particular.

It was pointed out that the investment policy of the Mexican Government of obtaining the optimum yield from the application of limited resources should take into consideration practically unlimited needs.

Investment in the public sector was also described. It was stressed that the general guiding efforts made by the Government have made possible a higher yield in these investments. In almost all cases public funds that lead to projects of social benefits and for development purposes are channeled into this framework.

We have utilized internal domestic resources as much as possible and this goes to the bulk of our investment.

On the other hand, foreign credit has been used to supplement these investments. This has proved to be a very successful policy, but it has limited our external creditors to an extent. We might consider that we have been most

scrupulous in fulfilling our foreign obligations. This does not mean that Mexico is self-sufficient and is not interested in soft credit.

There are considerable areas of our country which need credit and need it at low-interest, long-term rates. This is taking into consideration requirements which are necessary and especially the agricultural areas of our country which are in some cases rather low in production and yield. There is lack of resources for the development of these areas.

Senator Mario Olivera dealt with a topic having to do with economic integration of Latin America. He gave some background information as to the extent of the idea and the framework for the integration of the economies of the Latin American countries. He stressed the negotiations which had been carried on.

Consideration was given to the different levels of economic development. He referred to recent events, and he stressed the importance of the last meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs which established agreements which represent a decisive forward thrust for a Latin American future association.

For instance, there would be periodic meetings on a high level for consideration of these things, and also there would be the establishment of a group which would study specifically the problems being faced by the Latin American free trade organization as well as an automatic type of machinery which will operate for the purpose of reducing tariff barriers.

He concluded by pointing out that he felt that organic industrialization, so to speak, as far as the Latin American area was concerned was a factor which would certainly help to broaden commercial relations with the rest of the world and most especially with the United States.

Regarding the problem of cultural exchange, Dr. Martha Andrade del Rosal pointed out the tremendous importance we have placed in intensifying and in strengthening cultural and technical exchange programs between Mexico and the United States. She stressed that there was a need to consider all of the social sectors in areas of both countries and that the knowledge which has been generated in both countries and which has come to be the body of traditions and characteristics of our countries should be further studied and further understood by both countries. She further stated that we should get to know the heritages of both countries, especially when we are trying to strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding between our peoples. She pointed out finally that technical and cultural relationships between Mexico and the United States could be increased and enhanced through planned action as well as through encouragement on the part of both countries' Governments and that this program could be entrusted to a specific agency which in addition to these basic duties and attributes would also serve as consultation and advisory services programs so that there could be a positive definite cultural technical program.

As far as border questions are concerned, Deputy Aurora Navia Millan said this was a problem which is being faced by Mexican migratory workers. She said that she felt that the migratory flow of Mexican braceros to the United States would persist to a greater or lesser extent as long as there continues to be a need for labor and manpower in the United States and that it would be advisable to seek a solution jointly. The termination of the agreement in the summer of 1964 had contributed to an exacerbation of the problems involved, and that this is a situation where it would be unwise to increase the migratory flow to the United States. It had never at any time been Mexico's wish to encourage, to induce, or to authorize this outflow of labor to the United States, for the purpose of promoting the displacement of U.S. labor.

She also pointed out that opinions had been expressed in public and these opinions sometimes were contradictory. There had been an increase in the flow of Mexican workers into the United States. This had led to confusion, and made it difficult to establish the very fact that other things could be utilized for the purpose of obtaining solutions to the problems involved therein. It would be good to establish a bilateral commission which would make a similar study of this particular problem.

Further in regard to the theme of border questions, reference was made to tourism—the tourist trade in general. It was pointed out that Mexico intends to intensify development of the tourist trade because of the economic benefits derived by Mexico and also because of the fact that this strengthens understanding between our peoples.

It was also pointed out that the number of Mexicans who have come to the United States has increased some 20 percent over the last few years. It was said to be economically advisable to intensify tourist trade from Mexico. This would be of direct benefit to the United States because the foreign exchange income

earned by Mexico would come back to the United States through the purchases of goods and services by Mexicans in the United States.

Mexico has said it will make it easy for people to come into its territory by suppressing certain visa and passport requirements and eliminating, as recently approved by the Mexican Government, tariff duties for tourists on certain articles up to a certain limit.

