

velopment Bank. The Senate approved the Bank proposal by a vote, as I recall, of 87 to 3 some 2 week ago. Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the proposal for an Inter-American Development Bank by an overwhelming vote.

There have been some who from time to time have said that this Congress might be a do-nothing Congress. Naturally, I do not agree with that absurd and unfounded charge. I think an examination of the accomplishments of this Congress will demonstrate that we have this year, as we have in the past few years, acted responsibly and constructively and passed all meaningful legislation which was presented to us for consideration.

Particularly I wish to make reference to the fact that I know the people of the Western Hemisphere are extremely pleased because the Inter-American Development Bank is now on its way to becoming a reality, as the result of action of the executive branch and of the Congress. The people of the Western Hemisphere do not look upon this act as in any way justifying a charge of "do nothingism." As a matter of fact, the people of Latin America for over three generations have looked forward to the realization of this proposal. They believe, as do most individuals who have made some effort to study the problems of Latin America, that what is needed more than anything else for the development of the resources and for the improvement of the economic, social, and educational positions in Latin America, is private capital.

The Inter-American Development Bank will provide an additional window through which it will be possible to funnel some \$1 billion into the economies of the various Latin American countries in cooperation with us. I know this is a very meaningful step forward in the improvement of our relationships with our Latin-American neighbors. I know the Members of Congress, when they voted for this particular proposal, felt the same way.

I wish to add a word of congratulations to the U.S. Congress for finally putting into effect this long-sought action for an Inter-American Development Bank, which the people of the Western Hemisphere have so long desired.

Mr. President, I congratulate the distinguished majority leader, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], for his foresight and leadership particularly in connection with the Latin American field. I know every time this year and in years past that where there has been before the Senate far reaching proposed legislation with respect to Latin America, there has been no delay on his part in bringing it to the floor, giving the Senate an opportunity to take action on it, and to bring it to a successful conclusion.

I know that his experience in Mexico last year, when he was there visiting the President of Mexico, Mr. Lopez-Mateos, both were most helpful in cementing better relations between the great countries of Mexico and the United States. It is my understanding that, as a reciprocal

move, President Lopez-Mateos intends to visit our able majority leader some time this summer or fall, in Texas.

I know that the distinguished majority leader has long been interested in that area of the world, and I congratulate him on recognizing its importance to the United States. I congratulate him on his leadership in getting through the Inter-American Bank proposal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator for his generosity.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, yesterday the House of Representatives passed S. 1928, a bill providing for the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank. Practically no press attention was devoted to the action of the Senate last week in passing the bill. And today the press story covering this activity is buried far in the back pages.

In view of the casual references to this Congress as a do-nothing Congress, I believe attention should be focused on the fact that the bill, requested by the President, has been passed and delivered to him for signature. I hope it will not be vetoed. It authorizes a U.S. contribution to this Bank of \$450 million. We have done our best to make the bill veto-proof by authorizing the appropriation of the funds rather than authorizing them to come through the back door of the Treasury.

I might say that I believe, had it not been for the activities of many Members of this body over the past several years urging that the United States pay more attention to its Latin American relations, the administration would never have proposed such an institution as the Inter-American Development Bank.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, like other Senators who have spoken earlier, I, too, was delighted to observe that the House of Representatives, on a bipartisan basis, yesterday sent to the President a bill creating the Inter-American Development Bank. Said the President of the United States on May 11, of this year:

The establishment of the Inter-American Development Bank and our participation in it will be a most significant step in the history of our economic relations with our Latin American neighbors. It will fulfill a long-standing desire on the part of the Latin American Republics to have an inter-American institution specifically designed to promote the financing of accelerated economic development in Latin America.

With that sentiment, I enthusiastically agree.

Mr. President, I congratulate the able Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who several days ago led the debate in the Senate which resulted in a tremendous bipartisan approval of that which the administration had previously recommended. Now that we have the same bipartisan approach to the development of stronger ties of amity and good will among the nations of the American continents, we can look forward, I am certain, to better, stronger, and happier relations between the people and the Government of the United States and our good neighbors.

#### WHITE FLEET WOULD PROVIDE MESSAGE OF HOPE IN TROUBLED AND TENSE WORLD

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor Senate Concurrent Resolution 66, introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], favoring creation of a White Fleet, which would carry surplus foods and medical personnel and supplies to disaster-stricken and underprivileged areas of the world.

Several years ago, I suggested in a number of speeches to groups in my home State of Oregon that the United States should take some of its hospital ships out of mothballs and send them on errands of cure and recovery throughout the world. The local response was immediately and overwhelmingly favorable.

Happily, Mr. President, I was not alone in offering this idea. In a newsletter to my constituents earlier this year, I was delighted to call attention to press notices that the People-to-People Foundation, Inc., is preparing the U.S. Navy ship *Consolation* to sail to underdeveloped nations in southeast Asia. Project Hope, as this is known, is implementation of an idea that can provide a meaningful symbol of American good will.

The White Fleet, suggested by Comdr. Frank Manson, of the U.S. Navy, is an extension and expansion of this idea. Our trained doctors and nurses, armed with wonder drugs and other miracles of modern medicine, could truly work needed wonders in underdeveloped countries of the world. Our vast surpluses of agricultural commodities would offer to the peoples of underprivileged lands in time of famine or flood an opportunity to share in America's abundance. The program could be a dramatic step in the advancement of an International Health Year, for which the groundwork has been so ably laid by the senior Senator from Minnesota and the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

I have had a close personal experience with one of the dread diseases which make of all mankind—high and low, rich and poor, titled and common—truly brothers. The White Fleet could take to persons suffering in other lands the medicines and the methods that saved my life.

I hope that the Congress will give swift and favorable consideration to Senate Concurrent Resolution 66. There could be no finer message of hope in a world troubled with tensions of war, sickness, and death than to have a fleet of vessels delivering medicines and foods where a similar fleet might have delivered bombs and bullets.

Life magazine and its editors are to be commended for launching a great nationwide crusade to promote the idea of a White Fleet of mercy, which would take modern healing methods to the peasant in his hut throughout the teeming nations of Asia and Africa. With its vast circulation, Life should accomplish much to alert and inform American opinion to this excellent idea for promoting peace throughout the world.