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# ARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE

COMPAÑEROS DE LA ALIANZA



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"The Grass Roots Approach to the Alliance for Progress"

This material is compiled for the purpose of informing the various Alliance committees of reported progress in the local participation program. This office will appreciate receiving copies of reports, editorials and articles concerning state and local activities.

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# ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

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WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

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U.S. state and local groups are showing "a tremendous interest in participating directly in the Alliance," reports Jim Boren, special assistant to U.S. Alliance Coordinator Teodoro Moscoso.

Boren, 38, who recently returned from an Alliance assignment in Peru, is charged in his new post with helping to bring state groups together with organizations in similar areas of Latin America on a program of direct partnership for progress.

Already underway is the large-scale California-Chile effort reported in last week's Newsletter. That program calls for technical cooperation in economic planning, agriculture, education, transportation, and water resources development.

Boren says another established program -- between Oakland County, Mich., and the Cauca Valley in Colombia -- offers "a readily expandable approach in developing such projects." Cost of the \$45,000 effort will be divided equally among the two areas and the Agency for International Development, with the AID contribution used exclusively to cover costs of transporting experts between Cali and Oakland.

Enthusiasm for the program is indicated by the high level of the Oakland Committee, which includes Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers Union, E. M. Estes, Vice President of General Motors Corp., Chancellor D. B. Varner of Oakland University, and Chairman Delos Hamlin of the Oakland County Board of Supervisors. On the Cauca Valley side, the committee is being organized by Governor Gustavo Balcazar and President César Tulio Delgado of the Cali City Council.

The committee will sponsor a number of important development activities, including establishment of a liason office at Cali; assignment of a Cauca Valley promotion specialist to Oakland to keep businessmen informed about industrial opportunities; and an exchange of scholarships and professors between Universidad del Valle and Oakland University. Oakland will also provide teams of volunteer experts in such fields as economics, finance, engineering, planning and public administration.

Michigan Representative William S. Broomfield, who first suggested the Oakland project, says that "Reducing the problems in Latin America to a point where they can be understood and attacked at the local level will be a major breakthrough in development..."

Since starting operations three months ago, Boren's office has received inquiries about the new approach from communities and groups in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Texas. In Utah, a group of business leaders, clergymen, educators and service club representatives has already proposed a partnership between their state and Bolivia. Another area of especially active interest is Florida, where Pensacola already has an extremely active sister city relationship with Chimbote, Peru.

"This program promotes itself," says Boren, adding that his major task is responding to interest on the state and local level. He believes this contagious enthusiasm grows from a feeling that "this program touches the heart of what the Alliance is all about -- people trying to help one another, by government where necessary, but in person when possible."

Pensacola, Fla.  
News-Journal  
February 2, 1964

## TO CHIMBOTE, PERU, PEOPLE TO PEOPLE PROGRAM IS 'EL MILAGRO DE PENSACOLA'

By CHARLES REESE

Disease, in the *barriadas* of Chimbote, Peru, is not a sterilized statistic.

It is a spectre that prowls among the cardboard shacks and cries out in the pain-taut voice of a neighbor or stares with the dead eyes of a little six-year-old girl.

This past summer it prowled again, suffocating and crippling the impoverished Peruvians with the heavy grip of polio and the people settled back in hopeless fear to see who would be left; there had never been any place to run in the *barriadas*.

But this time the spectre vanished.

Grateful hands nailed up a new sign over a bare little building on the edge of *barriada*. It said:

"El Milagro de Pensacola."

"The Miracle from Pensacola."

It isn't a miracle, however, to people in Pensacola. It is called, here, the "People-to-People" program and the little building by the *barriada* is nothing more magical than an out-patient clinic, staffed by a Peace Corps nurse, equipped by the Escambia County medical Society.

What halted the spectre of polio this past summer was Salk vaccine, also not a miracle.

The out-patient clinic and a large recreation field now rising out of the hot sand on the outskirts of Chimbote are the results of people in Pensacola being interested in people in Chimbote, a crowded seacoast city on the Pacific Ocean.

Pensacolians are interested, frankly, because Capt. H. B. Grow, a retired Navy captain, began to make them interested over a year ago with talk about

a "Sister City" project and how people — just plain folks — could do something to squelch a lot of loud-mouthed Communists in Latin America.

Captain Grow told Pensacolians — anybody who listens: this country can't survive in all of Latin America. Its 200 million people and its vast resources, are captured by the Communists.

He told Pensacolians that they couldn't save the continent by themselves of course. It would be irrational to even think so.

But, he went on, it could set an example of a how an American city, with a little work and a little cash, could reach into Latin America and touch the lives of people in a way that would give them a realistic picture of Americans.

It would give them a picture they could use as a criteria when the leftist came along and set up his Anti-American soapbox.

It would give them a visible demonstration that Americans are not enslavers, bent on keeping them impoverished for the sake of profit, as the leftist around the corner keeps saying.

And Pensacolians listened.

Pretty soon there was a group of men to staff a People-to-People Council, there was encouragement from the U. S. Government, and before long, there was a sister city — Chimbote.

Pensacolians and Peruvians picked another sister city, too, Miraflores, but it was Chimbote that the work would be directed toward. Miraflores was comparatively prosperous and was doing all right by itself.

What did Chimbote need?

Chombote answered: a place for children to play, some place for them to go while their parents worked all day in the fish meal factories or other businesses someplace to take them out of the *barriada* for a few hours and remind them that their lives were not necessarily bounded inexorably and permanently by those stinking alleys and sagging walls.

Someplace to show them a future.

"Alright, we'll build you one," Pensacolians said and they set to work to do it.

Fund-raising is an American art and Pensacolians know how to do it as well as the next city. Committees have to be set up, speakers brought in, local speakers sent around the civic club circuit.

It takes a lot of talking, a lot of letter-writing.

During 1963, the campaign rolled on, not with the high-power speed, not even always steadily because for Pensacolians it is not the only project they have to complete.

There are other fund drives, United Fund and more. There is the annual celebration, the Fiesta of Five Flags. There are schools letting in and letting out, vacations to take and jobs to come back to.

And the rest of the world was moving. Crises erupted here and abroad. Venezuelans were killed trying to vote. Americans died in Asian swamps. A President was killed.

But throughout the year, as persistent as a river current, the People-to-People program went on. Construction was started and funds flowed to the contractor.

And in Peru, the program was beginning to take shape and to have an effect on the Peruvians, sparked by what Americans were doing in their own land.

A Peruvian donated the land for the recreation center and after the walls began to rise, the Chimbote Lions club announced they would finance a basketball court.

The wife of Chimbote's mayor, Mrs. Jorge Sarmiento, raised \$2,000 and built five children's playgrounds in the five of *barriadas*.

She organized a women's group known as the "Angels of Mercy" who pay monthly dues into a fund that finances medical aid for special cases.

International Petroleum Co. was asked to build a tennis

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court and Sears of Peru agreed to uniform a soccer league.

This sparking of Peruvian activity is what impresses James H. Boren, a U. S. State Department specialist, the most.

Boren is special assistant to the U. S. Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress and self-help is, he says, the single most important factor in the Alliance.

The United States government even contributed its share to the "Miracle from Pensacola." AID — a government agency — supplied the building materials; the Peace Corps supplied a

supervisor; the Peruvians themselves supplied the labor; and Pensacola provided the equipment and supplies — \$10,000 worth.

Kathy Brown, the nurse who supervises the clinic which now treats 35 to 40 patients a day, called it a "God-send," after the polio scare.

Words of congratulations and praises have poured in upon Pensacolians from both governments.

The latest word received is from Thomas C. Mann, recently appointed assistant secretary of

state in charge of Latin American Affairs.

"The people of Pensacola are to be congratulated for their interest and initiative in extending meaningful direct assistance to the people of Chimbote..." he wrote People-to-People officials.

Boren is also pleased that Pensacola's example has spread to other cities. He said interest has been expressed by cities in 22 states in the program within the last four months.

Captain Grow recently received a letter from Delos Ham-

lin, head of a group in Oakland, Mich., which has established a program with the people of the Cauca Valley of Columbia.

"We salute you," Hamlin said, and invited an exchange of ideas.

The American Society of Peru — a group of American businessmen there — cabled: "...program exemplifies a well-planned and well-organized sister city relationship. No more pragmatic evidence is required to show what may be accomplished through the dedicated efforts of private individuals with the whole-hearted support of U. S. AID and the Peace Corps.

"Saludos, Captain Grow and the People of Pensacola, for a job well done."

But all these indications of success don't mean the Pensacola people are sitting back and resting.

The contractor working on the recreation center has caught up with the funds and a final push is needed to complete the project.

Captain Grow and other People-to-People officials feel confident the money will be raised.

When it is, the recreation center will be dedicated in March.

And Americans, who are used to being called ugly, will find that winning the Cold War is not the impossible task it sometimes seems.

To prove it, they can go to Chimbote and a particular baridada.

The inhabitants of these shanty-towns gravitate toward leaders and from the house of one the leaders flies a proud symbol of this particular leader's friend:

The flag of the United States of America.