It was requested that U.S. legislators undertake certain measures to enhance the tourist trade to Mexico. Perhaps it might be possible to authorize U.S. tourists to return from Mexico with a maximum purchase of \$500. It would be good for the Civil Aeronautics Board to consider the possibility of preferential air fares for flights to Mexico and Central America, because these were outside of the framework, of IATA. It would be good to have promotion campaigns which would stress the advisability, the timeliness, and the desirability of visiting Mexico because there is a certain attractive feature in the differences of tradition.

Finally Senator Bojórquez referred to the problem dealing with the law passed in the latter part of 1965 which restricted the importation of liquor. Instead of a gallon as previously authorized now only one-quarter of a gallon can be brought back, to the United States duty free. This measure affects border trade, and we find that in the border towns of Sonora and in Nogales alone some 56 percent of the stores are closed.

Deputy Mauro Berrueto Ramón referred to the beef problem. He indicated that Mexican beef exporters had reduced the amount which they were sending to the American States because of the fact that there was a drop in beef prices, high tariff rates, and a lack of organization in the market.

He recommended that inspection be eliminated or limited, because beef which is exported to the United States has already undergone considerable and thorough inspection in Mexico.

He also suggested the desirability of establishing a joint United States-Mexican committee which would undertake to investigate the different aspects involved in trade and in industrial development in this particular area. He also referred to the problem of the sale of brooms, suggesting the advisability of Mexico having a quota of 180,000 to 200,000 brooms per year and that this quota be divided into quarters. Finally Deputy Berrueto referred to unfair competition which is suffered both in Mexico and in the United States because of the presence of in-bond stores and warehouses.

Sugar was also discussed. It was pointed out that the development of the Mexican sugar industry was based primarily on domestic consumption. Nevertheless, some 700,000 tons of sugar had been exported from Mexico. This was very important, taking into consideration the present quota system in the world. Perhaps in the future, in the long run, it might be possible for Mexico to have an increase in the quota, but in the short run there are certain unfair, unfavorable factors operating in the world market which are especially difficult to separate as far as the price is concerned.

It was also pointed out that the principal sugar market for Mexico is the United States, and that the U.S. sugar law was very important as far as Mexico is concerned. During the last 6 years the average annual export was near 400,000 tons from Mexico to the United States. It was also pointed out that the sugar market is subject to the restrictions imposed by the sugar legislation of the United States and that this is affecting Mexican industry.

In 1965 a quota of 390,000-odd tons had been reduced to 348,000 tons. This figure is less than the annual average for the last few years.

It was requested that the U.S. Congress study the problem and allot to Mexico any shortfall in the quotas of other countries.

The Mexican Cochairman for this study group expressed his gratitude and thanks for the manner, the pleasantness and the arrangements which have been provided for us and the manner in which our U.S. colleague, Representative Wright, acted as Cochairman. He also expressed his thanks to us, his colleagues, and to the U.S. legislators who participated in the meetings and despite the volume of work which had to be dealt with in the problems involved, especially in dealing with these matters in Congress, especially the present situation. We are very pleased that they were able to take time out to participate in these meetings with us in spite of the volume of work which had to be dealt with.

The Mexican Cochairman stressed the fact that the attitude of Mexican legislators was not along the lines of demanding a solution for the problems of the country, but was merely for the purpose of expressing on a very frank basis, a very frank approach, just what the Mexican viewpoint was. These views were expressed, bearing in mind the needs which are being faced by our constituents.

We expressed our opinion about the situation as we see it, and we have made a sincere effort to understand the viewpoints of our friends in the U.S. Congress. We do so for the purposes of strengthening the ties of friendship which already unite us and making them closer ties. This recognition on the part of the U.S. delegation—that is, the recognition of the principles operative in our investment policies as well as the statements which were made in this regard—acknowledges that the agriculture law of the United States should not be harmful to the interests of the farmer and the agricultural interests in Mexico. Certain emphasis was given to the Mexican attitude and we pointed out that our own development was being carried out primarily with our own resources. And this meant that we resorted to foreign credit and the very fact that we are very scrupulous indeed in fulfilling our credit commitments should not be interpreted as an absence of need for soft types of credits.

And finally, as far as the migratory workers problem is concerned, the conviction was expressed that in Mexico above all we prefer exporting Mexican products and effort, that is, our own products and effort, and not our labor force.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Senator SPARKMAN. Now, the rapporteur from the United States, Committee II, Congressman Jim Wright.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES C. WRIGHT, JR.

