

IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 22, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED) (12:07 P.M. PUERTO RICO TIME)THE WHITE HOUSE

(San Juan, Puerto Rico)

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS ARRIVAL AT INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO,
FEBRUARY 22, 1960

Governor Munoz-Marin:

The people and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are very happy in welcoming you, and feel highly honored in having you with us, Mr. President. You will find among us differences of opinion as to the form that our free union with the United States should develop. But, so far as the great majority of our people are concerned, you will find no differences of opinion as to the fact that that union should be permanent. We also know that if Puerto Rico had desired to separate itself from the United States, the United States would have honored the will of the Puerto Rican people in that respect. We all remember your words bearing this message to the United Nations. And we also remember the expression at that time of the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico reaffirming the will of our people for permanent union. In particular, we are deeply proud to participate, even if only with our modest hospitality in a purpose to which the people of Puerto Rico give their whole hearts to strengthening of the ties of fraternal friendship between the Americas.

Governor Munoz-Marin:

Thank you very much indeed for your words of welcome.

Naturally, I am delighted that my first stop on this 15,000-mile journey is in Puerto Rico. To all of you, I bring greetings from your fellow citizens of the 50 States of the Republic. I bring their best wishes for your continued success in making this island a unique demonstration of how free men and women work together for their mutual good. For Puerto Rico is truly unique. We are happy that Puerto Rico is a proud, free, self-governing Commonwealth, joined to the United States of America by her own choice.

This island, in the Caribbean waters between two great continental land masses, has been stirred by two mighty currents of history, enriched by two great treasuries of culture.

Out of them, Puerto Rico has fashioned its own way of life, blending the best of the old and the new.

Your program of development -- rooted in self-confidence, self-help and self-achievement -- has aroused tremendous interest in every area of the free world. To other peoples now struggling to realize their

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- 2 -

aspirations and ambitions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has demonstrated that courage, persistence, faith in one's fellow men and a God-given destiny can open up ways through barriers and obstacles that might appear to be insurmountable.

By what you have accomplished for yourselves, by the help you have given others toward a like accomplishment for themselves, you have made for the Commonwealth a record of achievement in which many other people around the globe have found hope and inspiration.

Although the hours I spend here must be few, I know that I shall leave tomorrow morning sharing some of the hope and some of the inspiration that are inescapable on this island.

Thank you very much.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE

FOLLOWING IS THE JOINT STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND PRESIDENT JUSCELINO KUBITSCHEK DE OLIVEIRA OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, WHICH WILL BE READ AT THE SITE OF THE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VISIT TO BRAZIL BY CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Presidents of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira and Dwight D. Eisenhower, meeting together in the new city of Brasilia, soon to be the capital of Brazil, reaffirm the joint determination of the two nations to defend the following principles:

1. The democratic freedoms and the fundamental rights of man, wherein are included the fight against racial discrimination and the repudiation of any attempt against religious freedom and of any limitation on the expression of thought. These are inalienable conquests of civilization which all free men have the duty to protect, bearing in mind the sacrifices of the soldiers of both countries in the last war, and the need to prevent repetition of the causes which led to the loss of so many young and precious lives.
2. The belief that the aspiration of the peoples of the Americas to an ever-improving way of life, moral and material, presents one of the great challenges and opportunities of our time. This challenge should be met by joining together, ever more closely and harmoniously, the efforts of all countries within the inter-American community in order that, through coordinated action, there may be an intensification of measures capable of combating underdevelopment in the vast area of the American continents.
3. The full implementation of the principles of political and economic solidarity contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States and in the Mutual Assistance Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.
4. The recognition that economic advancement cannot be dissociated from preservation of peace and democratic rights, and that the effort of each nation must be complemented by hemisphere action helping all Americans to achieve the improved living standards which will fortify belief in democracy, freedom and self-determination of peoples. To this end, the Presidents reaffirm their solidarity with the principles approved by all the nations of America within the scope of Operation Pan America and assure their wholehearted support to the Organization of American States and to those other entities which already are formulating measures to help achieve these ends. This will pave the way to the realization of the inter-American ideals, economic as well as political.

Acknowledging that joint efforts of the American nations have already achieved much, but firm in the conviction that action still more fruitful should be taken, the two Presidents are confident that the hemispheric crusade for economic development will lead toward greater prosperity and harmony for all.

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED) -----

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Brasilia, Brazil)

TEXT OF THE REMARKS BY PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER AT THE CIVIC RECEPTION
AT THE CENTRAL PLATFORM, IN BRASILIA, BRAZIL,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1960

Mr. President, Dr. Pinheiro, Citizens of Brasilia:

I am most grateful for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. I am glad that my return to this hospitable land has taken place in this magnificent new city, a living testimony to your own tireless efforts, Mr. President, and a symbol of Brazilian progress. It is an inspiration to get this new glimpse of the vision and energy which characterize modern Brazil and its leadership.

Brasilia has captured the imagination of my fellow countrymen who have visited here and, who, on their return home, have been lavish in their praise of the wonders they have seen.

For several reasons, Brasilia fascinates citizens of the United States. In the first place, your decision to carve a beautiful city out of the wilderness reminds us of our own decision many years ago to move the capital of our fledgling nation from Philadelphia to the District of Columbia.

In the second place, this pioneering venture recalls to our minds the rolling advance of our own frontier -- the winning of the American West -- a process which was barely accomplished when I was a youngster. Indeed, having now witnessed the speed with which Brasilia is being completed, I understand why Brazil itself is sometimes described as a "country in a hurry." Brasilia is an epic worthy of this nation's vast possibilities and aspirations.

And thirdly, one senses here a "boom" spirit not unlike that which pervaded frontier western communities in the United States such as my boyhood town of Abilene, Kansas.

It has been said, somewhat facetiously, that Brazil and the United States -- both influenced by the stern demands of the frontier -- ought to get along well together because each has so many of the other's faults. At least we are both willing to confess that we do have faults. And of course we get along well because we have many of the same virtues -- we are, indeed, much alike. Our vast expanses of land have many similarities in physiography and resources. Our constitutional systems and forms of government are similar. The people of both our countries have various national origins, gaining strength from diversity. Both countries are forever committed to democracy, human dignity, and freedom with justice.

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(OVER)

- 2 -

Our common heritage will be emphasized for us when you inaugurate your new capital next April 21 - Tiradentes Day. It was in 1787, when Thomas Jefferson, then our Minister in France, gave sympathetic counsel to Jose Joaquim de Maia, emissary of Tiradentes and his little band of Inconfidentes. Those Brazilian patriots -- to recall the observation of Joaquim Nabuco -- had their eyes fixed on the new democracy to the north at a time when, here, even to think of independence was a crime. Your freedom and ours were won by men of dauntless courage and passionate vision, and it is these qualities in our peoples today that will carry us forward to the brighter future so eloquently dramatized by this new city of the frontier.

To you, Dr. Pinheiro, and your thousands of associates, has been entrusted the enormous task of transplanting the inspired dream of planners into reality. I congratulate you for the marvels you are fashioning.

And now to the workers assembled here and through them to all Brazilian labor, I bring special greetings. May your toil be fruitful in advancing Brazil's development and well-being. May your hands be firmly clasped with those of the workers of the United States and the entire free world in the building of a richer life, in freedom, for yourselves, your children, and all generations to follow.

I thank all of you here for the honor you today have done me and my country. This has been a moving and memorable experience.

I thank you for the privilege of being here.

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James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(AT 11:22 AM, RIO TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

TEXT OF THE REMARKS BY PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE
NAVAL MINISTRY, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL,
FEBRUARY 24, 1960

President Kubitschek, Your Excellencies, and Citizens of
Rio de Janeiro:

It is a privilege and a particular pleasure to meet again your distinguished President and a privilege to return to this great country with which over the years we have enjoyed fruitful relations in a tradition of friendship.

When I visited Brazil in 1946, I came as a former Commander of allied military forces to pay personal tribute to the gallant Brazilian people for their invaluable contributions to our common victory in World War II.

Now, in response to your President's gracious invitation and to my long-held desire to reciprocate the courtesy which he did us in visiting the United States as President-elect, I come here as the representative of 180 million citizens of the United States. They share with you this fervent wish: That war and all forms of coercion be forever banished from the earth; that leaders of all nations hearken to the prayers of their peoples for peace -- for a peace founded on mutual respect, understanding, and collaboration -- a peace in which the race of armaments will give way to a constructive, cooperative attack against disease, ignorance, and poverty -- a peace which makes neighborliness such as that enjoyed by our two countries a reality throughout the world.

It is impossible to enter Rio de Janeiro without feeling the inspiring impact of this city's scenic grandeur. But Rio has more than natural beauty.

For decades this city has become a symbol of Brazil's cultural contributions to the world.

In the halls of Rio, great principles have been proclaimed, righteous determinations formed.

Here, in 1942, the Foreign Ministers of the American republics voiced this hemisphere's determination to defend itself against a fascist aggression. Here representatives of the Americas met in 1947 to proclaim in solemn treaty that an attack on one American republic would be an attack on all. That treaty has enabled the nations of this hemisphere to live in peace, free of the fear that any one of them, however weak or small, would have its independence challenged by any other, however strong or large.

Brazil and the United States have always lived together in peace and friendship. Constant cooperation has been mutually beneficial. I hope that my brief visit here will emphasize the desire of my government and all the people of my country to strengthen bonds of friendship with you. We seek only greater understanding of one another, a mutual conviction that all problems existing between us can be resolved to the benefit of both nations, and a lasting partnership in efforts to build a stronger, freer hemisphere -- a stronger, freer world.

Mr. President, I am sure that you will find my remarks and to all of you, thank you very much.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 24, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

(RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL)

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO MEMBERS
OF THE BRAZILIAN SUPREME COURT, SUPREME
COURT, FEDERAL ROOM, RIO DE JANEIRO,
BRAZIL, FEBRUARY 24, 1960.

Mr. Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of Brazil, and my Brazilian Friends:

I have been privileged to call upon the President of the Brazilian Republic. I have just completed a meeting with the Legislative body of this great country. Now it is my great privilege and honor to pay a call upon the third branch -- equal branch of equal status in the Brazilian government.

To have been invited once before this august body was in itself a great privilege and an honor. To have been invited back again, Mr. Chief Justice, is an honor that I consider almost unique.

It is my simple concept that the Supreme Court in a Federal Republic exists to make certain that the rule of law will flourish and will not be weakened by any processes that are not approved by the constitution and as interpreted by that Supreme Court.

In my country, the Supreme Court has attained the position in the minds of the average citizen, all of grandeur almost of veneration.

I have been examining the history of your Supreme Court. I see it parallels, between its formation and its history, with our own. I know from the picture you have in the window that you give the same respect to the memory of John Marshall that we do. I have also heard of a great jurist of yours named Luis Barbosa who in your country and in his term took the same occasion as did John Marshall to assert the right, the absolute unchallenged right of the Supreme Court to place interpretation upon any law, and to determine whether or not it was in consonance with the constitution.

Clothed with this kind of responsibility and with this kind of authority, the Supreme Court stands as a true guardian of justice for the individual. And I submit that the reason for Republican or Democratic government is to protect the individual in his rights which we -- you and ourselves -- believe are his, because of the fact of his creation, because he has been created in the image of his God. I can see, therefore, that the decisions of such a body as this, its opinions are more than mere decisions for application in a particular case and to make certain that the rights of a particular citizen have been protected, or that the law has not been allowed to go astray in its application in some other branch of the government. It is more important -- the court is more important than merely to do this. As I see it, the court is also a teacher. Because the real strength of democracy is in the hearts and minds and the understandings of people, not merely the august members of this great body.