RECREATION CENTER WALL GOING UP  
... contribution from Pensacola to 'Sister City'

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PERUVIAN CHILDREN CHECKED  
... nurse on duty at center

## ***What They're Saying About City's People-to-People Program***

EDWARD R. MURROW  
former director of USIA

"If Pensacola puts this over it will be recognized  
and published worldwide."

MARK BORTMAN  
National chairman of the Civic Committee  
to People-to-People

"The Pensacola effort would become a classic  
example to be followed by all our cities who seek  
to strengthen our ties in South America."

JORGE SARMIENTO  
Mayor of Chimbote, Peru

"Our greatest need now is an outlet for the  
energies of the youth—a recreation program."



CAPT. H. B. GROW SPEAKS AT DEDICATION OF PARK  
. . . spearhead of Pensacola's People - to - People program

**FLORISCOPE**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE BAPTIST HOSPITAL, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

## People-To People Clinic

## Helps Halt Epidemic,

"Pensacola's Sister City Program with Chimbote and Miraflores, Peru, has grown into one of the outstanding bonds of friendship linking our country with South America".

This was the statement made Friday by Captain Harold B. Grow, head of Pensacola's People-to-People program, who had just returned from a speaking tour in Peru.

Grow made his second visitation at the invitation of Miraflores's Mayor, who had asked both Grow and Pensacola's Mayor C. P. Mason to be special guests at the dedication of a monument and park in Miraflores to the memory of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Pressing business made it impossible for Mayor Mason to attend but he delegated the city's actions to Grow, who was one of the speakers at the dedication ceremony there last week; the others being the Mayor of Miraflores, the American Ambassador, J. Wesley Jones, and President Belaunde.

Thousands filled the park, Grow said, and in their exchange Fernando Belaunde, President of Peru, expressed warm thanks to Pensacola and its people for the cultural and other bonds being created.

Following his speech, Grow flew to Chimbote and spent three days working with Mayor Jorge Sarmiento and the staff now at work completing the People-to-People recreation center. He also visited extensively with the clinic established there with the assistance of Pensacola hospitals and the Escambia County Medical Society. The re-

## Play Center Abuilding

creation center is 40% complete and should be in use by March 15 Grow said. The wall has been completed, sodding is in progress on the football field and other improvements are in progress. Pensacola's group is sending funds as quickly as they are raised to help complete the job.

In the clinic, Grow had even better news. Opened in October and supervised by Peace Corps Nurse Cathy Peck, the clinic is now seeing 30-40 patients per day, recently gained nation-wide acclaim in Peru by serving as headquarters for immunization of polio as a community-wide epidemic threatened.

The clinic is now almost self-supporting, partly by a fund raised by women leaders, partly by tiny payments or contributions made by the clinic patients.

The clinic has no firm price basis and its income varies from 1 "sol" (about 3 cents) down to five centavos. These are proud people and they want to pay when they can, but many are still treated without charge. A number of Peruvian women are now in training for practical nursing work at the clinic, and five of the city's tiny staff of physicians are accumulating a second shipment of drugs and supplies to aid the clinic. A special committee of The Escambia County Medical Society has been cultivated to pursue this work.

Grow, obviously pleased with the reaction of the People-to-People movement, said that James A. Lay, head of the financial portion of the program, is actively accepting contributions.

# FRONT LINES

Internal publication,  
Agency for International  
Development

Washington, D.C.

December 15, 1963



**EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS**—An intercontinental conversation, simultaneous signing of agreements, and the new Alliance for Progress Chile-California Program was officially underway December 6. The ceremony inaugurated a state-to-country technical cooperation plan in the fields of economic planning, agriculture, education, transportation and water resources development. At left is Teodoro Moscoso, Alliance Coordinator, and seated at the table are Chilean Ambassador Sergio Gutierrez-Olivos and AID Administrator David E. Bell, in Washington, D. C. In inset photo, left to right are: California Governor Edmund G. Brown; Preston N. Silbaugh, Director of the Chile-California Program; and Earl Warren, Jr., Deputy Director of the project, at the ceremony in Sacramento, California.

*U.S. Public, Private Groups  
Have Chance to Aid Alianza*  
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U.S. citizen groups interested in taking a personal part in the Alliance for Progress will now be able to do so with the help of a newly-formed AID office in Washington.

The plan is to join the known needs of communities and areas in Latin countries with the resources available through public and private U.S. organizations, institutions, industries—groups which are willing and able to help. AID will act as the third party to the agreements, relaying the needs and requests for help, coordinating the projects with Alliance programs, and assisting with the expenses.

Heading the operation is James Boren, former Deputy Director of Peru, and recently named Special Assistant to the U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance, Teodoro Moscoso.

Projects will generate mainly from the Missions in Latin countries. Boren says that while he was in Peru, for example, the Mission received close to 100 requests annually for help—assistance felt to be both necessary and deserved, but which had to go unfulfilled largely because of geographic and program priorities.

On the other hand, there have been offers from U.S. groups to provide assistance, and Members of Congress have expressed their interest in fostering the grass-roots approach in fulfilling aims of the Alliance.

Boren says the Mission is the key to AID participation in the program, and refers to himself as the "leg-man who finds the ways and means of putting through the Mission requests. This is the catalyst office," he says. "As soon as the initial arrangements are completed, the country desk will serve as the Washington liaison."

The program got off the ground last spring when the late President Kennedy announced preparations for the State of California to assist Chile with economic development projects.

The state-to-country move went into action recently with an inter-continental signing of agreements. AID Administrator David E. Bell, Alliance Coordinator Moscoso and

Chilean Ambassador Sergio Gutierrez-Olivos met in Washington as Governor Pat Brown, Project Director Preston N. Silbaugh, Deputy Director Earl Warren, Jr., and the Administrative Assistant Mrs. Marian Ash met in Sacramento.

The signing was simultaneous, and conversation conducted over an amplified phone connection. Statements made concerning the importance of the Chile-California cooperation included one from President Lyndon B. Johnson who who reaffirmed his belief that the program was "a new initiative to being the Alliance closer to our peoples. For under it, individuals and institutions within our two countries can now develop their own close pattern of cooperation under the Alliance . . . I also (want) to convey to the Government and people of Chile my assurance of our continued cooperation with them in the pursuit of the high objectives while Chile has set for itself under the Alliance for Progress."

Activities are to include assistance in development planning, agriculture, water resources, transportation and education.

Boren states that the concept of state-to-country projects, while desirable does not mean all programs need be conducted on this scale.

"There is plenty of work to go around," he said.

A prototype program is one being undertaken by public and private citizens of Oakland, County, Mich., and the people of Cauca Valley, Colombia and its principal city of Cali.

The result of a Cali-Oakland County exchange of survey teams was a program outline which included the one-year exchange of a public administration expert from the U.S. for an industrial promotion man from Colombia; and a student and faculty exchange between the University of Oakland and the Universidad del Valle at Cali. In addition to this budgeted

program, and to provide immediate signs of progress, a number of small impact type projects will be undertaken.

Other programs being explored by Boren's office include the exchange of labor leadership between a state labor organization in the U.S. and one in a Latin country; and a tri-county affiliate of a North Dakota Farmers Union preparing to send a tractor to aid a campesino program in Peru.

This can hardly be called one-way assistance, according to Boren. One of the features of the plan is to induce U.S. investment in Latin countries and, on the other hand, to induce Latins to continue and broaden their programs of self-help. In most cases, he says, the costs of the projects will be equally shared by the Latin, U.S. and AID sources. AID's share will consist mostly of providing transportation and related costs for the exchanges.

Congressional interest in this type of program has resulted in several suggestions from elected officials on the national, state and local scenes. Specific interest has also been indicated by the County Officials Association, the American Municipal League, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Farmers Union, a national veterans organization, the NREC, a state vocational agricultural teachers association, a state college alumni association, a university student government group, public school districts and others.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## Local Government Aid Experiment Promises Bright Future for Alliance for Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 29, 1963

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Alliance for Progress will have new allies for progress next year.

Citizens in Cali, Colombia, and Oakland County, Mich., are putting the final touches on plans for a unique experiment in oversea assistance which could mean more efficient help to those in need at less cost to the American taxpayer.

The idea behind this new concept in aid is essentially a simple one. It is that economic, political, and social growth often takes place in spite of—rather than because of—central governments.

It is a means by which people can help themselves, at home and in their own communities, rather than depending on handouts from Federal governments in faraway capitals.

It is a vehicle by which communities here in the United States can give of their talents and their experience to assist an area which badly needs such help.

For more than 2 years, I have been attempting to convince the Agency for International Development of the need for this new dimension in foreign aid.

With the assistance of Mr. David Bell, Administrator for the Agency for International Development, and Mr. Teodoro Moscoso, Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, we now have the go-ahead for a pilot program to try out this new concept.

Mr. Moscoso has assigned an able and conscientious man from the Alliance, Mr. James Boren, to assist in its development and explore its future possibilities.

Mr. Boren, former deputy mission director for the Alliance in Peru, believes in the wisdom of this approach at the local level and, in fact, has successfully used this approach in Latin America.

Why was this new approach proposed to AID and the Alliance?