Representative WRIGHT. Committee II ranged in frank and unrestrained discussions over a wide area of economic and cultural policy. The comments of delegates from both nations were remarkably candid and specific, and we were impressed again with the quality of preparation which characterized the presentations of our Mexican guests.

As freely as our thoughts flowed back and forth, so freely we hope may the main arteries of major commerce and the more numerous and sensitive veins of cultural and intellectual interchange one day flow unimpeded across our common border to the synchronized pulse beat of two peoples harmonized in hope and united in fulfillment.

We of the United States, in our 60th consecutive month of continuous economic expansion, rejoice with our neighbor Republic of Mexico in its phenomenal rate of economic growth, which in the past year—as a percentage of the gross national product—has outstripped our own.

In face of the dramatic upswing in world population, we know that real economic progress is realized only when production and employment are enlarged more rapidly than the number of people. We earnestly congratulate Mexico upon the attainment of this goal. And we join Mexico in the determined hope that this progress may continue unabated until it penetrates to the most modest home in the most humble village in the most remote region of the country.

We have learned that an increase in the production of goods and services for sale, if it is to be continuous, must be supported by a commensurate increase in the purchasing power of those who make up the market for those goods. The dispersion of buying power among the greatest number of people is the necessary oil that both lubricates the machinery of national prosperity and placates the troubled waters of social unrest.

In all of this, we are mindful of the words of the late President John F. Kennedy, spoken in his message to Congress in 1962, wherein he said:

“We are not developing the Nation’s wealth for its own sake. Wealth is the means—and people are the ends. All our material riches will avail us little if we do not use them to expand the opportunities of our people.”

In order that the growing industrialization of our two countries may spread its benefits broadly among the people, we believe that the direction of this industrialization inevitably must lead to ever lower units of profit and an ever higher volume of sales.

Thus, our policy of trade and aid, industrialization and investment, must be aimed at techniques of maximum efficiency of production and distribution.

Trade, we recognize, is a two-way street. The United States has been, for Mexico, the most significant single outlet for exports and imports. Our Nation comprises the source for more than 60 percent of the commercial exchange for Mexico. At the same time, we are conscious that any nation must sell if it is to continue buying. And we recognize that the expansion of employment and improvement of wages constitute in any country the best guarantees of a growing market for products produced both internally and externally.

We acknowledge that the trade balance between our two nations has been a favorable one for the United States. Mexico has purchased a greater dollar

volume of our goods than we have bought of hers. We suggest, however, that this is at least partially offset by the fact that the United States has maintained an umbrella of protection over the free world and has contributed vastly through its economic assistance programs to the developing nations of the world. In the current year our budget for defense and economic aid programs will represent a composite expenditure of more than \$64 billion. The only way our Nation can maintain such a level of expenditure is by maintaining a favorable balance-of-trade position.

We offer as an additional counterbalancing factor the great volume of U.S. tourism which replenishes the Mexican economy. Mexican income from tourism and border transactions in 1965 amounted to approximately \$800 million, and it is estimated that some 87 percent of all tourists visiting the interior of Mexico are citizens of the United States. The tidal wave of visitors arriving in Mexico from our country increased from approximately 622,000 in 1961 to an estimated 1 million in 1965.

In today's world no nation, any more than a man, can be an island unto itself. Our public policies, and particularly those involving trade, inevitably produce chain reactive repercussion like the waves which emanate in ever-widening concentric circles from a stone dropped in a tranquil pond of water.

It is only natural that the effects of U.S. trade policy then, would be felt first and sometimes with the greatest impact among our closest neighbors.

Exploratory efforts will result from our conversations aimed at alleviating where possible any unintended maladjustments regarding the flow between our countries of such mutually significant commodities as barite, graphite, and fluorspar.

Recognizing the unique importance of cotton to the rural economy of both Mexico and the United States, our delegation desires to stress that our most recent legislation emphatically is not intended to subvert or destroy the markets for either Mexican or U.S. cotton.

Any indiscriminate or wholesale "dumping" of these cotton stocks held by our Commodity Credit Corporation would depress our own markets first, and therefore we should like to allay any concern arising from fear that such a course might be followed.