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- 2 -

In my country, and I think it is possibly true in yours, a man who has been honored by being given a Chair in this body is thereby removed from partisan politics. Partisan politicians do much to inform in public. Sometimes they merely try to influence. As I see it, the man now in this kind of position, with this authority, with this opportunity to study without bias, cannot merely influence, he can inform. And I say that in all forms of free government the only final force, the only final authority is public opinion. And if it be informed public opinion, then in truth democracy is truly working. If the rule of law is to be substituted for the rule of the sword, if persuasion is to take the place of fighting on the battlefield, then the kind of public opinion that I speak of must be strong in all free nations.

And so I salute this body for the opportunity that belongs to each of you, because as a group we know that just like in my own country, this institution is venerated. Your words carry weight. And your words will be heeded. Consequently, when you say we must substitute the rule of law for force, all will heed, all will help -- which is all important.

So, Mr. Chief Justice, and Justices of the Supreme Court of Brazil, I come here to pay my respects, but those words are merely formalities by themselves. My visit has a far deeper meaning to me than mere formality. I do want to pay my respects to this court and to its functions, and what I think it can and will do in helping Brazil toward the destiny that is certain to belong to that nation as long as it lives in the institutions of freedom and pushes forward on the course that it is now pursuing.

Thank you very much indeed.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(9:45 A. M. SAO PAULO TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Sao Paulo, Brazil)

TEXT OF THE REMARKS BY PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER ON HIS ARRIVAL AT
CONGONHAS AIRPORT IN SAO PAULO,
BRAZIL, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

Mr. President, Governor Carvalho Pinto, Mayor de Barros,
Citizens of Sao Paulo:

Yesterday I referred to a rumor I have often heard -- that Sao Paulo is the fastest growing city in the world -- center of Brazilian commerce and industry. Certainly it is a sincere personal pleasure to have this opportunity today to witness firsthand the mighty achievements of this fabulous community.

In addition to seeing evidence of Brazil's remarkable economic and industrial growth, I have another very special and, to me, deeply moving, mission to perform in your city. Later today, I shall have the honor of paying homage to those brave soldiers of Brazil who were my comrades-in-arms during World War II.

My nation -- and all free nations -- have reason to remember with gratitude Brazil's partnership in two World Wars.

You made your bases available for our common cause -- bases which were truly springboards to victory. On land, sea, and air, Brazilian cooperation was of inestimable value in defeating our enemies and preserving a way of life we cherish. Gallant Brazilian blood, shed with ours, must ever remind us of our solemn, common covenant to preserve the peace, with justice and freedom for all.

I thank all of you for the warmth and cordiality of your welcome, Governor and Mr. Mayor. It is a real privilege to be here.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

2:30 PM, SAO PAULO TIME

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Sao Paulo, Brazil)

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN JOINTLY IN HIS HONOR BY
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, THE COMMERCIAL
ASSOCIATION, AND THE FEDERATION OF RURAL
ASSOCIATIONS OF SAO PAULO, AT THE FASANO
RESTAURANT, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

Mr. President, Governor Carvalho Pinto, and other Governors
here present, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am deeply grateful for the generous welcome my associates and
I have received in Sao Paulo. And I must personally express to you my
deep gratitude for the warmth of the welcome with which you have greeted
me in this hall.

This is my first visit to your great city, the industrial heart of
Brazil. Here in your factories and workshops, much of the economic
future of Brazil is being forged. It is indeed a privilege to meet
personally so many leaders of Sao Paulo's progressive government,
industry and agriculture.

I do not wonder, as I look around me and see what Paulista energy
and initiative have achieved, that you take pride in your city and state,
and especially in the fact that in this area great opportunities exist for
men of energy, talent, and initiative to carve for themselves important
places in the life of the nation. This country, like my own, provides
opportunities to all, however humble their origins and whatever the
circumstances of their birth.

Opportunity, without discrimination -- this is one vital aspect of
democracy both in Brazil and the United States. The humblest may
become the highest -- through his own efforts.

Our societies are designed to permit everyone to pursue family
welfare and happiness in liberty, and also to promote the well-being of
all, not just a few, of the people.

We believe fervently that no one should be denied the chance for
or the fruits of self-betterment because of his race, his religion, sex,
class or political beliefs. In short, in both our countries, we make the
concept of the dignity of the individual a living reality, knowing that,
given a chance, each person is capable of running his affairs with
wisdom, dedication, and due respect for the rights of others.

At this point in history, our countries may differ in economic
development, but this difference can and will disappear, for Brazil is on
the march. It is today a universal Brazilian aspiration to develop the
country's resources, to extend the blessings of education to all, to

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(OVER)

- 2 -

realize the nation's immense potentialities. Let me say to you most earnestly that we pray for your success. And we rejoice in your progress not only because you and we are friends but also because we know that the progress of Brazil and of all the nations which aspire to develop rapidly will make a happier and more peaceful world for everyone.

Three hundred years ago there was little but forbidding wilderness in the United States of America. Great natural resources existed, as they exist in Brazil. But there were no houses, transportation facilities, utilities, factories, institutions of learning and culture. A hundred years ago, half our people were engaged in agriculture; industry was beginning to expand. Even sixty years ago, there was not a single industrial research laboratory in the United States. Today, we have a mature, highly diversified economy. This has been obtained by the hard work and frugal management of the American people. And of course we are proud of what we have accomplished. But we take even greater satisfaction in the means we have employed. All our progress has been protective of personal freedom, political freedom, economic freedom -- in my judgment, inseparable elements of true liberty. Other nations have amassed wealth. However, in no nation, ancient or modern, totalitarian or free, have the rights of the individual been more zealously safeguarded.

Sheer material wealth can of course be accumulated, and scientific miracles can be achieved, by authoritarian methods. But let us not be misled by the boasts that fill the air. The production of goods -- either capital or consumer goods -- is not an end in itself, nor is it a sound criterion for judging economic and governmental systems. Production is only one element in the human enterprise on this earth. You and I believe that each of us is an inviolable spiritual entity, capable of reaching the heights of creative thought. Each is endowed with the right to build social and cultural institutions compatible with our finest instincts, and more deeply devoted to the protection of human dignity and to love of God than to the mere acquisition of material things. We see then that production, to be praiseworthy, must serve these nobler ends. Faced with no other choice, you and we in the United States would choose poverty in freedom, rather than prosperity in slavery.

But of course we need make no such choice, for freedom in the long run yields also the most productive economic system ever devised by man. The reason for this is simple. Every human being is capable of greatness. Given opportunity and responsibility, he will reach the heights. Controlled man may become an efficient automaton, but with the limitations and the joylessness of men in lock-step parade.

The proponents of Marxism-Leninism seek to belittle the American system. They speak of the "exploited masses." Certainly anyone who has studied history knows that capitalism, in its early stages, was often exploitative. But it is ridiculous to pretend that conditions of the 18th and early 19th Centuries exist today in the economic life of the United States.

Our socially-conscious private-enterprise system benefits all the people, owners and workers alike. It has resulted in high productivity, high consumption, high wages, and reasonable returns on investment. Balanced progress is our watchword.

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- 3 -

Sao Paulo is, I think it can fairly be said, the outstanding example of Brazilian private initiative and of Brazilian balance in development. Here is a concentration of factories which produce much of what all Brazil consumes. You are now helping to provide the means by which the remainder of Brazil will similarly progress. And the rewards of your production are indeed exciting.

In freedom the Brazilian worker is happily demonstrating the joys of life under a democratic system. He knows that you do not consider the accumulation of wealth to be the privilege of a few -- rather that the true aim of production is to contribute to the greater well-being of the many.

I wish that all the world could see what I have seen today in this city -- a demonstration that a dynamic economy, based on private enterprise and free labor, redounds to the benefit of the worker, the consumer, the public at large and the state which embodies their sovereign will.

I am sure that your workers, as ours in the United States, have attained positions of influence, honor, and prestige. Surely the old concept of "the exploited masses" deserves to be discarded, along with the idea of State Omnipotence and the divine right of kings.

I take real pleasure in noting the modest but significant contributions which United States capital has made to the prosperity of Sao Paulo and Brazil. It cannot be coincidence that this area, in which foreign capital is most heavily concentrated, is also the most prosperous in Brazil.

We too benefited much from foreign capital in the period of our development. Late in the 19th Century, foreign investments in the United States were as large as those in Brazil today. In fact, I think if we should take the price of today's dollars, the investments that then were made in our country were many times the amount that I am just speaking of. But at that time the revenue of our national government was only one-third as great as yours is now.

The contributions of United States private enterprise to Brazilian development are matched in other fields. We have sought to express our friendship and our interest in your development through loans of the Export-Import Bank and other public lending institutions, through our Point IV work, the re-loaned funds derived from the sale of agricultural surpluses, our support of the international coffee pact, grants by our private foundations, and through the backing we have given President Kubitschek's imaginative Operation Pan America proposal.

Within our financial and economic capacity, we shall continue to support Brazilian development. In view of the modest part we have had in your growth, it is, then, the more heartening to see the mighty contributions which Sao Paulo is making to the majestic future of our traditional friend and ally, the United States of Brazil.

And in closing, I should like to repeat the sense of the quotation that the Governor took from Thomas Jefferson, the United States wants to march forward as a true partner and brother to Brazil, as we seek earnestly toward that brightest goal of all mankind: peace with justice.

I thank you. Thank you again.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

THE WHITE HOUSE
(Sao Paulo, Brazil)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM CONGONHAS
AIRPORT, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL,
FEBRUARY 25, 1960

Mr. President, Governor, and Citizens of Sao Paulo:

As I say a friendly farewell to the leaders and people of Sao Paulo, I want to express my warm thanks for the cordial welcome and the many courtesies which have been extended to my associates and me during our short stay here.

I was greatly impressed by what I was able to see of your magnificent city during the day. Sao Paulo, leader in Brazilian commerce and industry, is surely characterized by energy, growth, and the spirit of progress.

You receive here each year vast quantities of goods, especially capital goods, from the United States, and of course you ship a tremendous volume of products, especially coffee, to the United States. The two-way trade of the United States and Brazil has long been of high importance to both countries. We are your major consumer; you a major customer of ours. I am glad to have learned in my conversations here today that there is a minimum of friction in these trade matters. And this is good news.

I might point out that we of the United States are the most insatiable coffee drinkers in the world -- indeed, we buy nearly 60 per cent of your coffee exports. And I doubt that you would have a surplus here if you drank as much coffee as we do.

On leaving Sao Paulo, I want to say how happy I am to have met Governor Carvalho Pinto, the state and municipal authorities, and to have been privileged to make a personal visit to this tremendous city.

Thank you again, sincerely, for your cordiality, your kindness, and your hospitality.

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James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(11:00 A. M., B. A. TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Buenos Aires)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS ARRIVAL AT EZEIZA AIRPORT,
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, FEBRUARY
26, 1960

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With genuine pleasure and satisfaction, I greet you in friendship as I begin my visit in the Republic of Argentina.

My pleasure is in realizing a long-cherished wish to view this beautiful land, and in returning officially the visit which your President and Mrs. Frondizi graciously made to my country.

My satisfaction derives from the knowledge that our commitment to common aspirations provides one stone in the structure of world peace.

I am especially happy that my visit occurs during the 150th anniversary of your nation's valiant fight for freedom. With pride in our own long adherence to the democratic vision, we of my country salute you, and welcome this opportunity to join our voices joyously with yours in your meaningful celebration.

I bring all of you the heartfelt good wishes of the government and the people of the United States of America. In the few days we shall be here among you, we hope to meet many of you personally, to enjoy the grandeur of your world-famed capital, to visit several other of your beautiful cities, and, at least from the air, to obtain a panoramic perspective of your vast and noble country.