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I have been well aware of the need for an effective and efficient foreign aid program. I realize that such a program is a vital part of the security of the United States.

But I have also been well aware of the shortcomings of many of our programs in the past.

It has been my observation that too many of our foreign aid projects and programs have been based too high.

We have funneled our funds into the capital cities of the countries we are attempting to help, and somehow these funds have failed to reach those who are most in need of our assistance.

We have had instances where our aid funds actually retarded, rather than improved, social and economic conditions. These aid funds have sometimes helped to keep the existing regime in power, maintaining the status quo, when the last thing we need for progress is to have things remain as they are.

In many other instances, paper barriers and bureaucratic regulations have slowed the process of providing assistance almost to a standstill. By the time our funds and our know-how have been brought to bear on a crucial problem, it has grown to a point where it is out of control and our aid is of little or no value.

What must be realized is that not only are we short on the dollars to bring about necessary reforms, but we are short of time as well.

It is my belief that this new approach offers a means of bridging these obstacles to progress, of getting our assistance down to those who need help the most. Further, this approach calls for maximum participation by the people themselves and an awareness of what is being done for them to a degree which has not been possible in the past.

It can create a climate of hope, of confidence in the future, which is a necessary first step toward resolution of economic and social problems of the magnitude we face in Latin America and many other areas of the world which have not yet begun to realize their full potential in providing a better life.

It took 2 years to reach this point and a recognition on the part of the Agency for International Development that the local-government-to-local-government approach might offer some solutions to these pressing problems.

After a year of attempting to try to convince AID that it should take a look at this approach on its own, I finally proposed that Oakland County, Mich., give it a try.

Further, I proposed that Oakland County join forces with the Cauca Valley, Colombia, and its principal city, Cali, in this pilot study.

Oakland County is typical of a great many areas in the United States. Located just outside the city of Detroit, it has undergone a population explosion which has transformed the area from a predominantly rural region to an urban area. Population has doubled, and doubled again in the past few decades. It is expected that Oakland County will continue this process of growth for years to come.

The Cauca Valley is just beginning to feel the strains and stresses of a rapid increase in population. Its growth rate is one of the highest in the world, and it is expected to continue to grow at this rate for the foreseeable future.

Cali and the Cauca Valley realize that they do not have the administrative machinery, the plans, the programs necessary to cope with this growth, to provide the jobs for this influx of thousands of new residents, to build a sound community which will be able to cope with the problems it foresees in the future.

Five experts from Oakland County visited Cali last spring. They were not paid a cent for their services. Four of the group received only travel pay and subsistence, while the fifth member of the team paid his own way completely because he believed so much in this approach.

What this group from Oakland County found in the Cauca Valley surprised them.

They found the valley unbelievably rich in natural and human resources, yet the majority of the people desperately poor.

They found topsoil in the Cauca Valley ranging in depth from 10 to 30 feet, yet the people were hungry.

They found the climate so delightful that the valley has been called the "land of eternal spring."

Yet the majority of residents had no suitable place to live, no running water, no sanitary facilities, little or no fire and police protection and almost no opportunity for an adequate education.

They found the Universidad del Valle an excellent academic institution with a bright future. But they also found that of 100 children of school age, only 75

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would ever attend, only 27 of the original 100 would still be in school by the end of the third grade, only 2.7 would graduate from high school and a pitiful 1.6 would go on to college.

They found a bright, alert labor force, willing and eager to learn. But they found that the average wage for a working man with a family of three or four children was only \$1.50 a day in a land where the cost of living is not cheap.

They found a bright and eager business community, realizing the problems they faced, not only in their business but in their community as well. But they found that the business community, while it was anxious to help, had little idea of how to solve these problems at the local level. Instead, they would apply to their Central Government for funds or programs and the long journey through red-tape would begin, a journey which too often proved to be fruitless.

They found that property values are high and are rising rapidly in Cali. They found that a small part of the citizenry had wealth. But they also found that only 50 percent of the local property taxes were collected each year.

Of this amount, 95 percent went to pay municipal salaries, leaving little or nothing for funds to solve their own problems at home.

In its report following the inspection trip, the team from Oakland County wrote:

We found in the Cauca Valley in general and in Cali in particular an area of great potential in terms of its natural resources, its climate, and its people. We found people with a willingness to work, with a strong commitment to improve their standard of living, and particularly we found a great desire for a good education for the young people. We found a rapidly expanding industrial development and a generally attractive atmosphere for industrial growth if monetary and political stability can be achieved.

The potential is matched only by the problems—

The report continued.

In general, it must be said that the standard of living for the vast majority of people is deplorably low, that the level of income is inadequate to meet the minimum needs of the population, that housing and public health pose serious problems in the development of the area, that municipal administration is antiquated, and that education has been tragically neglected. Further we found a general lack of confidence in the political process and the governmental enterprise, a great propensity to discount the integrity and effectiveness of government, and, in fact, the talents and achievements of the people themselves.

It was the conclusion of this committee that not only could Oakland County and its experience and resources be helpful, but that it is imperative that these resources be employed as fully as possible at the earliest feasible date.

The U.S. Ambassador to Colombia, the Honorable Fulton Freeman, and AID Mission Director Charles Fossum were impressed with the diligence and the business-like approach of the Oakland County team. They suggested that a group of Colombians from the Cauca Valley come to Oakland County as quickly as possible to see for themselves the steps which the Michigan community had taken to solve its own problems.

The distinguished group from Colombia, led by Governor Balcazar of the Department of the Valle del Cauca, were impressed and amazed with what they saw in Oakland County.

They saw that local units of government can be more than simply administrative units to carry out national programs. They noted that these local units of government in our country plan their own futures, provide their own facilities and find solutions to their own problems without waiting for the Federal Government in many instances.

They approved of the active participation of citizens in their local units of government, of the cooperation between local units of government largely pioneered in Oakland County and the Detroit metropolitan region.

They determined to establish groups to implement their plans back in Colombia, similar to the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission and the supervisors inter-county committee.

They want to establish the same kind of coordinated attack on their problems, in many cases similar to those which Oakland County has solved or is well on the way to solving.

On the last day of their visit to Oakland County, the group from Colombia sat down with their county counterparts and a proposed program was drafted.

It calls for Oakland County to establish a liaison office in the Cauca Valley, manned by an expert in public administration. Cauca Valley will send an industrial promotion specialist to Oakland County to inform American business of the advantages of investment and establishing new plants in the Cali area.

Scholarships will be exchanged between the Universidad del Valle and Oakland University, and plans are underway for an exchange of professors as well.

As experts in the various fields of economics, finance, engineering, planning, and public administration are needed, they will be supplied to the Cauca Valley. Most of these experts will be volunteers serving without pay, or sent by local governments or private industry.

Total cost of this program? Less than \$50,000 a year. Oakland County and the Cauca Valley will pick up more than two-thirds of the total cost without Federal contributions. The remaining one-third or less will come from the Agency for International Development, mostly for transportation costs to and from Cali.

I want to pay special tribute to the Oakland County team who have given so generously of their time and money in this program. Chairman Delos Hamlin of the Oakland County Board of Supervisors had a distinguished group under his direction. They were Chancellor D. B. Varner of Oakland University; Mr. George Catlin, head of area development for the Detroit Edison Co.; Mr. George Skrubbs, director of the Oakland County Planning Commission, and Mr. Mark Jaroszewicz, an associate in the architectural firm of Tarapata-MacMahon.

The Colombian group, under the guidance of Gov. Gustavo Balcazar, included Mr. Herman Borrero, manager of the

Call public utilities organization; Mr. Jorge Herrera, Cali civic action committee; Mr. Pedro Caicedo, director of planning for Cali, and President Cesar Tulio Delgado of the Cali city council. All who met this group were impressed by their sincerity and the determination to find an answer to their pressing problems.

Dr. Delgado, who was former president of the Organization of American States, termed this new experiment a major step toward correcting a previously poor relationship between the United States and Colombia. He said that the people of Latin America have felt a certain bitterness that the people of the United States show less concern for the problems of their Latin American neighbors than they do for those of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

A major task of the experiment will be to see if better understanding can be created between Oakland County and the Cauca Valley.

I think it will, and that this approach could well lead to more such cooperative efforts between municipalities in the United States and their counterparts in Latin America.

Mr. Boren of the Alliance has told me he already has been contacted by communities in five States about the Oakland County approach and that more are coming in daily.

The National Association of County Officials and the American Municipal League are cooperating in this effort and are watching its results closely.

I am more than pleased with the cooperation I have received from Mr. Bell, Mr. Moscoso, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Fossum and their able staffs in giving this program a try.

Reducing the problems in Latin America to a point where they can be understood and attacked at the local level will be a major breakthrough in development and I feel certain that it will lead to success.

In addition to the social and economic consequences of this approach, I think its effect in promoting political stability will be even greater.

This could well provide a training ground for future leaders in Latin America, leaders firmly grounded in democracy at the local level, close to the people.

It could create a greater confidence on the part of the people of Latin America in their own abilities to solve their own problems, at home and without massive amounts of assistance either from their own central governments or from Washington.