While the immediate, short-term effect of this legislation may have produced apprehension, we believe that the long-term results of our policy inevitably must redound to the benefit of all cotton-producing areas in the hemisphere, for the following reasons:

1. The new legislation is expected to reduce the volume of U.S. cotton production to the point where we no longer will be amassing costly surpluses. This will greatly help in reconciling the present world imbalance between supply and demand.

2. Our Congress is presently considering laws and programs designed to increase the consumption of cotton, both in the United States and throughout the world, which in the long run must form the basis of any ultimate solution to the stabilization of price.

3. We would look with favor upon participation in an international cotton agreement aimed at a more orderly common assault upon this mutual problem.

4. To avoid severe market dislocations in the interim period, the United States will exert every reasonable effort to make prudent use of its surpluses.

Alliance for Progress: We are proud that our Nation has served to some degree as a catalyst in the development of the Mexican economy. In the years since 1961, direct U.S. loans to Mexico have totaled some \$462 million, and loans from the World Bank and the International Development Bank have come to an additional \$507 million.

Yet we are aware that, if the Alliance for Progress is to succeed, these sums must generate and stimulate far more by way of capital expansion.

Not all of this can originate in the United States. Much of it must arise internally. Much must come from private, rather than public sources. To the degree that it is possible, we would like to cultivate a climate conducive to the maximum development of Mexico's own resources. To broaden the base of local enterprise, we believe that new emphasis should be given, in our programs of long-term loans and loan guarantees, at considerable rates of interest, not only to big commercial undertakings but to small individually owned indigenous enterprises which utilize and develop the agricultural, mineral, and human resources of their individual localities.

With respect to private U.S. investments in Mexico and other developing countries in the hemisphere, we believe the broad guidelines of the future might properly encompass four fundamental objectives.

1. Wherever possible, U.S. ownership and management of firms should be shared with citizens of the country in which they are located.

2. Widespread popular ownership of interest in industrial establishments should be promoted through investment programs designed to permit the population at large to realize a return from the profits of such enterprises, through the offering of stocks and bonds on terms which will permit systematic participation in investment by the greatest possible number of the citizenry.

3. U.S. investors should look with favor on incentive programs designed to share the fruits of increased production and efficiency, through profit-sharing plans, with the employees of the firm itself.

4. Additionally, we feel that there should be a definite policy of reinvesting a portion of the profits from such enterprises in the civic and social and commercial development of the host country.

And we believe that we in the United States, rather than waiting for developing neighbor countries to insist upon such conditions, should voluntarily assume the initiative to encourage the development of such a policy.

In these ways, foreign investment—so essential to any developing country—may cease to bear the onus of exploitation; and the tarnished image of “commercial imperialism,” which skims off the cream from the patrimony of the land and departs, may give way to a new long-range policy of mutual growth and shared benefit.

Interchange.—In regard to the expansion and development of cultural, technical and educational exchanges, the U.S. delegation reiterates each of the points enumerated by our representatives on Committee III at the Fifth Annual Interparliamentary Conference in La Paz, Baja California in 1965.

We look upon Mexico as an indispensable partner and a natural leader in the development of the free nations of the New World.

Only a few years ago, when we began this series of parliamentary interchanges, we seemed in some ways like two men adrift in a liferaft on the ocean. One asked the other if he could see anything in any direction, and the other replied, “I can see nothing but the horizon.” The first rejoined, “Then set sail for the horizon; it is a better goal than nothing.”

In the 6 years which have intervened, we have seen tangible fruits of our labors in the amicable solution, so long deferred, of the Chamizal matter and in the recent progress in salinity eradication in the waters of the Colorado and the Rio Grande Rivers.

For the fulfillment of more complete cooperation, we believe that the continuing dialog between our two groups would be facilitated by the creation of an interim committee consisting of a few members from each of our delegations.

To our two peoples in this generation has begun to come an answer to the ancient prayer murmured many centuries ago by Aristophanes among ruins of the Greek temples devastated by the Peloponnesian War:

“From the murmur and subtlety of suspicion
With which we vex one another,
Give us rest;
“Make a new beginning.
“And mingle again the kindred of the nations
In the alchemy of love;
“And with some finer essence of forbearance
Temper our minds.”

The shoreline of true mutual understanding, at first beyond our view, is coming now into the range of our vision. And on the horizon we perceive the sunrise of a still better day. [Applause.]