Al gran pueblo Argentino, Salud!

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, FEBRUARY 26, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(AT APPROXIMATELY
5:00 P. M.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Buenos Aires, Argentina)

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER TO THE JOINT SESSION
OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
ARGENTINA, FEBRUARY 26, 1960

Mr. President, Honorable Members of Congress, Ladies and
Gentlemen:

First, an expression of my warm gratitude for the cordiality with which you have received me in this hall. I cannot fail to mention what I have just seen in the streets of your beautiful city. I have seen crowds on those streets, I have seen the smiles on their faces, the flowers in their hands, and I have heard their shouts and cries of welcome. To me, this can mean one thing only: That the people of the Argentine, like the people of the United States, are proud that they are free men and they want to stand together as partners in our never-ceasing search for a just peace in which all men can prosper and better themselves, their families, their communities and their nations.

I am honored by this opportunity to address the Congress of the Argentine Republic. To you, and through you and to all your people, I bring friendly greetings from my government and my fellow citizens. I convey to you our unbounded admiration for the courageous efforts you are making under the inspiring leadership of President Frondizi to strengthen respect for human dignity and human rights, and to build institutions which will eternally guarantee the free exercise of those rights.

Though the people of the United States do not know your history, philosophy, and aspirations as well as they should -- and this is a shortcoming which, despite distance and dissimilar language, simply must be overcome -- nonetheless they are mindful of the extraordinary efforts you are making to restore your national economy. We hope and expect that the solid economic foundations you have been building will soon result in improved living standards.

I am happy that Argentina has created conditions which have made it possible for some of our credit agencies to extend to it a significant program of dollar credits. During the past few years, public and private lending agencies of the United States, and international financial institutions to which we contribute substantially, have joined in lending to Argentina approximately a billion dollars. This is the most intensive program of financial cooperation to have been yet carried out in the history of this hemisphere.

In a nation that is truly determined to develop, capital is one essential instrument of production. If there is a shortage of capital, production and living standards suffer simultaneously. But new capital, if accompanied by other instruments of production, including technical proficiency -- in this case provided by Argentina itself -- quickly

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translates into more production, more and better-paid jobs, and higher living standards. Everybody gains in the process.

We of the United States are highly gratified that we have been able to be of some assistance in your march toward a better life.

In words so candid and clear that no one in all the Americas can possibly misunderstand me, I wish to emphasize again our deep desire:

First, to see every one of the American Nations make steady economic progress, with the blessings of this advance reaching all of its people;

Second, to cooperate in every sound way we can, within the limits of our ability, in helping the American nations attain their just aspirations -- we also wish to persuade them and others to join in a world-wide effort to help the less developed nations to progress in freedom;

Third, while adhering strictly to a policy of non-intervention and mutual respect, to applaud the triumph of free government everywhere in the world. We do not urge emulation of the United States, but we do know that human beings, sacred in the sight of God, and more majestic than any institutions they may create, will in the long sweep of history never be content with any form of slavery or coercion;

Fourth, to bring ever closer the realization of a world in which peace with freedom is guaranteed, and in which the mighty productive power of man can work constructively for the betterment of all humankind.

As perhaps you know, I have recently travelled in Europe, the Middle East, and India. I am now at the half-way point in this all-too-brief trip through South America. In June I shall go to the Soviet Union and Japan. When those journeys have been completed, I shall have visited many countries, large and small; industrial and agricultural communities; highly developed nations and some newly emerging. In all these travels I have had one paramount interest: To assure everybody of my nation's peaceful intent and to do what I can to promote the cooperation of all in the cause of peace and freedom.

I have emphasized that we seek peace, but only in freedom. If peoples were willing to give up their liberty and their personal dignity, they could readily have peace ... a peace in which a single great power controlled all other nations.

Ghengis Kahn, Tamerlane, Alexander the Great, Napoleon, Hitler and others sought to establish that kind of peace. But always peoples and nations have rebelled against their false, self-serving doctrines. We do not want an imposed peace. We want a cooperative peace in which the peoples of every nation have the right of free choice -- the right to establish their own institutions, to live by their own cardinal concepts, and to be free of external pressure or threat.

These are deep-seated desires held passionately in common by the peoples of the United States and Argentina. We hope to see machines capable of destruction turned exclusively to constructive purposes.

These shared aspirations spring from a common heritage:

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- 3 -

Both our countries won their independence from European powers. The drafters of our Declaration of Independence proclaimed that "all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In Argentina, Esteban Echeverria said: "Equality and liberty are ... the two poles of ... Democracy..." In the United States, Abraham Lincoln described democratic government as "of the people, by the people, and for the people." In Argentina, Juan Alberdi declared: "Public freedom is no more than the sum ... of the freedoms of all." The Constitution of the United States carefully separated the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of our government. In Argentina, the great liberator, Jose de San Martin, stated: "Displaying the most excellent principles matters not at all, when he who makes the law, he who carries it out, is also he who judges it."

Your founding fathers and ours acted upon the same great hopes and expressed -- almost identically -- the same wisdom. This is of course not surprising: The vision of true freedom cannot be dimmed by a barrier of language or distance.

It was once possible to think of democratic freedom as a matter of purely national concern. But now, in a world of exacting interdependence, freedom must be fostered, developed and maintained cooperatively among many nations. Hence, across national boundaries, among peoples and governments, a constant increase in mutual understanding must prevail. Based on that understanding, political, cultural, and economic cooperation will succeed, with benefits for all.

Unhappily, until the last threat of force has been suppressed, there must also be military cooperation, for no single nation, no matter how mighty, can alone protect the freedom of all. Together, however, the nations which cherish independence can command a power so great that no potential aggressor could violate the peace without inviting his own destruction.

Can the ugly external threat which faces us impose such physical strains upon us as to impair or destroy our heritage? With confidence our two nations emphatically and jointly say "No." I have heard some say that the more a country develops its technology and science, the more "materialistic" it becomes, and the less it possesses or cherishes the cultural aspects of life. But of course science, technology and richness of culture must, and do, march forward hand in hand.

Surely scientific advances that make possible the conquering of human disease; that remove drudgery from the household; that yield shorter working hours with leisure for the arts and recreation -- surely these are not inimical to the fulfillment of man's spiritual aspirations.

No single technological development in all history did more to advance the cultures of the world than the invention of the printing press. Modern technological miracles have speeded communications to the point that an event in a remote part of Africa is known minutes later in Buenos Aires. They have enabled us to move from one part of the world to any other in a matter of hours.

With these so-called "materialistic" advances, we have the means of obtaining accurate information, and more knowledge, faster. These accomplishments are helpful in developing that genuine human understanding on which all other cooperative actions among peace-longing nations can be based.

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- 4 -

I have watched, with much satisfaction, the increasing amount of news published in each of our countries about the other -- and the increasing number of books translated from each of our languages into the other's. I have observed, too, the growing numbers of our teachers, students, businessmen, labor leaders, and others who are exchanging visits between us.

My country was recently honored by the visit of a number of distinguished members of this Congress, who traveled extensively in the United States and conferred with their fellow legislators and other American citizens. Also, legislators from the United States have visited Argentina on numerous occasions. I can think of nothing more useful to our relations than such exchanges.

But it is not possible for everyone to travel great distances. So our schools and universities, the press, books, philosophic societies, study groups, and government -- all these must work ceaselessly to promote better understanding between us, as well as among all the Americas. And there must be interchanges to the maximum degree possible -- of ideas, of persons, of techniques. I hold the unshakeable conviction that the greatest single impediment to abiding, mutually-helpful cooperation among nations desiring peace with freedom is not opposing policies, or different aspirations, or insoluble conflicts -- serious as these sometimes are. No, the most persistent, single impediment to healthy, effective cooperation is the lack of deep and abiding understanding, and the trust that flows from understanding. Here, then, in this effort to increase mutual understanding among all nations, is the basic problem. It is one that every citizen, in your country and mine, can help to solve. Overcoming it will build the surest foundation for the kind of cooperative progress and the just peace we all seek.

Again, I convey to you the admiration of the people of the United States for the courage and determination with which Argentina is facing its problems. We wish you every success. I am also happy to assure you of the continued readiness of my government to cooperate with you to the extent that such cooperation is feasible, is welcomed, and may contribute to the well-being of your great country.

I thank you for the privilege of addressing you, the elected representatives of the Argentine people.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 26, 1960

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
(BUENOS AIRES)

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT ON RECEIVING THE KEY
TO THE CITY, AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
FEBRUARY 26, 1960

I am deeply honored not only for the presentation of this Key, symbolic of the friendly spirit of your country for the United States, but for the generosity of the terms in which your Mayor has described the ideals and democratic aspirations that bind his country with mine.

If I may be personal, I should like to tell you a bit of a story. 45 years ago now, I was just preparing to graduate from West Point -- our military school in the United States. I had been badly injured and the medical corps decided that I should not become a lieutenant in the Army. I was called before the board and I think they thought that I would be a heart-broken young man. I said, "Well, it's all right with me, if you just give me my diploma, I am going down to the Argentine." They were a bit surprised, and I said, "Well, it strikes me to be a fine place to go."

Now by the favorable action of the board, my intent of that time was spoiled, but it was never given up. For 45 years I have held the hope to go and meet the people of this beautiful city, and to visit this great country. I know I shall have a wonderful trip -- (helicopter noise) -- to renew that urge of mine to come back here than any other thing I could possibly have said when he said, "Argentina is going to be one of the great leading democracies not only of the western world but all the world." And with that kind of ambition, I am for him one hundred percent, and I feel that it is a great privilege for me to come back to return his friendly call.

Mr. Mayor, again I thank you for the honor.

END

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(11:55 A. M. MAR DEL
PLATA TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Mar del Plata, Argentina)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS ARRIVAL AT PROVINCIAL HOTEL,
MAR DEL PLATA, ARGENTINA, FEBRUARY
27, 1960

Honorable Mayor, Mr. President, Citizens of the Argentine
and of this lovely city, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you for your generous welcome, and for the honor you do
me in presenting me with a key to the city. I assure you I shall not
misuse it. I am not privileged to be here long enough to do so.

Indeed, in recent months, I seem to travel so often, so fast, and
so furiously, that I am given little opportunity to see any real estate --
but I do see people. And to me, people are more important than anything
else in the world.

And I must say to you that in the last few hours the people of
Argentina and the people of this city have seized a warm and large spot
in my heart, one that I shall cherish forever. And I assure you that
whatever I can do to bring my people closer to yours, to make certain
that you of your nation and we of our nation are stronger and better
friends, that I shall do. However, from what I have already seen of
the beautiful city of Mar del Plata, I wish I could remain longer than
the few hours available to me. Even so, I shall carry with me vivid
and pleasant memories of this short visit.

In Buenos Aires I was impressed by the majesty of its beauty,
and by the bustling activity, and commerce, and industry. Since,
however, I grew up far from my own national capital, and have lived
in many parts of my country, I realize full well that the real strength
of a nation lies in all its parts, not just its capital and its industrial
cities.

As we flew to Mar del Plata, I was able to glimpse, from the
air, some of your country's farmland, a few of the cattle-growing estancias,
and some of the sheep-raising area. There is a native richness and even
greater promise in this land. Its future is certain to be a bright one --
the Argentines will make it so.

So I bring you the friendly wishes of the people of the United
States, and again thank you earnestly for the warmth of your welcome,
both along the streets and in this hall -- and for the great honor you have
done me in presenting to me this symbolic Key.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, FEBRUARY 27, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(4:35 P. M. LOCAL TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Bariloche)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS ARRIVAL AT CAMET AIRPORT,
SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA

President Frondizi, Mayor Safiro, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have heard much of the scenic and climatic wonders of Bariloche. With no more than the view from the plane and my first breaths of air in this gorgeous setting, it is already evident that my informants were not exaggerating.

