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could still have been emphasized to the members of the Wyoming team and committee, and I am confident that there would have been no difficulty at all for us to find many worthy of our attention. If there were doubts about our ability to do this, a preliminary scouting expedition by a member of the Alliance for Progress staff in Brazil could easily have laid the groundwork. I realize that a certain amount of misunderstanding and exaggeration is inevitable. For this very reason, however, understatement rather than overstatement of the goals of the partnership appears to me to be desirable.

However much I might wish that the expectations of the Goianos were less, we of the Wyoming committee are faced with the fact that they are very great and that we are obliged to do the very best we can to keep these great hopes from being completely dashed, in which case the results of our trip would be entirely negative, and the image of the American people held by the Goianos far worse than if the Partners-of-the-Alliance idea had never been conceived.

I shall not attempt here to describe the political, economic, and cultural situation of the State of Goiás. You will have gotten much of this directly from Jim Tilker, and, probably, either directly or indirectly from others of the team.

I shall only say, very briefly, that Goiás, like much of the rest of Latin America, seems to have been asleep for much of the past century. In some ways it is incredibly primitive. I recall the simple plow that was being used for demonstration in the public school in the northern city of Porto Nacional, because the farmers there knew only the use of hand tools such as the hoe. I had read that many of the farmers of Africa and Asia did not possess this knowledge, but I had not realized that this was the case in Brazil. When I lived in Puerto Rico, several times I accompanied a good friend of ours, who taught agriculture in a rural school, when he made his home visits and talked to the fathers of his students about hybrid grains, conservation, fertilizers and insecticides; but he never had to show them how to use a plow; this was a traditional tool handed down for generations. But there are also unmistakable signs of awakening. In the schools of Porto Nacional and the little farming community of Nova Venesa, we met teachers who were entirely aware of the needs of the people, and who appeared competent to teach them and dedicated to their work. We met other men in other professions who possessed this same knowledge of their own field: in public health, in agriculture, and in industry. Not all were dedicated to the task of passing on the knowledge and benefits to all the members of their communities and State, but many were. Eventually, the Brazilian economy will begin to function with some efficiency on a national scale, as it now does on a regional scale in the south. When it does, Brazil will be a powerful country, for it has a wealth of resources of all kinds. One member of our group stated his belief that what was needed was to make the people dissatisfied with what they had, with their traditional ways of doing things. This, I think, is partially true, but the seeds of dissatisfaction are already there, and are growing. Most important, in my estimation, is the channeling of the energy which this dissatisfaction eventually will produce, is producing now to some degree. We can only hope it will follow a path similar or at least not hostile to that of our own system, for Brazil contains half the population and resources of the whole South American Continent, and has frontiers with nearly every other South American nation. We can also attempt to do something to lead it in this direction, even though our part, of necessity, will be a small one.

Finally, I should like to refer briefly to some specific projects. Personally, I should

like to see precedence given to one or two of the projects of the city of Porto Nacional. This is the center for the whole northern half of the State, the part which is most primitive, poorest, and therefore most in need of aid. Also, I was extremely impressed with the knowledge and dedication of the members of the community whom we met who were concerned with education and public health. I am confident that any aid we could give them would be well deserved and well utilized.

After this, I should like to see some support given the Federal University of Goiás. On the whole, they seem to be achieving good results with very little material resources. Furthermore, since students come here from all over the State, it is one way in which a program could benefit the whole State. The Institute of Physics and Mathematics, a unit of the university, has put in a request for some \$10,000 in equipment. I consider this excessive, but I should like to see something, perhaps a third, contributed. Perhaps a member of our faculty here at the University of Wyoming could check over the list and choose the items he deems most necessary. I should be happy to try to arrange this, if you would like.