Senator SPARKMAN. We will have the closing remarks. First, representing Mexico, Deputy Jorge de la Vega.

STATEMENT OF DEPUTY JORGE DE LA VEGA

Deputy DE LA VEGA. Senator Sparkman and Representative Nix, chairmen of the U.S. delegation, Senator Manuel Moreno, chairman of the Mexican delegation, ladies and gentlemen, this new parliamentary meeting has been a reiteration of the frank and cordial friendship between two sovereign peoples who respect the rights of others and who are zealous defenders of their legitimate interests and traditions.

The long border and increased contact between our countries who cherish the permanent hope that international cooperation will be ever broader and more fruitful is a reality. The industrialized nations such as the United States are striving to strengthen, or perhaps to stabilize, the high levels of development,

while countries which are in the process of full growth, such as Mexico, are pursuing a central objective; namely, to accelerate their economic development with an implicit and absolute devotion to social justice. Our states should prosper jointly, each in accordance with his own goals, and in an interaction which will be mutually fruitful and beneficial. That is why Mexican parliamentarians believe that these meetings are of singular importance, despite the fact that they do not produce solutions or recommendations or resolutions addressed to our Government.

Suffice it to have this confrontation at this responsible joint consideration of matters of mutual interest for us to have a certainty that when in our respective parliaments we consider these matters at the legislative level they shall receive the attention which is merited, with the things that are fully well known.

It would be needless to list the positive achievements of our meetings. However, we believe that we should mention the pleasure that we feel in hearing such authoritative opinions as that of Senator Mansfield, who has been a distinguished participant in our work and who affirmed a few days ago, "our neighbor to the south marches at the head of the Alliance for Progress, proud of its achievements, impatient to embark upon the task of a social and economic development," and he added, "Mexico progresses with a spirit of responsibility in a democratic matter and under the direction of President Díaz Ordaz tackling the challenge of development."

The free association, reciprocity of treatment, and the comparative advantages that should be granted to the less-developed countries are standards of conduct that Mexico unfailingly observes.

When the President of Mexico affirms, and I quote, "Neither political pressure in economic matters nor economic pressure in political matters," he thereby clearly expresses the philosophy of his own people whose daily action is inspired in its social revolution which was initiated in 1910.

Indeed, Mexico can never be accused of its actions not faithfully reflecting its highest norms of conduct. In an eminently peaceful tradition, it is not opposed to anybody. It offers and requests friendship, while it champions just treatment in international relations through the observance of the unchangeable principles of nonintervention, of free determination by peoples, of peaceful settlement of conflicts, and of the juridical equality of states based on the scrupulous respect of the nations' dignity and of their sovereignty.

These principles which are the guiding stars of our institutional life are not new to you. In them we have always aspired to make concrete our relations with your great nation. Mexican parliamentarians understood full well that the best statesmen of the United States have respected the clean international policy of Mexico, which is based on its own history and law, which is the only true strength of weak peoples.

We know that the present leaders of the United States and, particularly, President Johnson, persevere in this line of conduct, and we recognize this publicly.

For Mexico, our greatest wealth is man, with independence. We abolished the slavery of man. With reformation we gave him a liberal constitution, and the organization of a democratic representative and Federal Government.

With our revolution we have enabled man progressively to enjoy improved material living conditions and access to the blessings of culture to which every nation has the right.

The Mexican revolution initiated over 50 years ago continues vigorous, and it cannot be stopped. To this end we Mexicans have proudly entrusted our heritage of struggle and sacrifice to our revolutionary governments which, aware of their enormous responsibility, pursue collective progress within the indivisible framework of freedom, of justice, and our dignity.

In this task we will not admit even pauses for backward steps nor surrenders. We have but one path to follow, forward. We are inspired by a single desire, the greatness of Mexico.

Honorable parliamentarians, our voice is that of two peoples who continue to progress along the promising roads of democracy. At this meeting we have strengthened many encouraging agreements which because of their importance should be cited as follows:

With regard to trade, the mutual purpose is to improve our trade relations through just treatment which will permit timely and positive achievements, considering our different degrees of industrialization.

In the credit and foreign investment aspects, we agree that there are beneficial results provided that they constitute factors for development and do not seek to become directives which would undermine national sovereignty.