I arrive among you with new and indelible impressions of another part of your country. On the way to Bariloche, we flew over Patagonia. Even at high altitude, we could note the remarkable progress being made in the development of that Province. It appears to me that Patagonia is to Argentina what the Western frontier was to the United States of America a century ago. Few are the countries in the shrinking world of today which possess a physical frontier. They are indeed fortunate, for the world will soon need the products of such land, and conquering it is a great challenge to the vitality, spirit, and courage of a people. I know you are abundantly blessed with these qualities.

Here among you, I am to have an opportunity to discuss informally many hemispheric and world problems, as well as to have a few hours of rest and relaxation. For this, and for the warmth of your welcome, I am most grateful.

Salud!

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FOR RELEASE AT 9:30 P.M., FEBRUARY 27, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(AT 10:20 P.M., LOCAL TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Bariloche)

TOAST OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AT DINNER IN
HONOR OF PRESIDENT FRONDIZI AT LLAO LLAO
HOTEL, SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA

Mr. President, and Gentlemen:

Mr. President, it is a high honor to have you as my guest for these few hours this evening. And incidentally, as we sat down, I find that both you and I were honored with the presentation from the National Park Service of fishing licenses. So if I am found fishing tomorrow, I don't want to be arrested for breaking a law.

Had I the words to express my deepest thoughts, you would know the full extent of my respect, admiration and friendship for you, first felt when you visited my country thirteen months ago. At that time you said in an address before a Joint Session of the United States Congress, "Without national development, no welfare or progress can exist. When there is misery and backwardness in a country, not only freedom and democracy are doomed, but even national sovereignty is in jeopardy."

This is a basic truth. And I would add one thought: When freedom, democracy and national sovereignty are in jeopardy in any country, they are to some degree in jeopardy in all free countries of the world.

This is one strong reason why the United States is vitally interested in the development and general well-being of all free nations. It is why the United States -- despite unmatched levels of taxation, heavy economic and military burdens, and pressing internal problems -- continues to make sacrifices in helping other free nations with their problems of national development.

Next to the attainment of a just and lasting peace, with freedom, no hope consumes my mind and heart so much as this: that the nations of the world arrive at a system of guaranteed disarmament, with a significant portion of the savings, thus achieved, employed in a continuous program of assistance to those who need it, who would welcome it, and who would work hard in using it.

Each hour of the two days I have been in your country has added to my deep respect for your efforts to stabilize your economy, your determination to develop your nation soundly in ways that benefit all the people, and the evident progress you are making. What I have seen reflects the virtues of a freely-elected government, a dedicated and energetic leader, and the courage of an independent people.

Gentlemen: I invite you to join me in a Toast to President Frondizi, and to the abiding friendship of the peoples of Argentina and the United States.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 27, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

(BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA)

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME
COURT IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
FEBRUARY 27, 1960

Your Excellencies, Ministers of the Supreme Court,

Distinguished Guests and Friends:

I have paid my respects upon your President, and to your Legislative branch. The Western Democracies have learned that true democracy exists only when those who interpret the law are completely free of the authority of the people who make the law and execute the law. I think the words of San Jose Martin on this matter were not only eloquent but were completely accurate.

So I felt that as I made this hurried trip to this great country and spent these few hours in your capital, that I would be remiss should I fail to pay my respects on the Supreme Court where the interpretation of law, the determination of its constitutionality, and the final word in determination that the rights of the individual are always protected -- where all this work is done.

So, sir, I feel that it has been a great privilege for me, and a great honor, to have met this number of your Judiciary in this country.

Thank you very much.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 28, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Bariloche)

DECLARATION OF SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE

The Presidents of the Argentine Nation and of the United States of America, having conferred on matters relating to peace, freedom and cultural and material opportunities for the peoples of the Americas, have decided to issue a joint declaration.

They reaffirm the determination of their respective governments to foster improved living standards for the peoples of the Americas.

They agree that:

Improved living standards result from economic progress which in turn depends upon adequate economic policies, upon friendly international cooperation, and upon efficient utilization both of natural resources and of the talents and capacities of the individual citizen acting alone or in voluntary association with others.

Economic progress and improved living standards facilitate the development of strong and stable political institutions and enable countries to make a more effective contribution to international understanding.

Likewise whatever serves to reinforce democratic institutions contributes not only to political, economic and social progress but also to the improvement of relations among nations.

The inter-American system, an expression of the common experience of the peoples of the Americas, has proved itself an effective instrument for peace and for cooperative relations among countries.

Experience within the inter-American system has taught that non-intervention is the keystone of international harmony and friendship and that its corollary is mutual respect among nations, however large or small.

The efforts of the Government of the Argentine Republic and of the United States of America will continue to be directed to the attainment of these inter-American ideals.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 28, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Bariloche)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAS SENT THE
FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HIS EXCELLENCY
JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKEK, PRESIDENT
OF BRAZIL

Dear Mr. President:

The Senate of the United States of America, shocked at the air tragedy last Thursday over Rio de Janeiro, has expressed its feeling in the following Resolution:

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States of America hereby expresses its deep and profound anguish that, in the line of duty, members of the Armed Forces of the United States of America and citizens of the United States of Brazil have today met their creator in a tragic air accident in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

"In full knowledge that the peoples of the United States of Brazil and the United States of America have stood together, in war as in peace, and believing as it does that our friendship will ever grow stronger, it is the sense of the Senate that the sacrifices of these lives will long be remembered; and be it further

"Resolved, that the Senate hereby expresses its profound sympathy to the bereaved families and friends of those who have died.

"The President of the United States is hereby requested to communicate the sense of this resolution to the Government and people of Brazil."

In forwarding this resolution to you, not only do I assure you that it represents the sentiments of the entire nation, but I take this opportunity again to extend through you my own heartfelt sympathy to the Brazilian families who lost loved ones in this tragedy.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

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James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

At 4:07 P.M., Local Time

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Santiago, Chile)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
AT LA MONEDA PALACE, SANTIAGO, CHILE
IN RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT ALESSANDRI RODRIGUEZ
AT WELCOME CEREMONIES THERE

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Mr. President, permit me to say that in a fairly long life, I have listened to a great many public statements. I have heard no more statesmanlike statement of this kind than the one I have just heard from you. I am grateful for what you have said.

I thank you for the cordiality of your welcome to me and my party. We have experienced also a heartwarming greeting from many people who gathered along the way from the airport, or assembled at this historic palace. To all who have so graciously bid us welcome, I express most earnest appreciation.

And, Mr. President, there seems to be no words in the English language, at least not in my vocabulary, that permit me to express properly the true appreciation I feel. I can say only that the affection that I believe that I saw in these crowds along the street, the affection for my people, is reciprocated from the bottom of my heart.

We have come to Chile to reaffirm the friendship of my people for yours, and to discuss with you and your associates many matters of hemispheric and world importance.

We hope to taste the flavor of this land, which is noted for its beauty, for the hospitality of its people, and the vigor of their traditions from the days of San Martin and O'Higgins. But beyond this, I keenly anticipate the serious discussions we shall have.

I am especially pleased that this visit could occur in the year in which your nation is celebrating its 150th anniversary of independence. On behalf of the people of the United States, who know full well the blessings of independence and freedom, I extend warm congratulations to you and all citizens of Chile.

Our two nations are justly proud of the peaceful, harmonious and mutually-helpful relations which have existed between us over these many years. To strengthen these relations still more is my devout wish, as I am sure it is yours.

Indeed, as the bonds between our two countries become ever stronger, we help produce a greater solidarity among all our American States. Cooperation among us all is thus improved -- as is also our common determination to oppose any aggression from outside, no matter what form it may take.

As you have most aptly put it, we of all the Americas must accept with enthusiasm our common destiny. And a principal purpose of my visit here is to demonstrate our eagerness to remove from our mutual relations any possible suspicion, fear or restraint -- to demonstrate our hope to work with you in perfect trust. In this effort the primary factor is the observance by all of the principle of non-intervention.

- 2 -

And among the members of my party are six distinguished private citizens who, with Secretary Herter, and Assistant Secretary Rubottom, comprise our government's newly established National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs. These gentlemen are leaders in governmental, educational, industrial, labor, and cultural affairs, and are noted for their dedication to promoting hemispheric solidarity. They are charged with the task of constantly studying inter-American relations and formulating appropriate recommendations to our government and private institutions. Thus they will help promote understanding of Latin America in the United States of America.

I personally have looked forward to this opportunity to confer with you, Mr. President, and with your colleagues, in the manner of good friends seeking to strengthen their understanding of one another's problems.

I have been told that Chileans have a vigorous tradition of free and candid speech, and that they welcome this quality in others. We, too, welcome open and honest expression of views, and thus I am sure our conversations will be fruitful.

In the words you have just spoken, Mr. President, you have given us all a comprehensive panorama of the ideas, the problems, the objectives with which we must be concerned. You have given our discussions a most constructive start. The citizens of the United States, when they read what you have just said, will applaud your words.

They and I agree wholeheartedly that our problems can be solved through more intensive cooperative effort.

It is the earnest hope of my countrymen that our two peoples will continue to work in harmony and good will toward the goal cherished by all democratic peoples -- a world of peace and friendship in freedom.

Thank you for your kind invitation for us to visit you.

I repeat -- we are delighted to be here, and are deeply moved by the reception given us.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 29, 1960

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
(SANTIAGO, CHILE)

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, ON RECEIVING A SCROLL
FROM THE CHILEAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE AT
THE AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE IN SANT-
IAGO, CHILE, FEBRUARY 29, 1960, 605 PM

For a good many years I have been preaching that the only real need in the world is for peace, and you are going to get no peace except by understanding among nations. You see, all of us realize that no people wants war, and we are amazed that governments succeed, sometimes, in getting us into war.

The feeling for peace is universal, and if we could get together so well in our understanding that we would forbid governments to get us into war, there would be a great burden lifted from the backs of men.

We are spending so much of our substance, so much of our talent, so much of our man hours of work just for the destructive and sterile instruments of war, that it seems to me the greatest tragedy that almost has come to this world, particularly now, when we realize what one single bomb taken to each city can do.

It is time that this kind of thinking that you are doing in your way becomes universal, not only among all of the free nations -- we have got to get better acquaintanceship with the people behind the Iron Curtain, because in their hearts there is this fundamental longing for peace -- and hatred of war is just as firm in their hearts as it is in ours.

So, if we can do that, take one little step in the forwarding of such a great objective as this, then I think our efforts -- indeed, our lives -- are worth while. Because it is only by millions and millions of small efforts that this is going to come about.

So I accept this, not only with great pride in joining your organization, but because of my respect for the work which you are undertaking.

Thank you very much indeed.

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FOR RELEASE AT 9:30 P.M., FEBRUARY 29, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Santiago, Chile)

TOAST BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN
RESPONSE TO TOAST MADE BY PRESI-
DENT ALESSANDRI, AT DINNER IN HONOR
OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Mr. President, in view of the shortness of my visit here in Chile, and in view of the importance of the matters we have been discussing, I would like to answer your toast at a little greater length than is my custom.

From my heart, Mr. President, I thank you for the sentiments you have so graciously expressed, and for the warm hospitality you have permitted my colleagues and me to experience here tonight.

My visit to Chile is in partial fulfillment of the keen desire I had when I became President of my country to visit all the nations of Latin America. Unfortunately, the tremendous pressures upon me during the past seven years have permitted me to go only to Panama and Mexico, and now to four great Republics in this vast Southland, including this delightful and helpful visit with you, Mr. President, and your colleagues.