In my opinion, this program is an integral part of the Alliance for Progress. In fact, I think its direction and scope fit it uniquely into the Alliance to a greater degree than most realize at the moment.

The alliance between the Cauca Valley in Colombia and Oakland County in the United States is a forerunner of future alliances which will have great significance to the Americas in years to come.

It puts people into our plans for over-sea assistance and helps them work together toward common goals of freedom and greater opportunity.

# County-Cali Committee to Discuss Colombian Aid

The Oakland County-Cali Alliance for Progress Committee will meet tomorrow morning to explore ways of improving economic conditions in the Colombian metropolis.

This will be the first meeting of the group appointed last month by Delos Hamlin, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, with the approval of the U.S. State Department.

The 12-member committee will choose an ambassador to go to Cali for at least two years. He is likely to be County Civil Defense Director John E. Madole.

A committee in Cali also is selecting an ambassador to come here.

## JOINT EFFORT

The joint effort is an experiment in the over-all federal aid and assistance program for South America.

The local community approach was conceived by U.S. Rep. William S. Broomfield, R-Oakland County.

So far the Alliance for Progress has been almost entirely between the federal and central governments. Few benefits have filtered down to people in their own communities, according to Broomfield.

★ ★ ★  
The State Department has approved a \$45,500 annual budget for the local alliance program.

## EQUAL FINANCING

It is to be equally financed by private foundations here and in Cali and by the federal government, according to Hamlin.

The ambassadors each will be paid an annual salary of \$10,000 plus travel expenses between the two countries.

Local governments are to provide them with offices, equipment and bilingual secretaries.

★ ★ ★  
Hamlin, who heads the committee here, named Madole as a likely candidate for the ambassadorship.

## FINAL DECISION

However, the final decision will be up to the full committee, said the chairman.

★ ★ ★  
Hamlin said Madole is well qualified to be ambassador because he has "proven administrative ability, is familiar with the operations of local government and speaks Spanish."

# CD Director Is Appointed as County Envoy to Cali

Oakland County today lost its civil defense director and gained an ambassador to South America.

The director, John E. Madole, was named to go to Cali, Colombia, for at least two years. He is scheduled to leave here early next month.



JOHN E. MADOLE

Madole's appointment as a special representative to Cali was made by the Oakland County - Cali Alliance for Progress Committee during a meeting at Oakland University this morning.

The committee has been sanctioned by the U.S. State Department to assist the burgeoning city of Cali and its suburbs in improving economic conditions.

The community project is an experiment in the over-all federal aid and assistance program for South America.

★ ★ ★  
Madole will serve as a liaison officer between the committee

here and a counterpart committee in Cali.

With a metropolitan - area population of about 700,000 people, Cali is the second largest city in Colombia.

## CALI COUNTERPART

The Cali committee also is sending a representative here to assist the local group in trying to help the Latin Americans.

Madole was nominated by local committee. Hamlin also is also chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and a recent visitor to Cali for the State Department.

Madole said, "I would like to think that great achievements will be made there."

★ ★ ★  
Madole's new salary has been set at \$10,000 annually.

## JOINT BUDGET

It will come from a \$45,500 budget being financed equally by private foundations here and in Cali and by the federal government, according to Hamlin.

The civil defense director's salary from the county is \$9,000 annually.

Madole's former duties in this capacity probably will be assumed by his assistant, Thomas F. Jackson.

★ ★ ★  
Madole, 46, said he probably will leave his wife and three children in Oakland County until he is partially settled in Cali.

Madole served as civil defense director for 2½ years. Previously, he was manager of Hancock Iron Works in Pontiac.



JIM BOREN

# Texas-Peru Committee Suggested

Associated Press

A State Department Latin American expert urged Tuesday the formation of a Texas committee to provide aid to local communities in Peru.

Jim Boren, special assistant to Thomas Mann, spoke to a group of 40 persons at a meeting sponsored by the Texas Good Neighbor Commission. Mann is assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Boren advocated what he termed "local impact" programs to "help buy us the time to carry out more impersonal economic programs there."

He said Texas is particularly well suited to participate in such a program because of its long tradition of orientation to countries south of the Rio Grande.

The kind of program he advocates, Boren said, would be run by Texans without interference from the US State Department or the Alliance for Progress. However, the federal government would be willing to provide information and other assistance upon request, he said.

He said similar programs have been carried out by citizens in Utah, Michigan, Ohio and Idaho, among other states.

The State Department would pay for travel and provide an allowance for living expenses for three Texans that the proposed Texas group may appoint to travel to Peru to meet for several weeks with officials, businessmen, trade union leaders and others to get ideas on what Texans may do and the kind of program they feel would be most feasible, Boren said.

Boren said there are a great many beneficial projects in Peru which can be accomplished for \$100-\$1,000.

Glenn E. Garrett, director of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, recommended that a committee, if formed, be run exclusive of state organizations.

# Neighbor Poll To Be Taken Among Texans

Associated Press

The Texas Good Neighbor Commission wants to know if Texans care to take an active part in aiding states and communities in Latin America. It hopes to find out next Tuesday.

The commission announced Thursday it has arranged a statewide meeting of organizations, clubs and individuals to determine "if grass roots interest in the Alliance for Progress in Texas can be channeled into active participation on a statewide regional and local basis."

Jim Boren, special assistant to the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, will address the meeting, the commission said. Boren's mission, the commission said, is to encourage "small alliances on the basis of state-to-state and community-to-community relationships within one of the American republics, with emphasis upon small projects outside the immediate program . . . of the alliance but with vital impact significance."

Boren is a University of Texas graduate and a former professor and department head at Arlington State College. He recently was assigned with the Alliance for Progress in Peru.

## **CITIZEN GROUPS RESPOND**

# **U.S. Official Urges Texans' Help in Peru**

AUSTIN —(AP)— A Texas group responded favorable Tuesday to a State Department official's urging that citizens of the state assist community development projects in Peru.

A meeting was scheduled for March 5 to work out details of a committee to co-ordinate assistance which groups and communities in the state wish to provide.

Jim Boren, special aide to the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, suggested the formation of such a committee before an audience of about 30 representatives of

statewide organizations and state agencies.

Tuesday's meeting was called by the Texas Good Neighbor Commission.

Boren said the State Department would pay for transportation and for part of the living expenses of a group of three Texans named by the committee to travel to Peru to look into possible projects.

Boren said there are numerous things that can be done to build institutions and public facilities in Peru at a cost of not more than \$1,000.

### **SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS**

**Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1964**

**Page 12-A ★**

## **Alliance Plan Urged by Boren**

Personal participation in the Alliance for Progress program was asked in a meeting here Tuesday by James Boren, special assistant to Thomas Mann, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Need small projects in Peru which communities or regions of Texas could provide were discussed by Boren. The formation of a statewide committee to assist in organizing local-level aid to Peruvian communities was also discussed.

The meeting of state agencies, organizations and individuals was arranged by the Texas Good Neighbor Commission.



Dale Peak, left, and William B. Smart, members of Committee for International Contact, outline person-to-person project with Bolivia.

## Utahns Take On Projects Of Aid To Bolivia

Looking for an opportunity to build brotherhood and help the world's people economically and socially, a group of Utahns has hit upon a natural neighbor—Bolivia.

The Committee for International Contact met Thursday at the Alta Club in Salt Lake City and undertook as its first major project person-to-person aid to people of that country.

Bolivian schools need chalk, writing paper, blackboards, pencils and generators to provide the light for nighttime instruction, the committee was told by William B. Smart, Deseret News editorial page writer.

### Tools Needed

Tools are needed by vocational school graduates so they can strike out on their own rather than becoming another cog in the government bureaucracy, Mr. Smart said.

Bolivia was chosen as a likely South American neighbor to Utah because of its mining economy and desert-mountain geography.

The committee decided Thursday to send three to five Utahns to Bolivia for three weeks in February to examine needs and conditions and report back to the group.

### Group Projects

CIC hopes to coordinate a series of small group projects in the state among high schools, college fraternities and sororities, civic clubs and other groups.

Each group would help raise from \$20 to \$200 for use in a specific area of the over-all project.

Mr. Smart offered the motion that the committee accept the Bolivia-Utah Alliance as the committee's first project.

Other committee members are Dale Peak, manager of customer services, United Air Lines; Keith M. Engar, director of KUED-TV; Royden Derrick, chairman of Board of Regents, University of Utah; Mrs. Walter Boyden, president, Utah Women's Legislative Council, and Mrs. Robert G. Blake, immediate past president Salt Lake Council of Women.

Mrs. Boyden will serve as executive secretary and Mrs. Blake as recording secretary.

CIC is an enlargement of the group that promoted Utah aid to Ankara, Turkey, and now involves representatives from Utah colleges, farm groups, civic clubs, larger businesses and cultural organizations.

The program is receiving national support through James Boren, Washington, D.C., special projects officer for Alliance for Progress.