Another project related to the university was the one I agreed to work on immediately. In this particular case, I was acting for the whole team, since we had all discussed this and agreed unanimously that it would be highly desirable and not very expensive. We wish to bring one graduate student from the Federal University of Goiás to introduce the study of Portuguese on this campus. He would be employed as a graduate teaching assistant and receive the regular stipend for this work. It is my understanding that the Alliance for Progress would furnish transportation. I suggested that some one be chosen who had a background in both English and Portuguese. In my judgment, we would be able to obtain a fairly competent person who could teach two courses in Portuguese, study one foreign language, probably either Spanish or French, in order that he learn our teaching methods as well as that language and literature; and also take courses in English so that he might be able to make a contribution to the teaching of this language on his return. The most important element, however, is that he teach Portuguese. I think the public relations value of this is obvious, if we can say to the people of Goiás, in effect: the visiting team from America was so impressed with the Brazilian culture in general and that of Goiás in particular that it is bringing a teacher from Goiás to introduce the study of Portuguese at the University of Wyoming. Furthermore, it is inexcusable that the third language of the American continent is not taught, to my knowledge, in a single school of any kind in the State of Wyoming, even though it is not particularly difficult. A good basic knowledge could be acquired in a limited program by students of other romance languages, and particularly of Spanish, which is closely related. I have discussed this proposal with several persons here, including the deans of arts and sciences and of academic affairs, Dr. E. Gerald Meyer and Dr. James Ranz. Although there is some opposition, both deans were sympathetic, and I hope for eventual success. Since our budget for the fall is already fixed, however, it will be difficult to set up anything for next year, as we had hoped to do. This is unfortunate, since it would certainly be best, from the point of view of public relations as well as getting cooperation in Goiás, to "strike while the iron is hot," while the memory of our visit is fresh. I wonder if it would be possible to secure, either from the Alliance for Progress or from private sources, money to finance this program for the first year, if the university indicates a willingness to carry it on from that point.

I am unable as yet to give you an answer as to whether or not I might attend the meeting in Washington. I doubt that it will be possible if I must finance it from my own funds, since I am the poorest of the five members of the team; but I do not wish to commit myself until I have explored all the possibilities. I shall try to let you know early next week.

Sincerely yours,

D. C. HAWLEY,

Associate Professor of Modern Languages.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I extend my heartiest congratulations to the people of Rumania on this annual celebration of their national holiday. The 10th of May is a day rich in significance in the history of that Nation. It was 99 years ago today that Charles I, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was proclaimed Prince of Rumania, thus bringing the Nation a long step forward in its struggle for independence.

That was a long and painful struggle against internal strife and foreign domination. In the first half of the 19th century, the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were but pawns in the conflict between two great powers, Russia and Turkey. It was not until 1856 that the situation was partially remedied, by means of the Treaty of Paris. In the following year, the legislative bodies of the two principalities voted unanimously for autonomy and for their union under the name of Rumania. That official expression of a long-embodied and burning desire, known as the *divans ad hoc*, led eventually to the proclamation of Charles I as Prince of Rumania. The foreign-born Charles ended an era of internal political rivalries, and ushered in a reign that was as illustrious as it was long.

May 10th marks a second great event in Rumania's history, for although the Treaty of Paris ended Russia's protectorate, Rumania was still obliged to recognize the suzerainty of the Turkish sultan. However, in 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War, Rumania severed that last bond to the Ottoman Empire, by proclaiming her independence on May 10, and by declaring war on Turkey the following day. As an ally of Russia, Rumanian troops contributed materially to the joint victory at Plevna. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 ended not only the war, but also Rumania's vassalship, as her complete independence was confirmed and recognized.

Still another event of great significance for Rumanians occurred on the magic date of May 10, for it was on that day that Charles I accepted the crown, and the Nation became a kingdom. His long and fruitful reign continued until even the great war.

It is with pride that the people of Rumania look on this day. But it is with sorrow that they must at present mark its observance in their hearts, instead of in outward celebration. Even now, however, the tide is turning; and the brave and freedom-loving people of Rumania will once more note this traditional anniversary with the honor it deserves and demands.