As you know, shortly after this trip is concluded, I shall go to Paris for a meeting with the leaders of Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. While I am too realistic to expect miracles, I do hope that in Paris we may reach some agreements which will lessen the tensions that divide and vex the world.

One of my purposes in coming to South America, even while our Congress is in session, is to consult with Chiefs of State here about the many problems which today so perplex mankind. I know that you are as concerned as we are to have guaranteed disarmament replace the mad race for destructive power, to have honest negotiation replace arrogant threat, and to have truth replace blatant propaganda. Since you treasure freedom, independence, and human dignity as much as we, you have a vital stake in all that goes on in global affairs, and therefore most earnestly I have come to seek your views on these matters of transcendent importance. I am sure it is needless for me to assure you that the discussions with you, and with other Chiefs of State I am seeing on this trip, are of incalculable importance to me and to all the free world. In short, I wish to go to Paris with a clear understanding of the views of our friends in this region.

Of course my colleagues and I are also seeking ways to strengthen the friendship and the fruitful cooperation of our two countries, and of all the nations of the hemisphere. We especially wish to learn all we can about Chile's economic development and the effectiveness of the substantial assistance extended by our official and private financial institutions.

We have so much to talk about, Mr. President -- so many views to exchange -- that I wish our stay here could be much longer.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose a toast to His Excellency, President Alessandri: May his term in office be notable for the democratic advance of his people, and may he enjoy God's gracious blessing; and to all the people of Chile: may they, in the joyous company of free men, go forward in liberty to a richer, fuller life.

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED) (11:00 A.M., LOCAL TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE
(SANTIAGO, CHILE)

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE AMERICAN-CHILEAN
GROUP EMBASSY STAFF, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHILE,
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN CHILE, CHILEAN-
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AT THE WINDSOR
THEATRE, SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 1, 1960

Mr. Ambassador, My Fellow Citizens, and Friends of the United States in Chile:

I am delighted to see all of you this morning. It is heartening to meet individuals who are actually practicing a people-to-people program. Many of you, as members of our Embassy staff, devote much of your time to promoting Chilean-American understanding. But all of you are ambassadors of goodwill. I assure you this is encouraging to me.

To paraphrase the opening clause of the UNESCO constitution: since difficulties among nations begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that good international relations must be constructed.

Unfortunately, as all of you must know, despite all the advances in modern communication, there exist in the American republics serious misunderstandings which impede the resolution of many problems that beset us.

The people of the United States do not have as deep a knowledge of our sister American republics as they should. But the American people do prize good relations with Latin America, not only because of an undoubted material interest, but also because we have a genuine fondness for all our neighbors. If the United States sometimes proposes or even takes actions which seem not in harmony with this feeling, it is, I assure you, not a mistake of the heart, but a lack of sufficient knowledge.

Unfortunately, too, serious misunderstandings of the United States exist in all our sister republics. It is astounding, for example, to hear it said time and again that the United States is doing more for other areas of the world than it is for Latin America. Nothing could be more erroneous.

Certainly, the United States has given generously of its resources in helping rebuild vast areas that were destroyed in the common fight against Nazi tyranny, and in helping construct a defense perimeter for the protection of freedom. But these expenditures have benefited all free nations, including Latin America. And, at the same time, our public and private institutions have extended vast loans, technical assistance, and some grant-aid to help our sister republics speed their development.

Investments and loans outstanding in Latin America now total more than 11 billion dollars, and new private and public credits which become available each year amount to nearly one billion dollars, with beneficial side effects of much more than this magnitude.

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This movement of capital continues, even though today we find that because -- and I mean North America -- we find that because of the heavy burdens we carry and changes in international trade, we are experiencing an unfavorable financial balance in international transactions of several billion dollars a year.

Despite this, we are not decreasing our help to Latin America. Indeed, two new credit instrumentalities are coming into being, with a substantial share of their funds being provided by the United States. One of them, the Inter-American Development Bank, has just elected a distinguished Chilean as its first President.

I have actually heard it said in several countries that the United States "crushes the economies of Latin America in order to enrich itself." When I first heard this, I did not take it seriously at all. And then I realized, although its falsity soon becomes apparent to any thoughtful person, those who said it spoke in dead earnest.

We of the United States want every American republic to become strong economically -- as well as politically and socially. If for no other reason, we would want this because our trade with each country will increase as that country improves its economy. But we also want it just as one wants to see members of his family succeed. And we want it, for we know that only strong nations in our divided world can be sure of retaining their precious freedom.

We want it, in order that the undernourished and unhappy people of the world, wherever they may be, may have an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of bread, peace and liberty.

Then I have heard it said that the United States supports dictators. This is ridiculous. Surely no nation loves liberty more, or more sincerely prays that its benefits and deep human satisfactions may come to all peoples than does the United States.

We do adhere, however, to a policy of self-determination of peoples. We subscribe to and have observed with constancy a cardinal principle of inter-American life -- the policy of non-intervention. It is no contradiction of these policies to say that we do all we can to foster freedom and representative democracy throughout the hemisphere. We repudiate dictatorship in any form, Right or Left. Our role in the United Nations, in the Organization of American States, in two world wars and in Korea stands as a beacon to all who love freedom.

I could go on. There are many serious misunderstandings throughout the hemisphere, and one of the most effective contributions an individual can make to hemispheric solidarity is by helping directly to overcome these intellectual shortcomings.

Because of my schedule, my friends, I have only a very few minutes at this meeting. I regret it, because I would like to talk this morning at greater length.

This morning, I received a letter signed by some individuals who are officials in student bodies. They say they represent twenty-five thousand, I believe, university students.

This was a letter speaking to me, or of me, in the most respectful and even affectionate terms, but telling about the tremendous errors that the United States of America is making with respect to South America. It says that every bit of the work in the Organization of American States and similar organizations is all in favor of the rich nation, all in favor of the rich individual, is against the weak, whether it be a nation or an individual.

Now I am not going to detail all of the things where they believe the United States is in error. I want to point this out. Before individuals who do not carry great responsibilities in the world make decisions and spread information, or what they call information, we should be sure of our facts, we should read history carefully. Let's don't read merely the sensational stories of the newspapers.

Only within the week I read an account of testimony given in Congress by a great friend of mine -- been a friend of mine for thirty years. I was astonished when I saw this story reported. This morning I got the full text, and everything he said in it was exactly opposite to what I had been told was the fact in a short newspaper account which really apparently was seeking to be a bit sensational.

We must have the facts. We must go to the statistics that are accumulated by honest governments. We must go to history which has been written by historians. We must not talk about these matters with the voice of authority when we have no real information to do it.

Now these students happen to be the people that I am interested in more than any others in the world. The young people of today, with all of their opportunities for learning, the certainty that they are going to take over the responsibilities of government, of business, of the social order, and of education -- these are the people in whom we must be interested.

If the United States is to help, we must have some understanding between us. The United States has never, at the end of two world wars and Korea, added an acre to its territory. We have sought no advantage anywhere, either as a result of war or peaceful help that would give us an advantage at the expense of others.

We are not saints -- we know we make mistakes, but our heart is in the right place, and we believe that aid given by the United States to the people who want to work, who welcome some help, who are energetically working for themselves to raise their standards of living, not merely for themselves as individuals but for every single individual in the nation, those are the people from which we get great satisfaction in helping.

I would hope that the students of this great nation could have little bit better sources of information, as seems evident they did not have in the very hasty, even rapid reading of most of the parts of this letter that I saw.

Now I would like to send to them my very warmest greetings. I believe in them, but I do hope, as I say, that they will come to their conclusions on the basis of fact.

I congratulate all of you for what you are doing here in Chile. Your efforts will strengthen still further the friendly working relations of Chile and the United States, and the good neighborliness of all the American republics.

And I repeat to you one great truth: The peace that we all seek, in justice and in freedom, can be based only on one thing, mutual understanding. Unless we have that among peoples, and eventually governments, which are always seemingly behind the people rather than ahead of them -- unless we have that kind of understanding -- mutual understanding -- we are not going to have true peace.

Each of you that helps in the tiniest way to bring about this understanding is thereby promoting the peace for himself, his children and those who are to come after him.

It is a pleasure to see you -- and good luck to all of you.

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, MARCH 1, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Santiago, Chile)

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHILE,
SANTIAGO, CHILE

Thank you very much indeed. Muchas gracias, Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. President of the Chamber, Members of the Congress of Chile:

It is a high honor indeed and a personal privilege for me to address the elected representatives of the free people of the Republic of Chile.

In this year -- the 150th anniversary of the first movement toward independence by Chilean patriots -- I bring to you and your people the warm greetings and congratulations of my countrymen.

We Americans glow with pride when we recall the early links between our two countries -- when you were seeking your independence and our own was scarcely a generation old. It was not just coincidence, I suspect, that your first Congress was inaugurated on the fourth of July. That was in 1811, the 35th anniversary of our own Declaration of Independence. Later, in 1812, the first draft of your provisional Constitution was written in the home of Joel Poinsett, United States Consular representative to Chile. In the battle which helped bring final victory, one of my countrymen was the Chief of Staff of Lord Cochrane.

These early associations helped forge lasting bonds of friendship. Their firm base is a shared philosophy -- faith in God, respect for the spiritual dignity of man, and the conviction that government must be the servant of the people.

During the past twenty-four hours I have had friendly and helpful discussions with your distinguished President. I have gained new insight into your problems and the efforts you are making to achieve economic stability and growth which will mean a better life for all your people.

We all know that in today's inter-dependent world no nation can live unto itself, or be immune to developments in other lands.

We in the Western hemisphere are still young nations, still growing, still experimenting.

How much easier would be the tasks of our own internal development and of helping nations sustain liberty, if the awesome threat of conflict and coercion could be eliminated from the minds and affairs of men.

The quest for peace is the imperative of our time. War has become preposterous. And maintaining armaments is consuming resources which, if constructively used, could bring forth a new era of benefit for all mankind.

- 2 -

As you know, I recently visited a number of the nations of Europe, the Middle East, South Asia and Africa. There I had an opportunity to convey to millions the wish dearest to the hearts of my own countrymen; a world of free men living in peace and friendship.

Soon, with my colleagues in Great Britain and France, I will meet with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. It is in part to prepare for this meeting that I have sought the opportunity to confer with the leaders of some of the Latin American nations. All of us hope fervently that out of this and subsequent international meetings may come understandings which will permit at least a partial relaxation of tensions and a modest advance along the road of lasting peace.

We seek to promote universal acceptance of the rule of law. We are determined to do all in our power to help the United Nations become an ever more effective instrument for peace. We support the International Court of Justice.

Though the road to guaranteed peace is a long one, we in the Western Hemisphere may take satisfaction that we among ourselves have made encouraging progress along that road. By providing guarantees of national independence and integrity to our own nations, we have set a useful example for the world. The Organization of American States has provided our American family of nations a valuable mechanism for consultation and has made possible the evolution of political and juridical doctrines in international relations which are accepted by all our republics. The vitality of our Organization was recently demonstrated in the meeting of Foreign Ministers which took place here in Santiago. Under the able chairmanship of your distinguished Foreign Minister, the meeting agreed to the strengthening of the Inter-American Peace Committee, and it gave new emphasis to two basic concepts of the Inter-American system: non-intervention and representative democracy.

With a long history of successful consultation, fortified by solemn agreements and machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, it is logical that leaders throughout the hemisphere should now have a new concern regarding the burden of armaments on the economies of the American Republics. Hence the initiative of His Excellency, President Alessandri, in suggesting that the time is ripe to find effective means of reducing the burden of armaments in Latin America has been hailed as an act of statesmanship.