Boise, Idaho  
The Idaho Observer  
February 13, 1964

## Idaho Chapter in Alliance for Progress Begins



HOPE AND POVERTY mingle in this picture of a South American Indian Boy, clothed in rags and minus one right arm. Behind him stand an ancient church and the stark outlines of the Andes, the

highest mountain range in the Western Hemisphere. This boy, his village, and others like them in Ecuador, are part of the latest chapter in the Alliance for Progress, a chapter Idaho is invited to help write. In Boise the Boise Valley Committee is spearheading the effort.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

# Idaho to Ecuador

by Alice Dieter

Idaho's irrigation projects are on a vastly different scale than this one being built by Peruvian campesinos to bring water to their village fields. Idaho may build its channels differently, but we understand the driving need for water on our arid lands.

There is a sequel to this picture. The villagers received a small amount of help on the project they had begun. They became part of a growing program of people-to-people assistance. One community in the United States offered to supplement their labor with a \$750 jackhammer. A Peace Corps volunteer on the scene delivered the machinery and demonstrated its use. The dream of water on parched fields became a reality for the people of the village.

Later that same year the communists organized a march from this Peruvian valley. It was joined by hundreds of ragged, desperate people. But it was not joined by the people of this village.

This was only one of the stories told by Mr. James Boren of the Department of State when he spoke before a Boise audience on February 3rd. Mr. Boren is a special assistant to the United States Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress. He is a Texas business man new to government service. He has been serving in Peru where one-third of his time was in the field working directly with the campesinos.

Mr. Boren's purpose in Boise was to tell the story of a new phase in our Latin American policy. The Alliance for Progress is built on the sound logic of fostering self-help in this area so vital to our interests. The program is designed to be more than a relationship between governments. It hopes to enlist the involvement of business, civic groups and educational institutions in direct contacts with Latin Americans.



IDAHOANS might find it hard to believe, but this Andean workman is helping dig an irrigation ditch. As in the American West, water is a priceless commodity. Bringing it to the land is a backbreaking process in much of South America where modern equipment and materials are unknown (Brian Beun photo)

The larger problems of economic development in the area remain the same. . .dams, roads, electricity, basic investment to vitalize stagnant, unproductive economies. Projects like this take time, and time is running out in Latin America.

It will take ingenuity to buy time. The man in the village must feel concrete hope right now or the major projects will never be completed under any form of democratic government, for the communists and the fidelistas are on the move.

Across the United States

CONTINUED FROM  
PRECEDING PAGE

individual communities are responding to the challenge by concerning themselves with the problems of specific communities in Latin America. Needs are matched with talents. Projects are specifics, worked out carefully, step by step. Within the American community many groups can participate. Each one with the satisfaction of knowing specifically what their project is.

Oakland County, Michigan, is working directly with an area in Colombia to provide assistance in developing a good municipal budgeting procedures. Business contacts have developed between the two communities. Students have been exchanged, and suddenly the people of Oakland County have a personal stake in a province of Colombia.

One Central American City has a medical center referred to as the "Miracle of Pensacola", for its equipping became a community project for the Florida city.

A village high in the Peruvian Andes had built a school (without government help) and had an adult literacy program under way—by the light of a kerosene lamp. The village received a small gasoline generator, in exchange for their agreement to provide a larger blackboard and build two latrines.

Mr. Boren stressed that one of the major benefits of the program was that the people themselves worked out the plans and became responsible for completion. Such effort fostered the much needed local leadership. Fidelistas appeal to the restive people at the local level. Local leadership must be developed to offer a visible alternative to revolution.

Mr. Boren stated that Colombia, Bolivia and Peru were already making good response to the challenge of the Alliance program. "It is a tremendous job, for we are trying to change 300 years of tradition in a feudal structure."

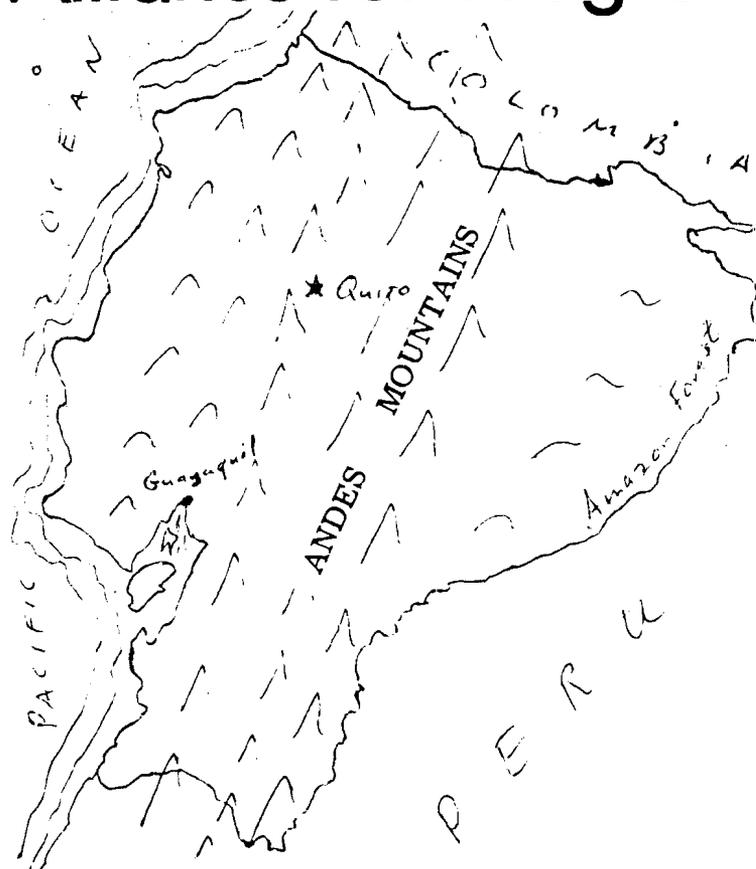
"What do you have in mind for Idaho," came the question from the floor.

Mr. Boren smiled and dipped his hand into a bulging brief case full of slim "project folders."

"Well," he said with a Texas draw, "we need some help in Ecuador".

THE IDAHO OBSERVER  
Feb. 13, 1964

# A Direct Link in Alliance for Progress



Ecuador is the Spanish word for equator. Ecuador lies just south of that imaginary line on the west coast of South America. It is about twice as large as Arkansas and in that area its terrain varies from steamy tropical rain forest to the bleak, chill volcanic peaks of the northern Andes.

Of its population of over three million, half are Indians, a third are of mixed Indian and white blood (mestizos or chochos) and 10% to 15% are the Negro descendants of a slave ship wrecked on the shore long ago. Only 6% — 8% are whites of Spanish descent. This minority controls the wealth of the country, lives primarily in the cities and "engages in government and learned professions." Quotation from Compton's encyclopedia.

Compton's also states, "The highland basins are the most thickly peopled areas. The Indian farmers have lived here since prehistoric times. Their lungs are adapted to the thin air of the high altitudes. They speak Quechua, the language of the Inca Empire, rather than Spanish, Ecuador's official language. Using crude methods and tools of long ago, they produce nearly everything they use by farming, herding, and home crafts."

It is in these highland basin areas that Idahoans may find their first opportunity to make an impact on the hopes and needs of Ecuador.

CONTINUED

## Committee Initiates Project

"We will be the Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee," announced young John Chapman, attorney with the Hawley law firm. Mr. Chapman has accepted designation as chairman of the citizens' group formed following a meeting February 3 with Mr. James H. Boren of the Department of State.

When Mr. Boren left Boise later in the week he had turned over to Mr. Chapman a file of project folders marked "Alianza - Ecuador". Less than one week later the first of those folders had been stamped - "Project, Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce" and a challenging new experiment in foreign relations had begun in the Boise valley.

The project chairman for the JC's, Mr. Roger Mottwill concern himself with a school, the Hogar Indigena, near the village of Conocoto, province of Pichincha, Ecuador. The school provides a home and schooling for 100 orphans and destitute, abandoned children of the area. It is administered by 10 nuns of the Order of Mercedias with very limited resources.

The children in this school must not only be housed and fed, but must be helped to develop skills for their adult years. With four domestic Singer pedal type sewing machines (or their equivalent) the nuns could teach the Indian children to make their own clothes, make articles for sale, and also develop a skill which has definite market value in the economy. Their second need is for a typewriter to help in the preparation of educational material for the school's classes, where elementary subjects and Spanish are taught in an area burdened with illiteracy.

As the first folder moves from Mr. Chapman's file into the hands



**EXPLAINING** Alliance for Progress projects is the State Department's James H. Boren as Boise Valley committee chairman John Chapman looks on.

of the Junior Chamber, the title of the next project is revealed. The Instituto Indigenista is located in the village of Quaytacama, Chimborazo, Ecuador. Its students are young men from the Indian families of the region. Their native language is Quechua, the language of the ancient Inca Empire. At the Instituto they are taught Spanish, and there are some also studying English. They are being trained in a six year course as teachers and community leaders to work among their people - alternative leadership to the "Fidelista" movement.

The Instituto director has an expanded course of study planned - his need is equipment. The equipment list reads: 20 complete hand-

tool boxes, agricultural hand tools, and a block-making machine. With this the school could develop its acreage into a agricultural demonstration farm (and improve the student's diet in the process), make cinder blocks to complete the buildings for classes, and develop the skills and competency of the students as they prepare to help their own people who are often shy and hostile to outsiders.