Fortunately, we agree that the progress of a country cannot be based on poverty, backwardness, and the oppression of other states. Furthermore, we affirm that

cultural exchanges are highly positive to the degree that they promote the universality of knowledge and technological development which are vital factors for progress.

Finally, we reiterate our deepest conviction that prosperity, world peace, and peaceful international relations, and the guarantee of human rights, and the fundamental freedoms of man can only be achieved through mutual respect and the right of peoples freely to select their ways of life and of government.

Honorable U.S. Members of Congress and of the Senate, this meeting held in this beautiful Capitol of the United States permits us to believe that we have advanced into the very core of the problems that we have discussed at these meetings, and on the other hand, this meeting confirms to us the high regard which we have for your friendship and which has been enriched by the multiple courtesies which our wives and we ourselves have received from every one of you.

The Mexican delegation is deeply grateful for your splendid hospitality, and we express to our American friends our hope for your continued success in your enormous legislative tasks.

[Applause.]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN

Senator SPARKMAN. Senator Moreno, Deputy de la Vega, Representative Nix, distinguished colleagues and friends, we come once again to the formal close of a Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference—this one held under the shadow of a great international crisis the outcome of which none of us can foresee.

It was exactly a year ago today that we began our last conference with the arrival of the U.S. delegation in Chihuahua. That coincided with the first U.S. air attacks against North Vietnam, and I remember the concern which was felt then over developments in that far-off corner of the world.

That concern has grown in the intervening year, and I am sure we have all been particularly aware of it the last 3 days.

Vietnam was not on the agenda of this conference, but it has never been far below the surface of our thoughts.

This brings home to us the truth of the old cliché that the world is interdependent. It also brings home to us, I think, another truth; namely, that regardless of how well our two nations order their own affairs and their relations with each other, all of this can go for naught if the world community (including, of course, ourselves) does not find a way to deal with the threat to world peace posed by the situation in Vietnam.

Our own affairs, it seems to me, are cause for mutual satisfaction. Both our countries are enjoying solid economic growth—growth which is attributable in no small measure to the trade and the tourists which flow in both directions across our common border. We have steadily disposed of the bilateral problems which used to vex us—the Chamizal is settled; Colorado River salinity is on the way to settlement; our Governments are in constantly closer consultation with respect to trade and commodities. I believe the members of this Conference, over the years, can fairly take part of the credit for this happy state of affairs.

I likewise believe that we have made further progress in the last 2 days. Through our full and frank discussions, we have come to a better understanding of our respective views. Only good can come of this.

Tomorrow we go to pay honor to two of the greatest Presidents of the United States, martyred a century apart. Two men could scarcely have been more different. Abraham Lincoln was born to poverty in a log cabin, a roughhewn son of the old frontier. John F. Kennedy was born to wealth, a sophisticated prophet of the new frontier. But these superficial differences obscure a great many more important similarities. Both men cared—deeply and passionately—about people.

Abraham Lincoln said: "Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere."

John F. Kennedy said: "The rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God."

Lincoln was a contemporary of the great Benito Juarez, and the parallels between these two towering champions of humanity and foes of special privilege are often striking. They were born about 3 years apart, both of so-called humble origin; and both advanced through their own intensive efforts of self-education. Both pursued the profession of law, and they were elected to their respective State legislatures at nearly the same time. Lincoln was a strong critic of the U.S. war with Mexico and Juarez was a strong critic of slavery. They assumed the Presidency of their countries in their respective capitals within a few months of each other, Juarez with a civil war behind him, Lincoln with one looming just

ahead. Each had the task of unifying a torn nation, and each faced this task with the ability to inspire both devoted followers and fierce opposition.

A century later, John F. Kennedy was a contemporary of Adolfo López Mateos. Both these men brought to bear on our common problems a vision and a statesmanship which did much to solve these problems or at least to reduce them to manageable proportions. As we pay tribute to President Kennedy tomorrow, our prayers will also be with President López Mateos in his valiant battle to recover his health.

It is left to Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, worthy successors in a long line of distinguished statesmen, to carry on. And it is left to the rest of us with public responsibilities to contribute what we can. Although our tasks will never be finished, we can justly be content with our labors of the last 2 days. [Applause.]

Thank you very much.

Is there further business? If not, I declare this Conference adjourned. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon the Conference adjourned at 4:45 p.m.)

APPENDIX II—FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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