Working out the procedures for achieving limitation and assuring compliance will not be easy. The level of armaments which a nation feels it must maintain to assure the safety of its people involves a decision which the sovereign authority of that country must make for itself. In reaching its decision, each government will have to balance the minimum requirements for security against the drain on its resources.

While the technical steps will be difficult, multilateral agreement can be achieved if each nation of the hemisphere has confidence that it need not fear unprovoked aggression.

It is precisely such confidence that our Inter-American system should provide. The Rio Treaty of 1947 provides, and I quote from that document, "that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack."

My Government supports this solemn agreement. Should any American republic be the victim of aggression, the United States is ready to fulfill its treaty obligations with strength, promptness, and firmness.

- 3 -

Bearing in mind the guarantees provided by the Rio Treaty, I assure you that my Government is prepared to cooperate in any practical steps that may be initiated by the Government of Chile or any of her neighbors to reduce expenditures on armaments.

As arms expenditures decline, funds will be released for more productive purposes. This will be at best a gradual process. In the meantime, Chile, like other growing countries, will need capital for economic development. Here and elsewhere, that capital must come primarily from within; from the encouragement of savings, which depends on confidence in economic and political stability, and their intelligent investment; from a just and equitable tax system, strictly enforced; and from incentives to more efficient production and distribution, including the incentive of competition.

Yet domestic capital, while of first importance, will not always be sufficient to meet demands in a period of rapid growth. Hence Chile, like other countries, looks abroad for capital. I am glad that lending institutions in the United States have been able to grant substantial credits to the Government of Chile.

In addition, considerable other credits and equity capital have flowed into various sectors of your economy. Thus, United States copper companies have in the past three years invested more than \$125 million in new capacity -- which means more earnings, more tax revenue, and more jobs. Investments are either being made or planned in fabricating plants to use the output of your great steel mill. I have been happy to learn that your national power company has received approval for a loan from the International Bank which will permit needed expansion of your power supply; and that this will be supplemented by the investment of substantial private United States capital to increase power capacity in the Santiago-Valparaiso area. All this is good, since it will make important contributions to the growth of your country.

And yet the demand for more capital, in South America as in other parts of the world, continues. It is for this reason that during the past year the Congress of the United States -- despite our own difficult situation with respect to international balances -- has increased the resources of the Export-Import Bank, has approved the doubling of our subscription to the capital of the World Bank and has joined with you and your neighbors in the formation of the Inter-American Development Bank.

As this Bank starts its career, under the presidency of a distinguished Chilean, it, together with the other institutions I have mentioned, should do much to meet the need for long term credits.

I must emphasize, however, that the competition for both public and private credit is severe. Some charge that private capital in the more developed countries is seeking every opportunity to pour into the less developed countries in order to engulf their economies.

Nothing could be more erroneous. Investment capital is limited. Competition for it is keen in the United States and in many other countries. It will flow only to those areas where it is actively sought, welcomed, and treated fairly. More and more it seeks the partnership of local capital and local experience.

I congratulate your President and all of you on your efforts to strengthen the economy and fiscal situation of your country. You will thus create confidence for investment, both domestic and foreign.

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As I have said, the principal impetus for any nation's economic development must be its own will -- its own dedicated effort. Then, financial and technical assistance from abroad can be extremely helpful. So, too, can increased cooperation between neighbors. Working together, nations can increase trade and reduce costs of production, to their mutual benefit. These developments will attract additional credit. Hence the United States is sympathetic to the progress being made by Chile and her neighbors to establish some form of common market.

The United States, as the largest common market in the world, could not but look with favor on the efforts of other free nations -- in Europe, Latin America, or elsewhere -- to enhance their prosperity through the reduction of barriers to trade and the maximum use of their resources. We feel that a common market must be designed not only to increase trade within the region but to raise the level of world trade generally.

Members of the Chilean Congress: In mentioning briefly this afternoon our quest for peace and friendship in freedom, our common concern for reducing the burden of armaments, the need for development capital, and the benefits that may be derived from common planning, I have merely touched on several elements involved in our hopes for a better world for the future. What we do, or fail to do, will have its maximum impact on the lives of our children and grandchildren. The future is the domain of youth. More than ever before, our young people, living in a world of inter-dependence and rapid communication, must possess technical competence. They must develop inter-cultural understanding, possess high spiritual values and integrity, be imbued with a passion for cooperation, and be devoted to building societies in freedom, that yield benefits to all. Only then will they be able to use effectively all of their material resources, including capital. Hence, we now have the obligation to expand educational opportunities in each of our countries and provide for the maximum exchanges of students, teachers, and others. We must provide an environment which convinces our youth that only in a democratic society can there be the intellectual freedom they cherish, that there is no short-cut to a richer life, and that the path they must follow will demand courage and a deep and abiding faith in humanity.

These are values which for generations have been held dear in Chile, as they have been in my country. I trust that our sons and daughters will in the future give them even deeper meaning. From my visit to Chile and her neighbors I shall take back renewed faith in the lofty aspirations of free people and renewed courage to face the tasks during the time which remains to me as President of my country.

From my heart I thank you for the honor you have done me in inviting me to be with you today and for the cordial welcome you have given me.

I thank you.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, MARCH 2, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
(Santiago, Chile)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM LOS CERRILLOS
AIRPORT, SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 2, 1960

Dr. Del Rio, Ladies and Gentlemen:

All too swiftly, the time has come for our departure from this magnificent land. On behalf of the members of my party and myself, I thank all of you sincerely for the hospitality and kindness you have shown us.

We have been heartened by the friendly and informative discussions we have held with His Excellency President Alessandri and other leaders of your government. I trust that they have found these conversations to be as helpful as we have.

As we prepare to embark, my mind goes back many years -- to a time when both our countries were very young. In those days many pioneers in my country journeyed to the Western United States by sea, around South America. Thousands of them put into Chilean ports to rest from their arduous journey and to prepare for the northward part of their voyage.

Now, we could reach the capital of my country in a matter of hours -- a journey which would have taken those pioneers many months.

Technology has indeed shrunk the world. Today all men are close neighbors.

Technology has given us the means of achieving a full life. But whether the possibility is realized is in the hands and minds of men.

Will men everywhere strive for the ideals of peace, freedom, and progress which our sturdy forefathers sought?

So far as Chile and the United States -- and the Nations of this hemisphere -- are concerned, the answer is obviously a resounding "Yes!"

I leave with profound admiration for Chile's efforts for internal stability and progress, and for your noble work in the world community.

Goodbye -- and thanks to all once again for your hospitality and friendship.

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James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(2:10 P.M., LOCAL TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Montevideo, Uruguay)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
ON HIS ARRIVAL AT CARRASCO AIRPORT,
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Mr. President of the National Council of Government, Ladies
and Gentlemen:

The friendly reception you have accorded my associates and me
is especially gratifying, for to me it is indicative of the strong spiritual
kinship between the governments and peoples of Uruguay and of the
United States.

The fame of your democratic institutions has earned the applause
of every American -- school children and adults alike. We salute you,
not only for your adherence to democratic principles in your own country,
but also for your continuing contributions to hemispheric solidarity, to
the Organization of the American States, and to the United Nations. By
deeds, you have eloquently demonstrated your devotion to the concept of
building a world characterized by peace, justice, and freedom.

I bring you this heartfelt message from all the people of my
country: We treasure our partnership with you, and all our sister Re-
publics in this Hemisphere. We want this partnership to be a model of
mutually helpful cooperation among sovereign states -- some large,
some small, but each equally contributing to the unity of purpose and
effectiveness of the whole. How to make our partnership better shine
as a beacon light to mankind will be the substance of my conversations
with you, Mr. President, and with your associates in government.

I am delighted to be here, and look forward eagerly to meeting
many of you during my short stay.

Thank you very much.

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, MARCH 2, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(6:05 P.M., LOCAL TIME)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Montevideo, Uruguay)

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
BEFORE THE JOINT SESSION OF THE
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF URUGUAY,
AT THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE,
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, MARCH 2, 1960

Mr. President, Distinguished Members of the Congress, Ladies
and Gentlemen, Citizens of Uruguay:

Before I give to you my communications, the thoughts that I have
wanted to say to you, I want to express something of my feelings concern-
ing the welcome that has been given me by Montevideo -- all the way
along the beaches, through the streets with their majestic buildings, and
by a people that seemed to be expressing the utmost in friendship.

My only regret is that every member in every dwelling in the
farms and cities of my country could not have seen this day, because
they would have realized that this people was trying to say "We are with
you, in believing in freedom, in our dedication to liberty, and because
we are so joined with you we send across these oceans to you from North
America, our very best wishes.

I deem it a high honor to address you, the democratically elected
representatives of the people of Uruguay.

I bring you from my people and my government earnest expressions
of friendship and good will.

The United States shares with Uruguay an abiding desire to live
in freedom, human dignity, and peace with justice.

The great wonder of history is that leaders -- knowing that
peoples everywhere, regardless of economic station, race, or creed,
possess a burning desire to achieve these values -- and still have been unable
to prevent the world from becoming tragically divided by mistrust, threat,
and even overt hostility.

In our time, the destructive power available for misuse is
awesome. We have now reached the point in human progress where the
choice before us is mutual annihilation or abiding cooperation in the
construction of the peace that lives as a cherished dream in the hearts
of people everywhere.

At this fateful time, the people of the United States find themselves
carrying unbelievably heavy burdens. They do this not just in their own
interest, but for the benefit of all who cherish freedom -- all who believe
that human affairs should be managed in harmony with basic moral law.
They do this for all who are deeply convinced that peoples have the
inalienable right to live in peace, with their creative energies devoted
exclusively to building the social, cultural, and economic institutions
consonant with their own desires.

- 2 -

My country makes these sacrifices with no avaricious end in view. The United States does not covet a single acre of land that belongs to another. We do not wish to control or dictate to another government. We do not desire to impose our concepts of political, cultural, or economic life upon either the largest or the smallest, the strongest or the weakest, of the nations of the earth. We believe that the people of every nation are endowed with the right of free choice, and that the most sacred obligation of the world community is to guarantee such choice to all.

Need I document these assertions? The Philippines today are independent -- by their own choice. Alaska and Hawaii are now, proudly, equal partners in our federated, democratic enterprise -- by their own choice. Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth within the United States system -- by its own choice. After World War I, World War II, and the Korean War, the United States did not in any way enrich itself at another's expense -- even from former enemies.

Indeed, it did the opposite. We offered substantive help to others, first for reconstruction, and then, because of thundering threats, for the creation of a cooperative defense system to protect the free world from deliberate attack or the miscalculation of arrogance.

I am aware of the feeling of many people in Latin America that the United States, while giving bounteously for postwar reconstruction and mutual security, has been less generous with our good neighbors of this hemisphere.

I am the first to acknowledge the fallibility of nations and leaders, even those with the best intentions. But I ask you and all our good friends of the Americas to consider this:

The aid we gave to Europe after the Great War helped restore that area as a producer and buyer, to the benefit of Latin America as well as to ourselves. During the war, the trade of Latin America with the United States increased six-fold, and has been sustained at a higher level since then.

The resources we have exported for the construction of a defense perimeter have been for the benefit of all who desire freedom, independence and the right to be unmolested as they work for the improved well-being of their own people.

These efforts have required our people to impose upon themselves the most burdensome levels of taxation in our national history. They have caused us to forego doing as much as we otherwise would in some internal projects. They have brought difficulties in our international financial affairs. But -- let me emphasize this -- the assistance flowing to Latin America from the United States, in the form of private and public loans and technical aid, has been higher in recent years than ever before. Indeed I wonder if many realize the extent, both in mass and beneficial effect, of the capital going into Latin American enterprises from United States sources? In the last fiscal year, for example, the private and public funds made available in Latin America from the United States and its companies approximated one billion dollars -- and it is difficult to set a figure representing the subsidiary benefits brought about by the creation of new jobs, new markets, and new enterprises.