Beneath this folder are more. All of them specific projects. All of them already worked out by the local Ecuadorian village people. All waiting to be selected by the citizens of the Boise Valley as their particular responsibility this new experiment in direct diplomacy.

## Sewing Machines Drive

# Boise Jaycees to Aid Alliance for Progress

The Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee Wednesday announced a program for supplying needed items to Latin American individuals had been underwritten by the Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Jaycees will raise funds to supply four foot-pedal sewing machines and a typewriter to the Hogar Indigena School for orphans. The school is located near Conocoto, Ecuador.

John Chapman, chairman of the local committee, and Byron Johnson, vice chairman, said the local group was organized recently. They said it is designed

to serve as an aid to the State Department's Alliance for Progress program. Objectives, they said, include supplying items which are not available in the State Department's budget.

"These local, volunteer committees," Chapman said, "can do much to help save Latin American countries and their people from infiltration by Cuba and Communists. We can fill in where the State Department can't."

Chapman and Johnson pointed out a State Department "mission director" in Latin America countries knows the needs of the individuals. He suggests programs or articles which might help to the State Department. The department in turn forwards the suggestions to a local committee.

Once the articles are purchased locally they are shipped to the director who places them in the hands of the people, school or organization. He then makes a report to the group underwriting the project, Chapman said.

### **Local Purchased Slated**

Roger Mock, who is chairman of the Jaycee project, said the sewing machines and typewriter would be purchased locally and sent to the Ecuadorean school.

Chapman and Johnson said the committee had several other projects. Persons or groups interested in backing one, they said, may contact them through Post Office Box 1617.

They said the "mission director" prepares brochures on those to receive the articles and supplies them to the State Department. These are forwarded to local volunteer committees.

The Hogar Indigena school provides a home and schooling for more than 100 orphans and destitute children. It is administered by 10 Nuns from the Order of Mercedarias. Most of the children are girls, ranging in age from two to 16.

The children receive schooling in basic education subjects with emphasis on practical training which will enable them to be economically self-sufficient later.

One of these courses is sewing, but unfortunately, according to the State Department director, the three machines they have are inadequate and no funds for more are available. Aid requested was for four sewing machines and a typewriter.

## Jaycees to Help Alliance Project For Latin Aid

The Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce has agreed to underwrite a program of supplying needed items to Latin American individuals, the Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee reported yesterday.

John Chapman, chairman of the alliance committee, said the Jaycees will raise funds to supply four foot-pedal sewing machines and a typewriter to the Hogar Indigena School for orphans in Conocoto, Ecuador.

Chapman said the alliance committee, organized recently, is aimed at serving as an aid to the State Department's Alliance for Progress program. Object is to supply items which are not in the State Department's budget.

Roger Mock, chairman of the Jaycee project, said the sewing machines and typewriter will be purchased locally and sent to Ecuador.

# *Las Vegas* **REVIEW-JOURNAL**

Friday, Feb. 7, 1964

Las Vegas Review-Journal

## **U.S. Aide Tells Vegans Latin Policy**

A "hand-in-glove" self-help program for Latin American nations and communities has been instituted in 22 states of our nation, James Boren of the State Department said here Thursday.

Boren, special assistant to Thomas Mann, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, met with 40 civic and business leaders here.

IN THE past four months Boren said the idea of cities or states instituting programs in cooperation with the Alliance for Progress has "developed from absolutely nothing into a growing movement."

A native of Wichita Falls, Tex., Boren was formerly deputy director of the Agency for International Development and traveled throughout Latin America.

In essence, Boren said, U.S. communities have formed Alliance for Progress committees to assist in a project in which the people of a Latin American nation are themselves "deeply involved."

"It might be helping provide a sewing machine for an orphanage, or a jack-hammer for a village attempting to build a road with the pick-and-shovel method," he said.

**BOREN TERMED** the "grass-roots level program" one of the brighter hopes of the U.S. to prevent Communistic influences from getting a hold on the impoverished peoples of Latin America.

"One of the most rewarding things about the program is that the people of the villages or cities, in Latin America are receiving the very real impression that people of the U.S. care about them, that there is hope and they are not the, forgotten people' of the world."

He stressed that the small projects for Latin countries "are not gifts," but exchanged for self-help on their part.

**THE ALLIANCE** for Progress was initiated by the late President Kennedy, and has been termed "absolutely vital" by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The U.S., along with other nation members of the Alliance, pledged in 1961 "to seek the common objectives of all in a grand offensive against poverty and despair in this continent."

Through the Alliance, Latin nations are given loans which are repayable in cash, technical assistance in establishing institutions and programs, and other aid based on the nation's own active participation.

**THE PROGRAM** headed by Boren is, as he terms it, "an effort to buy a little more time" for the larger programs of the Alliance to bear fruit.

**BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT**



United States  
of America

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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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No. 32

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 24, 1964

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article entitled "To Chimbote, Peru, People-to-People Program Is 'El Milagro de Pensacola,'" which appeared in the Pensacola News Journal, Sunday, February 2. A group of civic-minded citizens sponsor the Pensacola "People-to-People" program.

Under permission granted me to extend my remarks on February 24, I submit herewith for reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following:

TO CHIMBOTE, PERU, PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROGRAM IS "EL MILAGRO DE PENSACOLA"

(By Charles Reese)

Disease, in the *barriadas* of Chimbote Peru, is not a sterilized statistic.

It is a specter that prowls among the cardboard shacks and cries out in the pained voice of a neighbor or stares with the dead eyes of a little 6-year-old girl.

This past summer it prowled again, suffocating and crippling the impoverished Peruvians with the heavy grip of polio and the people settled back in hopeless fear to see who would be left; there had never been any place to run in the *barriadas*.

But this time the specter vanished.

Grateful hands nailed up a new sign over a bare little building on the edge of *barriada*. It said:

"El Milagro de Pensacola."

"The miracle from Pensacola."

It isn't a miracle, however, to people in Pensacola. It is called, here, the people-to-people program and the little building by the *barriada* is nothing more magical than an outpatient clinic, staffed by a Peace Corps nurse, equipped by the Escambia County Medical Society.

What halted the specter of polio this past summer was Salk vaccine, also not a miracle.

The outpatient clinic and a large recreation field now rising out of the hot sand on the outskirts of Chimbote are the results of people in Pensacola being interested in people in Chimbote, a crowded seacoast city on the Pacific Ocean.

Pensacollians are interested, frankly, because Capt. H. B. Grow, a retired Navy captain, began to make them interested over a year ago with talk about a sister city project and how people—just plain folks—could do something to squelch a lot of loudmouthed Communists in Latin America.

Captain Grow told Pensacollians—anybody who listen: This country can't survive in all of Latin America. Its 200 million people and its vast sources are captured by the Communists.

He told Pensacollians that they couldn't save the continent by themselves, of course. It would be irrational to even think so.

## To Chimbote, Peru, People-to-People Program Is "El Milagro de Pensacola"

But, he went on, it could set an example of how an American city, with a little work and a little cash, could reach into Latin America and touch the lives of people in a way that would give them a realistic picture of Americans.

It would give them a picture they could use as a criterion when the leftist came along and set up his anti-American soapbox.

It would give them a visible demonstration that Americans are not enslavers, bent on keeping them impoverished for the sake of profit, as the leftist around the corner keeps saying.

And Pensacollians listened.

Pretty soon there was a group of men to staff a people-to-people council, there was encouragement from the U.S. Government, and before long there was a sister city—Chimbote.

Pensacollians and Peruvians picked another sister city, too, *Miraflores*, but it was Chimbote that the work would be directed toward. *Miraflores* was comparatively prosperous and was doing all right by itself.

What did Chimbote need?

Chimbote answered, a place for children to play, some place for them to go while their parents worked all day in the fishmeal factories or other business; some place to take them out of the *barriada* for a few hours and remind them that their lives were not necessarily bounded inexorably and permanently by those stinking alleys and sagging walls.

Some place to show them a future.

"All right, we'll build you one," Pensacollians said, and they set to work to do it.

Fundraising is an American art, and Pensacollians know how to do it as well as the next city. Committees have to be set up, speakers brought in, local speakers sent around the civic club circuit.

It takes a lot of talking, a lot of letter-writing.

During 1963, the campaign rolled on, not with the high-power speed, not even always steadily, because for Pensacollians it is not the only project they have to complete.

There are other fund drives, United Fund and more. There is the annual celebration, the *Fiesta de Five Flags*. There are schools letting in and letting out, vacations to take and jobs to come back to.

And the rest of the world was moving. Crises erupted here and abroad. Venezuelans were killed trying to vote. Americans died in Asian swamps. A President was killed.

But throughout the year, as persistent as a river current, the people-to-people program went on. Construction was started and funds flowed to the contractor.

And in Peru, the program was beginning to take shape and to have an effect on the Peruvians, sparked by what Americans were doing in their own land.

A Peruvian donated the land for the recreation center and after the walls began to rise, the Chimbote Lions Club announced they would finance a basketball court.

The wife of Chimbote's mayor, Mrs. Jorge Sarmiento, raised \$2,000 and built five children's playgrounds in the five of *barriadas*.

She organized a women's group known as the Angels of Mercy who pay monthly dues into a fund that finances medical aid for special cases.

International Petroleum Co., was asked to build a tennis court and Sears of Peru agreed to uniform a soccer league.

This sparking of Peruvian activity is what impresses James H. Boren, a U.S. State Department specialist, the most.

Boren is special assistant to the U.S. coordinator of the Alliance for Progress and self-help is, he says, the single most important factor in the Alliance.

The U.S. Government even contributed its share to the miracle from Pensacola. AID a Government agency, supplied the building materials; the Peace Corps supplied a supervisor; the Peruvians themselves supplied the labor; and Pensacola provided the equipment and supplies—\$10,000 worth.

Kathy Brown, the nurse who supervises the clinic which now treats 35 to 40 patients a day, called it a *Godsend*, after the polio scare.

Words of congratulations and praises have poured in upon Pensacollians from both Governments.

The latest word received is from Thomas C. Mann, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs.

"The people of Pensacola are to be congratulated for their interest and initiative in extending meaningful direct assistance to the people of Chimbote," he wrote people-to-people officials.

Boren is also pleased that Pensacola's example has spread to other cities. He said interest has been expressed by cities in 22 States in the program within the last 4 months.

Captain Grow recently received a letter from Delos Hamlin, head of a group in Oakland, Mich., which has established a program with the people of the Cauca Valley of Colombia.

"We salute you," Hamlin said, and invited an exchange of ideas.

The American Society of Peru—a group of American businessmen there—cabled: "Program exemplifies a well-planned and well-organized sister city relationship. No more pragmatic evidence is required to show what may be accomplished through the dedicated efforts of private individuals with the wholehearted support of U.S. aid and the Peace Corps."

"Saludos, Captain Grow and the people of Pensacola, for a job well done."

But all these indications of success don't mean the Pensacola people are sitting back and resting.

The contractor working on the recreation center has caught up with the funds and a final push is needed to complete the project. Captain Grow and other people-to-people officials feel confident the money will be raised.

When it is, the recreation center will be dedicated in March.

And Americans, who are used to being called ugly, will find that winning the cold war is not the impossible task it sometimes seems.

To prove it, they can go to Chimbote and a particular *barriada*.

The inhabitants of these shanty towns gravitate toward leaders and from the house of one of the leaders flies a proud symbol of this particular leader's friend: The flag of the United States of America.

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United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 110

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1964

No. 33

## APPROACH TO ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, a new grassroots approach to the Alliance for Progress is underway. It is an approach that makes sense.

In brief, it is a plan for an alliance of people in an area of a State with people in a Latin American country for a meaningful partnership for progress. It is a direct attempt to draw a close identification between them—private U.S. organizations on the one hand and villagers in our sister republics on the other. The encouraging thing about this approach is that our Government is not giving another handout but is acting as a catalyst to stimulate the more effective use of the private sector in our foreign aid program—a better use of our institutions and industries which are willing and able to help.

Interest in this type approach has mushroomed until there have been offers from groups throughout the United States to participate in the program and help fill the needs for these small items. Several States are already actively participating. Many States are in advanced stages of planning, while many have expressed a real interest in learning how to take part.

Heading this program is Mr. James Boren, special assistant to the U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress. Mr. Boren recently made a trip to the West in response to interest in Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada. He addressed a representative civic and business group in Las Vegas at a luncheon meeting to explain the program of grassroots help to our Latin neighbors. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article concerning the meeting, published in the Las Vegas Review-Journal for February 7, 1964, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Las Vegas Review-Journal, Feb. 7, 1964]

### U.S. AID TELLS VEGANS LATIN POLICY

A "hand in glove" self-help program for Latin American nations and communities has been instituted in 22 States of our Na-

tion. James Brown of the State Department said here Thursday.

Boren, special assistant to Thomas Mann, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, met with 40 civic and business leaders here.

In the past 4 months Boren said the idea of cities or States instituting programs in cooperation with the Alliance for Progress has developed from absolutely nothing into a growing movement.

A native of Wichita Falls, Tex., Boren was formerly Deputy Director of the Agency for International Development and traveled throughout Latin America.

In essence, Boren said, U.S. communities have formed Alliance for Progress committees to assist in a project in which the people of a Latin American nation are themselves deeply involved.

"It might be helping provide a sewing machine for an orphanage or a jackhammer for a village attempting to build a road with the pick-and-shovel method," he said.

Boren termed the "grassroots level program" one of the brighter hopes of the United States to prevent communistic influences from getting a hold on the impoverished peoples of Latin America.

"One of the most rewarding things about the program is that the people of the villages or cities in Latin America are receiving the very real impression that people of the United States care about them, that there is hope and they are not the forgotten people of the world."

He stressed that the small projects for Latin countries are not gifts, but exchanged for self-help on their part.

The Alliance for Progress was intiated by the late President Kennedy, and has been termed "absolutely vital" by President Johnson.

The United States along with other nation members of the Alliance, pledged in 1961 "to seek the common objective of all in a grand offensive against poverty, and despair in this continent."

Through the Alliance Latin nations are given loans which are repayable in cash, technical assistance in establishing institutions and programs, and other aid based on the nation's own active participation.

The program headed by Boren is, as he terms it, "an effort to buy a little more time" for the larger programs of the Alliance to bear fruit.

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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 110

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1964

No. 35

## Grassroots Approach to Alliance for Progress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 27, 1964

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, it is indeed heartening for me to note that the people of Idaho are responding so responsibly to the new grassroots approach to the Alliance for Progress. Recent articles published in the Idaho press reflect the forward thrust of local groups set in motion by an initial meeting in Boise the first of February.

At that gathering, a group of Idahoans representing business, education, labor, civic organizations, womens clubs, the ministerial association, and agriculture met to hear a presentation on the small projects program of the Alliance. Mr. James Boren, special assistant to the U.S. Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, and Mr. Wade Fleetwood, my executive secretary for 7 years and now a congressional liaison officer with AID in the Department of State, traveled to Idaho in response to interest there in the new approach. They explained the program of having people in a given locality of a State closely tied to Alliance projects with people in Latin American localities. These projects are too small to handle within our formal economic program under the Alliance, but they represent immediate needs of Latin American people in scores of places. The project may be a small generator to light a few bulbs for a night literacy class for adults. The generator is given in exchange for self-help measures by the villagers—such as installing a blackboard at the front of the room. The self-help feature is paramount in the program, so that a meaningful partnership between peoples results.

I was pleased to meet with these two gentlemen in my office prior to their trip and give them my encouragement and support for the objectives of this approach to the Alliance. It is an approach that makes sense.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD two articles published in the Idaho Observer of February 13 and the Idaho Statesman of February 13. They show in detail the work now being carried on by local Idaho groups to foster better understanding among peoples of North and South America. The small project approach is buying time for the slower—effects of the Alliance for Progress to emerge, and is worthy of widespread support. It is a needed complement to the Alliance program. I am proud that Idaho has joined in this broad effort by the people in the private sector of our States to help their fellowmen.

I wish especially to congratulate the Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee for their leadership in this small projects program. Mr. John Chapman is serving as the chairman of the local committee, and Mr. Byron Johnson as vice chairman. The first project of supplying sewing machines and a typewriter to an orphanage in Ecuador has been undertaken by the Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Roger Mock, chairman of the Jaycee project, announced that the machines would be purchased locally and sent to the Ecuadoran school.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Idaho Observer, Feb. 13, 1964]  
A DIRECT LINK IN ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS—  
COMMITTEE INITIATES PROJECT

"We will be the Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee," announced young John Chapman, attorney with the Hawley law firm. Mr. Chapman has accepted designation as chairman of the citizens' group formed following a meeting February 3 with Mr. James H. Boren of the Department of State.

When Mr. Boren left Boise later in the week he had turned over to Mr. Chapman a file of project folders marked "Alianza: Ecuador." Less than 1 week later the first of those folders had been stamped "Project: Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce" and a challenging new experiment in foreign relations had begun in the Boise Valley.

The project chairman for the JC's, Mr. Roger Mott, will concern himself with a school, the Hogar Indigena, near the village

of Conocoto, Province of Pichincha, Ecuador. The school provides a home and schooling for 100 orphans and destitute, abandoned children of the area. It is administered by 10 nuns of the Order of Mercedias with very limited resources.

The children in this school must not only be housed and fed, but must be helped to develop skills for their adult years. With four domestic Singer pedal type sewing machines (or their equivalent) the nuns could teach the Indian children to make their own clothes, make articles for sale, and also develop a skill which has definite market value in the economy. Their second need is for a typewriter to help in the preparation of educational material for the school's classes, where elementary subjects and Spanish are taught in an area burdened with illiteracy.

As the first folder moves from Mr. Chapman's file into the hands of the junior chamber, the title of the next project is revealed. The Instituto Indiginosta is located in the village of Quaytacama, Chimborazo, Ecuador. Its students are young men from the Indian families of the region. Their native language is Quechua, the language of the ancient Inca Empire. At the Instituto, they are taught Spanish, and there are some also studying English. They are being trained in a 6-year course as teachers and community leaders to work among their people—alternative leadership to the Fidelista movement.