Yes, while we have known holocausts of anxiety, suffering, and great human tragedy three times in this century, we have not turned inward to indulge in self-pity. We have willingly extended the hand of friendship and cooperation, and in this process we have attached no greater importance to solid, abiding partnerships with any area than we have with those of the American republics.

Of course we face vexatious problems requiring constant attention. We have them. You do.

As for our bi-lateral problems, the record clearly reveals that they have been susceptible of solution when the healing balm of understanding has been applied.

I am keenly aware that all of Latin America -- and Uruguay is no exception -- is plagued by the fluctuation of raw commodity prices. Latin America has need for industrialization, diversification, education, health facilities, and capital to speed development.

Progress in any nation is and must be largely the task of its own people, institutions, and leaders. But the United States stands ready to help in any way it soundly can, within the framework of our world responsibilities and the limits of our resources. Further, we work for the time -- not distant I hope -- when all the nations of the world in attaining greater prosperity will progressively share in programs of assistance to less developed countries. Indeed, I would go further: I believe it is the duty of every nation, no matter how large or small, how weak or strong, to contribute to the well-being of the world community of free men. For a time, perhaps some can supply only certain skills, or personnel, or spiritual support. The important consideration is that we should all accept a common sense of responsibility for our common destiny.

I am sure you hold the concept, as we do, that every human being, given an opportunity to do so, will make his contribution to the general welfare. You must feel, as we surely do, that hunger and privation must be eliminated from the earth by the cooperative effort of peoples and of governments of good will. We are certain, as you must be, that the cooperative effort of free working men and women, dedicated to and living under democratic principles, can out-produce the regimented working force of any nation suffering under dictatorial control.

Nations must constantly explore new opportunities to be helpful to one another. Who would have thought, a few years ago, that six nations of Europe would now be joined in a common effort to enlarge trade opportunities, to lower production costs, and thus to improve living standards? Or that seven other nations would develop a loose confederation for cooperation with those six? Yet these developments are under way. They can contribute to the growth of the free world, provided of course that both blocs operate with due regard for the interests of other countries.

Here in Montevideo last month, you were host to a meeting of the representatives of eight nations, at which was taken an important formal step toward the creation of a common market in which Uruguay would be a participant. You are dealing here with the possibility of widening each nation's markets in such a way that you increase the efficiency of many industries and thus greatly enhance the opportunity to obtain credits to hasten development. I congratulate you.

The beginning point of all cooperation -- or between individuals, or between groups within a single society, or between nations -- is genuine human understanding.

The conclusion, within the next few days, of a Fulbright Agreement between Uruguay and the United States for the exchange of students and professors is an important step in this direction.

Surely we of Uruguay and the United States should not fail in developing the knowledge about one another, and the abiding understanding, on which dependable cooperation can be based. I know you respect our democratic processes, our system of economic freedom, our adherence to those cardinal concepts of human dignity and consecrated intelligence which we draw from our religious philosophy.

- 4 -

Certainly we admire you. The people of Uruguay, like the people of the United States, came from many different places, but all were guided by passionate desires for freedom, justice, and opportunity. Under a great leader, Jose Artigas, you struggled for independence, even as we did under George Washington. And then you set to work.

We have watched the development of democratic institutions in Uruguay with unbounded admiration. We have been impressed with your individualism -- with the development of the flaming spirit of liberty, justice, and self-discipline in the citizens of Uruguay. And we have applauded your successes as you have battled against human want, without sacrifice of human liberty.

It is no wonder that, in a world in which millions have been subjected to the philosophy and fetters of vicious tyranny, we feel a deep spiritual relationship to you.

We have worked well together in helping build the most influential regional organization on earth, the Organization of American States ... in helping make the United Nations an instrument of true promise for international cooperation ... and in seeking the solution to the problem of transcendent importance: Peace, with justice, in freedom.

Controlled, universal disarmament is now imperative. The billions now living demand it. That we can make it our children's inheritance is our fondest hope.

The United States is deeply committed to a ceaseless search for genuine disarmament, with guarantees that remove suspicions and fears. Nearly seven years ago I said what I now re-pledge: The United States "is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of its savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction."

Members of the Congress: I profoundly thank you for the honor of meeting with you, for your generous hospitality and for the friendly greetings of the Uruguayan people whom you represent. May God favor you in your efforts to promote the interests of your people in freedom, and inspire you to still greater effort in our common struggle to achieve a world which lives in harmony under moral law.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE, March 2, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
AT THE OBELISK CEREMONY, MONTEVIDEO,
URUGUAY - March 2, 1960

Mr. President, Mr. Mayor, and Members of the City Council
of Montevideo:

It is indeed a very great honor that you do me to give me this
medal as a symbol of the medal of honor of Montevideo. It is indeed
a unique occasion.

To stand here in the shadow of this obelisk, a memorial to
constitutional government, in a country that worships -- venerates
the doctrines of Artigas, one of the great champions of liberty and
freedom of all time, this is an occasion that warms the very depths
of my heart.

I could only say that this medal, if ever earned at all, has been
earned by the people of the United States, who with the people of
Uruguay have been champions of freedom, have worked for freedom,
have been ready to sacrifice for freedom. And no stronger bonds could
hold together two people more firmly.

So, Sir, as I thank you, the citizens of Montevideo, as a matter
of fact, all Uruguay -- I do so as one who believes in exactly the same
sentiments that you have just expressed concerning liberty, independence,
and human dignity.

Thank you.

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY, MARCH 4, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico)

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE LUNCHEON
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, DORADO
BEACH HOTEL, DORADO, PUERTO RICO

Governor Munoz-Marin, President Wriston, Members of the
Assembly, and Fellow Citizens of this Hemisphere.

I should apologize, I think, before beginning this little talk, because I face a distinguished people who know a very great deal about the subject that I expect to talk about; and the other is that I have just learned, while sitting at the head table, that your Report has been completed. And after I gave my conclusions, they said, well it's identical, and I think they should have added: well, then, you don't have to give the speech. But in the hope that there may be one or two points of some interest, I will indulge myself to take advantage of you for a few minutes.

When I first visited the proposed site for the American Assembly at Arden House ten years ago, I could hardly have foreseen that in the year 1960 I should be addressing a regional meeting of the Assembly in Puerto Rico; or that I would come before you having just completed two journeys, totalling almost forty thousand miles, with visits to fifteen countries on four continents.

But I assure you I am delighted to be with you here in a renewal of my personal association with the American Assembly. And I must confess to some pride that this meeting is a major expansion of what was for me little more than a dream ten years ago.

You will permit me, I hope, a few minutes of reminiscence about my early thinking on the Assembly and my participation in its establishment.

Even before I went to Columbia as its President, out of some experience in war and in Washington, I had come to feel very strongly that there was a need for a forum or council in which could be utilized the best minds of the nation.

To do this, my associates and I believed, we should attempt to set up specific problems of national interest, where in a proper setting the best academic and practical minds could be assembled for the necessary analyses. Their examination of each of these could take place in an atmosphere free from the pressures of partisan politics and special interests. Then, solutions might be suggested, founded in sound principle and wide knowledge, undistorted by pleas for the expedient and immediately popular.

We felt that many of the problems confronting the American people often were apparently impossible of solution, and hopelessly confused, because even the most critical question could easily become a political football or an excuse for sensationalism and even hysteria.

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- 2 -

Matters affecting the future of the Republic, its world leadership and responsibilities deserved, we thought, the serious, deliberate, calm study their importance merited.

Shortly after my arrival at Columbia, I was invited by the present President of the American Assembly, my friend, Henry Wriston, to participate in the monthly deliberations of the Council on Foreign Relations. There in our discussions of various international concerns we tried, with the help of expert and specialized counsel, to suggest courses of action in the field of foreign relations that were designed directly for the correction, improvement or clarification of the situation under study. Our proposals were formulated within the context of the enlightened self-interest of the United States of America. They were not reached under the influence of the politically palatable, the quick and easy, the supposedly popular.

The same quality of work on a much larger scale -- the study of all problems affecting our people and the future of the Republic -- could be ideally undertaken, I thought, at Columbia University. There we had available immense resources in the faculty and libraries and trained research people -- a unique pool of human knowledge and written knowledge. By testing faculty proposals before groups of businessmen and leaders in all professions, we felt we would provide for such proposals a validity not otherwise likely to be had.

In 1949, with the trustees and my associates on the campus, we began work on this idea. By early 1950 we had a home for the American Assembly, at Arden House, given to the University by Governor Averell Harriman. I thought this venture so important that I wrote hundreds of letters and flew the length and breadth of this country time and again to raise the necessary money. It came in -- often in generous amounts -- and before I left for SHAPE in January of 1951 a healthy start for the American Assembly was assured.

As you know, the studies of the Assembly have been many and varied, ranging from our relations with Western Europe to Wages, Prices, Profits and Productivity. They have had a substantial impact on American thinking throughout government and in the communities of our own country.

But even in the planning days, a decade ago, I felt that the Assembly's deliberations eventually should be concerned with the subject on which I expect to speak briefly today -- the common destiny, the common interests, the common aspirations of the American Republics and Commonwealth members, Netherlands and French communities.

Our hemisphere, from the polar cap to the Antarctic ice, is a geographical unity. For the advantages of all its nations the hemispheres should be characterized by mutually-helpful economic cooperation. With proper respect to the sovereignty of its states and the cultural heritages of its peoples, there should be a mutual security unity and, in its philosophy of representative free government, complete political harmony. These purposes, it seems to me, indicate a need to exploit for the good of almost half a billion people of the Americas -- and their numbers daily increase -- the new mastery of space and natural resources, of science and machines. If I have to apologize for my voice, I could do so by saying I left most of it in South America.

Ignorance of each other, misunderstanding of each other, lack of mutual and cooperative planning in our common purposes: these, I think, are the principal obstacles in our path. To do something toward their reduction was a principal purpose of the journey I have just finished.

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- 3 -

Wherever I went, I stated again and again the basic principles and attitudes that govern our country's relationships in this hemisphere.

For example: Our good neighbor -- good partner policy is a permanent guide, encompassing non-intervention, mutual respect, and juridical equality of States.

We wish, for every American nation, a rapid economic progress, with its blessings reaching all the people.

We are always eager to cooperate in fostering sound development within the limits of practical capabilities; further, we shall continue to urge every nation to join in help to the less fortunate.

We declare our faith in the rule of law, our determination to abide by treaty commitments, and our insistence that other nations do likewise.

Everywhere I found in the nations I visited a general agreement that these principles have been actually practiced by the United States. I found, too, inescapable evidence that many in every country knew little of our record and more who misunderstand our purposes. But identically the same can be said of North Americans in their ignorance and misunderstanding of Latin America.

Here the American Assembly can play a tremendous and useful role. Its participants are recognized everywhere for their experience in human affairs, their broad knowledge, their professional competence -- and above all their good will and their dedication to truth. Particularly -- to the young people, those who will manage the affairs of this hemisphere in a few years, the members of the Assembly can be honest teachers and wise counsellors.

And the problems that confront us are immense. Many countries of Latin America desperately need long-term financing of their development projects; technical assistance in their planning and execution; escape from dependence on one crop or one mineral; help in balancing budgets and substituting productive work for bureaucratic make-work; and end to inflation and a start on solidly, widely-based economics. And their needs must be answered soon and effectively.

Panacea proposals, facile solutions, will lead only to disillusionment.

Above all, any thought of the United States alone developing a so-called master plan for the raising of living standards throughout the hemisphere has been rejected by us and by the leaders of the states I have just visited, including Surinam, and is foredoomed to failure.