The Instituto director has an expanded course of study planned—his need is equipment. The equipment list reads: 20 complete handtool boxes, agricultural handtools, and a blockmaking machine. With this the school could develop its acreage into an agricultural demonstration farm (and improve the student's diet in the process), make cinder blocks to complete the buildings for classes, and develop the skills and competency of the students as they prepare to help their own people who are often shy and hostile to outsiders.

Beneath this folder are more. All of them specific projects. All of them already worked out by the local Ecuadorian village people. All waiting to be selected by the citizens of the Boise Valley as their particular responsibility of this new experiment in direct diplomacy.

[From the Idaho Observer, Feb. 13, 1964]  
IDAHO TO ECUADOR  
(By Alice Dieter)

Idaho's irrigation projects are on a vastly different scale than this one being built by Peruvian campesinos to bring water to their

village fields. Idaho may build its channels differently, but we understand the driving need for water on our arid lands.

There is a sequel to this picture. The villagers received a small amount of help on the project they had begun. They became part of a growing program of people-to-people assistance. One community in the United States offered to supplement their labor with a \$750 jackhammer. A Peace Corps volunteer on the scene delivered the machinery and demonstrated its use. The dream of water on parched fields became a reality for the people of the village.

Later that same year the Communists organized a march from this Peruvian valley. It was joined by hundreds of ragged, desperate people. But it was not joined by the people of this village.

This was only one of the stories told by Mr. James Boren of the Department of State when he spoke before a Boise audience on February 3. Mr. Boren is a special assistant to the U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress. He is a Texas businessman new to Government service. He has been serving in Peru where one-third of his time was in the field working directly with the campesinos.

Mr. Boren's purpose in Boise was to tell the story of a new phase in our Latin American policy. The Alliance for Progress is built on the sound logic of fostering self-help in this area so vital to our interests. The program is designed to be more than a relationship between governments. It hopes to enlist the involvement of business, civic groups, and educational institutions in direct contacts with Latin Americans.

The larger problems of economic development in the area remain the same: dams, roads, electricity, basic investment to vitalize stagnant, unproductive economies. Projects like this take time, and time is running out in Latin America.

It will take ingenuity to buy time. The man in the village must feel concrete hope right now or the major projects will never be completed under any form of democratic government, for the Communists and the Fidelistas are on the move.

Across the United States many individual communities are responding to the challenge by concerning themselves with the problems of specific communities in Latin America. Needs are matched with talents. Projects are specifics, worked out carefully, step by step. Within the American community many groups can participate, each one with the satisfaction of knowing specifically what their project is.

Oakland County, Mich., is working directly with an area in Colombia to provide assistance in developing a good municipal budgeting procedure. Business contacts have developed between the two communities. Students have been exchanged, and suddenly the people of Oakland County have a personal stake in a Province of Colombia.

One Central American city has a medical center referred to as the miracle of Pensacola, for its equipping became a community project for the Florida city.

A village high in the Peruvian Andes had built a school (without Government help) and had an adult literacy program underway—by the light of a kerosene lamp. The village received a small gasoline generator, in exchange of their agreement to provide a larger blackboard and build two latrines.

Mr. Boren stressed that one of the major benefits of the program was that the people themselves worked out the plans and became responsible for completion. Such effort fostered the much-needed local leadership. Fidelistas appeal to the restive people at the local level. Local leadership must be developed to offer a visible alternative to revolution.

Mr. Boren stated that Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru were already making good response to the challenge of the Alliance program. "It is a tremendous job, for we are trying to change 300 years of tradition in a feudal structure."

"What do you have in mind for Idaho," came the question from the floor.

Mr. Boren smiled and dipped his hand into a bulging briefcase full of slim project folders.

"Well," he said with a Texas drawl, "we need some help in Ecuador."

[From the Idaho Statesman, Feb. 13, 1964]  
SEWING MACHINES DRIVE—BOISE JAYCEES TO AID ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

The Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee, Wednesday, announced a program for supplying needed items to Latin American individuals had been underwritten by the Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Jaycees will raise funds to supply four footpedal sewing machines and a typewriter to the Hogar Indigena School for Orphans. The school is located near Conocoto, Ecuador.

John Chapman, chairman of the local committee, and Byron Johnson, vice chairman, said the local group was organized recently. They said it is designed to serve as an aid to the State Department's Alliance for Progress program. Objectives, they said, include supplying items which are not available in the State Department's budget.

"These local, volunteer committees," Chapman said, "can do much to help save Latin American countries and their people from infiltration by Cuba and Communists. We can fill in where the State Department can't."

Chapman and Johnson pointed out a State Department mission director in Latin American countries knows the needs of the individuals. He suggests programs or articles which might be a help to the State Department. The Department, in turn, forwards the suggestions to a local committee.

Once the articles are purchased locally they are shipped to the director who places them in the hands of the people, school, or organization. He then makes a report to the group underwriting the project, Chapman said.

#### LOCAL PURCHASE SLATED

Roger Mock, who is chairman of the Jaycee project, said the sewing machines and typewriter would be purchased locally and sent to the Ecuadorean school.

Chapman and Johnson said the committee had several other projects. Persons or groups interested in backing one, they said, may contact them through Post Office Box 1617.

They said the mission director prepares brochures on those to receive the articles and supplies them to the State Department. These are forwarded to local volunteer committees.

The Hogar Indigena school provides a home and schooling for more than 100 orphans and destitute children. It is administered by 10 nuns from the Order of Mercedarias. Most of the children are girls, ranging in age from 2 to 16.

The children receive schooling in basic education subjects with emphasis on practical training which will enable them to be economically self-sufficient later.

One of these courses is sewing, but unfortunately, according to the State Department director, the three machines they have are inadequate and no funds for more are available. Aid requested was for four sewing machines and a typewriter.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD REVIEW

February 25, 1964

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT L.F. SIKES (D-Fla.) inserted an article by Charles Reese in the Pensacole News Journal entitled "To Chimbote, Peru, People-to-People Program Is 'El Milagro de Pensacola'", which relates the cooperative effort by AID, the Peace Corps, the City of Pensacola, and the Peruvians themselves, in setting up a polio clinic. (p. A873)

February 26, 1964

GRASS ROOTS APPROACH TO THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Senator Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.), in Floor remarks, paid tribute to the grass roots approach to the Alliance for Progress, the alliance of people in an area of a State with people in a Latin American country for the purpose of drawing a close identification between U.S. organizations on the one hand and Latin American villagers on the other, headed by James Boren, Special Assistant to the U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress. He included in his remarks an article from the Las Vegas Review-Journal of February 7, covering Mr. Boren's remarks before some 40 civic and business leaders in that town on his recent trip to the West in response to interest in this program in Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada. Senator Cannon commented: "The encouraging thing about this approach is that our Government is not giving another handout but is acting as a catalyst to stimulate the more effective use of the private sector in our foreign aid program - a better use of our institutions and industries which are willing and able to help. Interest in this type approach has mushroomed until there have been offers from groups throughout the United States to participate in the program and help fill the needs for these small items." (p. 3351)

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD REVIEW

February 28, 1964

GRASS ROOTS APPROACH TO ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

There is increasing Congressional interest in, and enthusiasm for, the grass roots approach to the Alliance for Progress, the small projects program headed by Mr. James Boren and designed to have the people in a given locality of a State closely tied to Alliance projects with people in Latin American localities. Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho), like Senator Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) and Congressman Robert L.F. Sikes (D-Fla.) before him this week has inserted items from Idaho newspapers on the work of the Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee, headed by Mr. John Chapman, following a recent presentation of the program to a group of Idahoans, representing business, education, labor, civic organizations, womens clubs, the ministerial association, and agriculture, by Mr. Boren, AA/LA and Mr. Wade Fleetwood, CIS. The first project to be sponsored by the Boise Valley Alliance for Progress Committee is one of supplying sewing machines and a typewriter to an orphanage in Ecuador, undertaken by the Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce.  
(p. A952)

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**STATE DEPARTMENT**  
**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD SUMMARY**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1964 NO. 32

TO CHIMBOTE, PERU, PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROGRAM IS "EL MILAGRO DE PENSACOLA" - Rep. Sikes (D-Fla) inserted article from the Pensacola News Journal with this title. p. A873

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1964 NO. 33

PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS - Sen. Cannon (D-Nev) called attention to a new grassroots approach to the Alliance which is being headed by James Boren, special assistant to Asst. Secretary Mann. Included article from the Las Vegas Review-Journal of Feb. 7 reporting Mr. Boren's address to a civic and business group in Las Vegas to explain this program of grassroots help to Latin America. p. 3351

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1964 No. 35

GRASSROOTS APPROACH TO ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS - Sen. Church (D-Idaho) expressed gratification to the people of Idaho for their tremendous response to the small projects program of the Alliance being directed by James Boren, special assistant to the U.S. Coordinator of the Alliance. The Senator said he had met with Mr. Boren and Mr. Wade Fleetwood prior to their visit to Idaho in response to interest there in this new approach to give them his encouragement and support. Inserted articles from local papers showing work now being carried on in his State. p. A952

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