Each nation of Latin America is highly individual. Each must analyze its own human and material resources, and develop a program of action, with priorities assigned. Then, national and international credit agencies should stand ready to be of assistance in making the program a reality. Obviously the major responsibility for a nation's development devolves upon its own people, its own leaders, its own pride, its own self-respect, its own self-interest demand that this be so. And, parenthetically, may I say I saw many evidences of this on the trip I have just completed. I visited what was nothing but a rural slum outside of Santiago. Thousands of people living in hovels, whose poverty beggared description. But the government gave them a start. The government owned the ground of the area and then it laid out plots, and it built concrete floors. On each of these floors were two families, in the center where the normal washroom and

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- 4 -

toilet facilities were. Then, they've got a new system of construction, one I had never seen, and yet **may** be a very practical thing in many countries. It is the making of **bricks out of wood**, and these bricks instead of being put together by cement, they have very heavy glue, and then they are nailed down to the block below -- each block is about a foot long and about four inches **square in cross-section**.

Now the point is that all the rest of the work is done by self-help. Before work in the morning, after work in the evening, these families do this. The particular project I visited, I believe there were 4,102 cottages, of which about six hundred have been developed in the weeks so far past, and they are going to have it finished before snow flies -- before winter comes.

Now here is the point: Never have I seen such a happy people, because they were doing this themselves, in crowds -- and crowded around -- workman after workman coming running to me, would I autograph one of the blocks that was going in his house, he wanted to show this as a show piece to his -- even to his grandchildren, I suppose. And all he needed is a plumb bob, because once you get the walls straight, it seems like they are very, very strong. The inventor is convinced that he has hold of a very good idea, and these people are showing what self-respect and pride can be developed out of your ability to do something yourself, with a little bit of help -- a helping hand from someone outside.

I assure you I think that the government is reaping great benefits, not only for the individuals thus helped, but for what it means in understanding on the part of all these people of its own government.

But nations which desire to advance rapidly surely do need public and private funds from abroad. And funds are available. First there is private capital always seeking good investment opportunity. The International Bank and the Export-Import Bank have had their funds greatly increased, and the new inter-American Bank will soon be functioning. And behind all these is the instant readiness of the United States, on a government-to-government basis, to investigate cooperatively any special problem or need, and to make such arrangements as seem to fill the requirements.

As I said a few days ago to the Uruguayan Congress:

"We work for the time -- not distant, I hope -- when all the nations of the world in attaining greater prosperity will progressively share in programs of assistance to less developed countries. Indeed I would go further: I believe it is the duty of every nation, no matter how large or small, how weak or strong, how rich or poor, to contribute to the well-being of the world's community of free men. For a time, perhaps some can supply only certain skills, or knowledge, or personnel, or spiritual support. But all these are important too. And the most important consideration is that we should all accept a common sense of responsibility for our common destiny."

Only hard thinking and hard work will do the job. And they must be accompanied by a most determined drive to eliminate ignorance and to correct misunderstanding.

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Here the American Assembly can help greatly. The need for your help is, I think, the greatest challenge to confront you since the founding of the Assembly ten years ago.

So I congratulate the American Assembly for its venture into this whole area of study which is so profoundly important to the millions who inhabit this hemisphere -- indeed, to all the free world.

Thank you very much.

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FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M. EST, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

(AS ACTUALLY DELIVERED)

(7:00 PM, EST)

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF THE REPORT TO THE NATION
BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ON HIS
SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP, DELIVERED
FROM HIS OFFICE AT THE WHITE HOUSE
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1960

Good Evening, Friends:

My first words upon my return from the four American republics I have just visited must be a heartfelt expression of gratitude for the friendly receptions my associates and I experienced, wherever we went.

Millions endured for long hours along the streets the hot summer sun -- and occasionally rain -- to let us know of the enthusiastic good will they have for the government and people of the United States. In the nations of Latin America -- indeed as I have found in all of the eighteen countries I have visited in my trips of recent months -- there is a vast reservoir of respect, admiration and affection for the United States of America. The expressions of this attitude by Latin American peoples and their leaders were so enthusiastic and so often repeated as to admit no possibility of mistake. Two or three insignificant exceptions to this may have made a headline, but they were only minor incidents, lost in the massed welcome.

This was a good will trip -- but it was also much more. Members of my party and I held serious conversations and exchanged information on bilateral, hemispheric, and global problems with the four Heads of States, with Cabinet members, with leaders of labor, education, finance, and business.

Two impressions are highlighted in my mind.

First -- Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay treasure as much as we do freedom, human dignity, equality, and peace with justice. In freedom, they are determined to progress -- to improve and diversify their economies -- to provide better housing and education -- to work ceaselessly for rising levels of human well being.

Second, while certain problems are continental in scope, nonetheless each of the countries I visited -- indeed, each of the twenty republics of Latin America -- is highly individual. Each has its own unique problems and ideas regarding future development.

Hence, our cooperation with each republic must be tailored to its particular situation.

I was gratified to learn that, as the indispensable basis for their self-improvement, comprehensive surveys of resources, capacities, objectives, and costs have progressed rapidly in recent years. But each nation feels it must do more in this regard, and seeks help for this purpose. The United Nations has funds for such pre-development studies. The new Inter-American Bank also should be able to lend technical help. The

- 2 -

studies of each country called for under "Operation Pan America" will likewise contribute to this end.

Once sound planning has made significant progress, a nation can formulate specific projects for action, with priorities established, and with confidence that each development will open still further opportunity to speed the spiral of growth.

The execution of any development program will of course depend primarily upon the dedicated efforts of the peoples themselves.

I was impressed, for example, by what I saw in Chile, I visited a low-cost housing project. The government had provided land and utilities. The home owners were helping one another build the new houses. They will pay for them monthly, over a period of years. Personal accomplishments brought pride to their eyes; self-reliance to their bearing. Their new homes are modest in size and character -- but I cannot possibly describe the intense satisfaction they take in the knowledge that they themselves have brought about this great forward step in their living conditions.

In Argentina and Uruguay I witnessed encouraging sights -- men building schools, homes, and roads -- and, in Brazil, erecting a wholly new capital city.

The people of Latin America know that poverty, ignorance, and ill-health are not inevitable. They are determined to have their resources and labors yield a better life for themselves and for their children.

I assured them that most earnestly, we of the United States want them to succeed. We realize that to speed improvement, they need foreign capital. They want sound loans, public and private. Their repayment record on loans previously made is noteworthy.

International and United States lending agencies have recently had their funds greatly increased. The new Inter-American Development Bank will soon be functioning. I believe that each nation which has produced a well-conceived development program will find that these lending institutions will respond to their needs. Should this not be so in a particular situation, we of the United States would want to know the circumstances and do what we could to help to rectify the difficulty.

In our discussions, I stressed that all nations -- large or small, powerful or weak -- should assume some responsibility for the advancement of humankind, in freedom. Though we of the United States will, within the framework of our world situation and economic capacity, assist all we can, we look for the time when all the free nations will feel a common responsibility for our common destiny. Cooperation among free nations is the key to common progress. Aid from one to another, if on a one way street basis only, and indefinitely continued, is not of itself truly productive.

The peoples of Latin America appreciate that our assistance in recent years has reached new heights, and that this has required sacrifice on our part.

I must repeat, however, what I said several times during my trip: Serious misunderstandings of the United States do exist in Latin America. And, indeed, we are not as well informed of them as we should be.

Many persons do not realize the United States is just as committed as are the other republics to the principles of the Rio Treaty of 1947. This Treaty declares that an attack on one American republic will in effect be

an attack on all. We stand firmly by this commitment. This mutual security system, proved by time, should now enable some of the American republics to reduce expenditures for armaments, and thus make funds available for constructive purposes.

One editorial alleged that the United States did not accept the principle of non-intervention until 1959. In fact, our country has consistently abided by this hemispheric concept for more than a quarter of a century.

Another persistent misunderstanding which I sought to correct wherever I travelled is that we sometimes support dictators. Of course we abhor all tyrannical forms of government, whether of the left or of the right. This I made clear.

In Brazil, I explained another important item of our policy: We believe in the rights of people to choose their own form of government, to build their own institutions, to abide by their own philosophy. But if a tyrannical form of government were imposed upon any of the Americas from outside or with outside support -- by force, threat, or subversion -- we would certainly deem this to be a violation of the principle of non-intervention and would expect the Organization of American States, acting under pertinent solemn commitments, to take appropriate collective action.

On occasion I heard it said that economic advance in some American republics only makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and that the United States should take the initiative in correcting this evil. This is a view fomented by communists, but often repeated by well-meaning people.

If there should be any truth in this charge whatsoever, it is not the fault of the United States. So far as our purpose is involved, projects financed by our institutions are expected to yield widespread benefits to all, and, at the same time to conform to our policy of non-intervention. I know that the Latin American leaders I met also seek this same result.

Moreover, when internal social reform is required, it is purely an internal matter.

One of the most far-reaching problems of continental scope is this: In their exports, the Latin American republics are largely single commodity countries. The world market prices of what they sell fluctuate widely, whereas the prices of things they buy keep going up.

We have tried to be helpful in the cooperative study of this vexing situation. Many facts about supply, demand, production are widely comprehended for the first time. Thus, for example, with the facts about coffee understood, producing nations are cooperating in orderly marketing for this commodity with beneficial results.

The real solution is in agricultural and industrial diversification. Here, we are encouraged by the progress being made toward the creation of common markets. Large areas, relatively free of trade restrictions, will make for greater efficiency in production and distribution, and will attract new capital to speed development.

Despite such problems as these, our relationships with our sister republics have, with notable -- but very few -- exceptions, reached an all-time high. Leaders and populations alike attested to this truth. But an even firmer partnership must be our goal.

The republics of this hemisphere have a special relationship to one another. The United States is important to all of Latin America, as its largest buyer, as the main source of foreign investment capital, and as a bastion of freedom. Our southern neighbors are important to us, economically, politically, culturally, militarily. Indeed, no other area of the world is of more vital significance to our own future.

This interdependence must be comprehended by us, and by them. Each should know the policies, attitudes, aspirations, and capacities of the other. For, as I have said time and again, all fruitful, abiding cooperation must be based upon genuine mutual understanding of vital facts.

Exchanges of students, teachers, labor leaders, and others are helpful. Newspapers, magazines, all means of communication should accept the responsibility not merely of transmitting spectacular news, but of helping build the knowledge on which cooperative action may flourish.

In one respect our neighbors put us to shame. English is rapidly spreading as the second language in Latin America. Business executives, labor leaders, taxi drivers -- most speak English well, learned in school or in bi-national institutes. The study of Spanish is increasing in our schools, but I wish that literally millions of Americans would learn to speak Spanish or Portuguese fluently, and to read the literature, histories, and periodicals of our sister republics.

H. G. Wells once said that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe. His thought is applicable to hemispheric relations. With common dedication to the highest ideals of mankind, including shared aspirations for a world at peace, freedom and progress, there is no insurmountable impediment to fruitful cooperation, save only insufficiency in mutual understanding. This is something that you and I -- every single citizen, simply by informing himself -- can do something about.

I hope each of us will do so.

Again, I express my gratitude to President Kubitschek, President Frondizi, President Alessandri, and President Nardone and all their peoples for providing me with a most instructive and rewarding experience.

And I convey to you their best wishes and warm greetings.

Thank you, and good night.

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MEMORANDUM FOR: DCI

Herewith is one complete set.

Four copies of each release have been received from the White House; one will be sent to WH Division, and 2 will be retained here for whatever use you may have.

STANLEY J. GROGAN
Assistant to the Director

18 March 1960
(DATE)

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